

Cultural Heritage Baseline and Impact Assessment

Bengrove Solar Farm, Twigworth, Tewkesbury, GL2 9NU

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On Behalf of:	-
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2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposal is for a solar farm. The application area is 26.3ha in size. That part of it where panels are proposed is 18.7ha and the solar farm would be centred at NGR SO 83846 22576, c. 0.7km to the northwest of Twigworth and c. 1.3km southeast of Sandhurst (Figure 1).

By way of introduction, the land is formed of arable at the time of writing, two fields would become the solar farm. These proposals are hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and/or the inner study area. In summary, the development will provide a solar farm and ancillary structures, grid connection/s and associated access routes.

For this report the land has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential and for its potential to indirectly affect above ground heritage (setting). In terms of archaeology, the assessment has had several stages, and in accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, this began with assembling baseline information. Research was led by a review of the Historic Environment Record (HER) Data and analysis of other published and readily available material. This was in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the land. A Site visit was then undertaken in order to augment that process. Production of a baseline was followed by additional archaeological data-gathering via geophysical survey and trial trenching. In these ways the potential direct impact of the proposals is well informed.

This combination of information was taken into account in the production of the Impact Assessment. The desk-based assessment and geophysical survey have revealed that the site has undergone change in the Post-Medieval and Modern periods as internal field boundaries have been amalgamated. The geophysical survey detected Medieval to Post-Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across a large portion of the survey area, with a greater extent than previously recognised by the Gloucestershire HER (Figure 7). We note specifically this wording on HER record 101840 “the ridge and furrow appears to be a mixture of later post-medieval straight and narrow cultivation and earlier medieval curving ridge and furrow.” 101840 is a polygon lying partly within the PDA and the geophysical survey has recorded detailed information which will augment that record. One set of furrows in the northern field are noticeably straighter and more closely spaced than the others and it may be that these, along with their encompassing boundaries, are more recent than the more typical broad, curving furrows elsewhere in the survey area. To understand this better the reader is urged to view Figures 1-5 in Appendix 6 (this document).

The follow on trial trenching evaluation targeted a selection of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were targeted on anomalies and on historical field boundaries (showing on 19th C maps. Trenches 3, 4 and 6 were targeted only on anomalies. However, on investigation only two trenches contained cut features. In Trench 1 a field boundary ditch was sampled and in Trench 5 a field boundary ditch and a remnant tree stump was recorded. No archaeological remains beyond local (Low) significance were revealed in any of the trenches. These ditches are considered to be 19th C-modern in date.

The land is assessed as having the following potential and sensitivity for below ground remains.

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Likelihood of remains being present based on the addition of evaluative fieldwork (geophysical survey and trial trenching) Low, Medium, High	Value (sensitivity) of receptor - See Table 1)
Early Prehistoric	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Iron Age)	Medium	Low	Low-Medium
Roman	Medium	Low	Low-Medium
Early Medieval	Low	Low	Low
Medieval	High	High	Low
Post-medieval	High	High	Low
Modern	High	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	-	-	-
Other Specific Topic (e.g. Military)	-	-	-

Assuming no further archaeological remains (above Low-Medium Sensitivity) were revealed, then the impact of the above works would be considered to be of Moderate (Adverse) magnitude (Appendix 2, Table 13). This would result in a Slight to Moderate effect (Appendix 2, Table 14). Within these areas' mitigation of the harm to such heritage assets will be achieved through an appropriate programme of archaeological works, this to be agreed with the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council.

If post-determination archaeological investigations were to reveal archaeological remains of Low-Medium Sensitivity (and/or of High sensitivity) within the PDA, the applicant has advised that they will suggest alternative design options to limit harm to below ground archaeological remains. This will include non-penetrative solutions such as setting PV panels and associated infrastructure on concrete feet, and cables in trays (above ground) to avoid ground disturbance. Equipment such as transformers can also be moved to less archaeologically sensitive locations as an alternative to concrete bases.

In terms of heritage assessment, there are no nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks or Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the proposed development area (PDA), also referred to as the inner study area. A search has been undertaken for a middle study area of 1km radius of the PDA. This 1km (middle study area). In addition, a search has been undertaken for an outer study area of 5km radius of the land where solar panels may be constructed. This because, on occasion, significant heritage assets may lie beyond the 1km study area and warrant setting assessment.

In each case designated assets falling within either the inner, 1km and outer 5km radius search areas have been researched and considered for setting assessment, they are tabulated in this document. That

setting assessment then took place (where appropriate) following research, inspection of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and a site visit. In these ways the potential indirect impact of the proposals has been reported upon and considered within our Impact Assessment.

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 This has been prepared by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. It was produced for Sonnedix Bengrove Ltd. Documentary research and site visit was carried out by Joe Abrams. Graphics were produced by Izabela Jurkiewicz of Arte-Facts.
- 3.1.2 The proposal is for ground mounted solar farm, ancillary infrastructure (Battery Energy Storage System – BESS), security fencing. The solar farm will link directly to the National Grid on its southeastern boundary (hence there is not a long cable run link to the grid). This on land northwest of Twigworth, Gloucestershire. The application area is 26.3ha in size. That part of it where panels are proposed is 18.7ha and the solar farm would be centred at NGR SO 83846 22576, c. 0.7km to the northwest of Twigworth and c. 1.3km southeast of Sandhurst (Figure 1).
- 3.1.3 By way of introduction, the land is formed of arable at the time of writing, two fields would become the solar farm. These proposals are hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and/or the inner study area.
- 3.1.4 In summary, the development will provide a solar farm and ancillary structures, grid connection/s and associated access routes.

3.2 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

- 3.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS)¹ identifies the underlying solid geology as Rugby Limestone Member - Mudstone And Limestone, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas.
- 3.2.2 Superficial deposits are likely to be similar to those encountered during recent archaeological work to the northwest of Twigworth. This recorded that topsoil and subsoil (together often referred to as overburden) were between 450-650mm deep^{2, 3}. This is relatively deep for topsoil/subsoil and, based on professional experience, we expect that if cut archaeological features were present, then we may expect their upper surface to survive at a depth of c.400-600mm below the existing ground level.
- 3.2.3 The geological mapping (Plate 1 and Figure 2) is illustrative of one of the themes for this assessment, local hydrology. The PDA sits between two watercourses in the present day. The lines of these are recorded as alluvial

¹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - accessed 14/9/2021

² Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Land at Twigworth, Gloucestershire. Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation. Wessex Archaeology.

³ Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Land at Twigworth, Gloucestershire. Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation. Wessex Archaeology.

deposits (yellow on Plate 1). These are ultimately linked to the River Severn. The PDA lies upon Mudstone and Limestone interbedded and the nearby settlements of Sandhurst (northwest) and Twigworth (southeast) are both located on higher ground (at c. 15m OD). These settlements are located on Rugby Limestone Member geological bedrock. This overlain by Cheltenham Sand and Gravel deposits.

- 3.2.4 There is, therefore, clues to previous land use in the immediate vicinity of the PDA; which we can see in the geological maps. Medieval-Modern settlements are focussed upon that higher ground with Limestone geology. Whereas moated sites (like that at Bengrove Farm to the immediate west of the PDA) and ponds (like that to the immediate south of the PDA) are showing that land use closer to the PDA is likely to involve water management rather than 'settlement'. The Moated site at Bengrove Farm and the Pond mentioned above can both be most easily seen on Figure 8 (Ordnance Survey Map 1883-84).

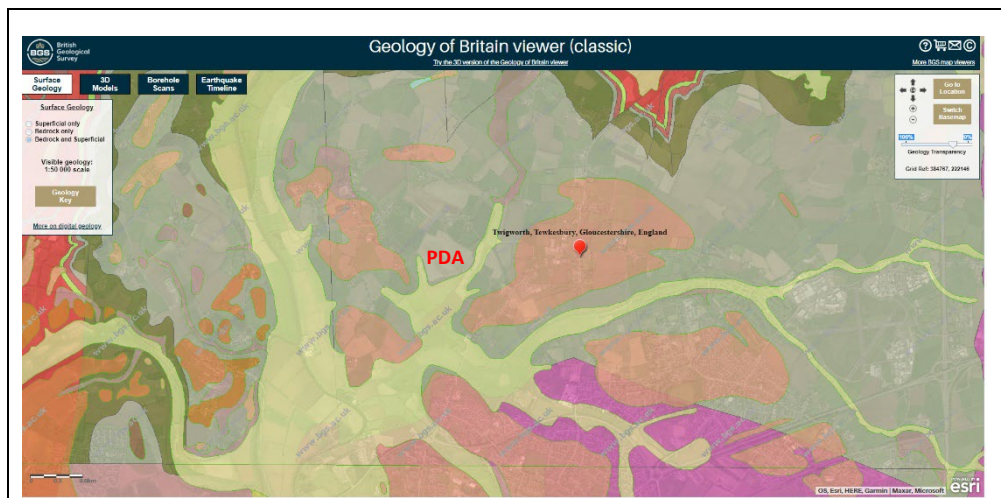


Plate 1: The PDA sits between two watercourses in the present day. The lines of these are recorded as alluvial deposits (yellow). These are ultimately linked to the River Severn. The PDA lies upon Mudstone and Limestone interbedded.

- 3.2.5 The southern boundary of the PDA and much of its eastern and western boundaries are formed of ancient watercourses. This is likely to mean that in prior to modern drainage the land in the southern field of the PDA (at least) would be seasonally wet. Of course, this affects the likely uses it would be put to and makes settlement activity less likely than it would be to the southeast at Twigworth and to the northwest at Sandhurst.
- 3.2.6 The nearest borehole log which is useful for understanding local hydrology is to the northeast of the PDA at Wallsworth Hall (SO82SW19 — WALLSWORTH HALL, SANDHURST. 384080,222950 Depth: 39.62m)⁴. This recorded three wells sunk within the grounds of the Hall and 95 wells within the Sandhurst parish.

⁴ http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/271644/images/10539345.html - accessed 24/3/2022

- 3.2.7 The PDA slopes gradually down from north (at c. 15m OD) to south (at c.10m OD). As noted above, the southern edge of the site is bordered by the Cox Brook watercourse; itself a recent version of an ancient watercourse. The PDA is sloping down towards that. Ultimately, the land and its associated watercourses drain into the important River Severn.

3.3 APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.3.1 This baseline report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual (e.g. flint tools and pottery) and ecofactual material (e.g. plant remains and bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.
- 3.3.2 Data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the boundaries of the PDA (Figure 7). This is referred to as the 'middle study area'. This 1km radius has been selected following liaison with the Historic Environment Record. The 1km radius was also selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Application Area (PDA), taking into account its location, topography, and character.

3.4 APPROACH TO HERITAGE

- 3.4.1 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figures 4 - 6 there are no nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the PDA (the Inner Study Area). Therefore, no direct impact would occur on such designated assets.
- 3.4.2 A search has been undertaken for a middle study area of 1km radius of the edge of the PDA. In addition, a search has been undertaken for an outer study area of 5km radius of the edge of the PDA. This is because, on occasion, significant heritage assets may lie beyond the 1km study area and warrant setting assessment. We have utilised a ZTV and site visit/s in order to select which heritage assets within (the middle 1km and outer 5km study area /s) require a detailed setting assessment in order to determine whether there may be indirect impacts from the proposals. This process of selection has been done in consultation with the LPA consultee/s and the baseline document, which forms a part of this Impact Assessment was designed to aid that process. Its production requiring research and reflection from the lead author.

3.5 WALKOVER

- 3.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 30 November 2021. This was to support the Baseline report. The surrounding land was also visited in late November, this to support the impact assessment. Selected photographs taken on the site visits are below.
- 3.5.2 The land is in arable use at this time. There are several access points to it, one from the

northeast (Plate 3), from which it is possible to look over towards the driveway used to access Wallsworth Hall. There is also an access from the northwest, this leads onto an agricultural lane which runs past the rear (west) of Wallsworth Hall (Plate 14). There is a third access point from the northwest. This runs along the rear of Wallsworth Hall and from which it is possible to see the ancillary (agricultural buildings) which lie on that side of the Hall and its gardens (Plate 17).

- 3.5.3 The northeastern part of the PDA is bordered by mature trees and a hedgerow, through which little is visible. Beyond that line of trees is an area of pasture and beyond that the car park, café and formal gardens of Wallsworth Hall. The latter cannot be experienced from this part of the PDA (Plate 23). The northwestern part of the PDA is bordered by a thick Hedgerow but does not have the mature trees described above (Plate 24). Because of the lack of trees it is possible to see the roof of Wallsworth Hall from this part of the PDA. As one walks southwest, the view of the Hall becomes more clear due to topography (the Hall is on higher ground than the PDA). There is again a thick hedgerow in the centre of the PDA and when close to it views in and out of the PDA are limited. However, where there are gates/gaps intervisibility with the Hall is again possible (Plate 11).
- 3.5.4 We noted during our research that the border between the PDA and Wallsworth Hall has changed in the 20th C. The line of trees was once much thicker and more complete along this boundary (Figure 8). In the late 19th C, the gardens of Wallsworth Hall had a tree lined boundary separating them from the land which is now the PDA. The boundary is confirmed by the line of two footpaths (marked FP on Figure 8) which can be seen running west from Wallsworth Hall. One heads west to Sandhurst village and one southwest towards Bengrove Farm. Both routes avoid the PDA which is sealed by that tree lined boundary.
- 3.5.5 The PDA is bordered to its northeast by the gardens of Wallsworth Hall and land associated with the Hall. To its northeast is farmland, lanes and hedges which separate the PDA from Sandhurst village and to the southwest and southeast is farmland with regular, mature hedges which separate the PDA from nearby Twigworth. The experience of visiting the PDA is to feel part of a rural landscape in agrarian use. The closest buildings and lanes are those associated with Wallsworth Hall and, while you can easily walk to Twigworth and Sandhurst, there is not a direct experience visually or in terms of sound with either settlement.
- 3.5.6 Gloucester City lies to the south (Figures 6a/b) and despite being relatively close, the PDA lies outside its edges. The line of the A40 road and Longford on the northern edge of Gloucester have a different feel to the PDA which is rural/arable land in its character. Plate 16 shows the tower of Gloucester Cathedral seen from the northwest part of the PDA. There is no intervisibility at ground level in the other direction. Plate 16 is useful in terms of understanding the relative distance to the centre of Gloucester and to understanding that while relatively close, the PDA is of a different character reflecting its historic land use as agricultural land. Sandhurst Hill lies to the northwest of the PDA (Plate 12) and provides a stark topographic contrast to the low-lying PDA.
- 3.5.7 Local hills are important in another view of the area; that of Wallsworth Hall shown in Plate 27 was taken deliberately to get close to the vantage point from which an 18th C

engraving (Plate 28) was made. There are differences in local landscape, tree lines and in the appearance of Wallsworth Hall. However, enough remains constant for us to recognise the connection between the modern photo and the 18th C engraving, especially the hills in the right hand side of each image. The photograph was taken close to the modern driveway/approach road to Wallsworth Hall. This forms a long, winding and tree lined road (Plates 21 and 22) from Twigworth into the Hall. A clearer view of the Hall is obtained to the north (and off) that driveway. This is the principal elevation of the Hall and is its southeast facing side and front entrance.

- 3.5.8 We should note the access to the Hall was on a different line in the early 19th C (and probably during the 18th C also) than the modern tarmac route. The starting point in Twigworth and the ending point at the Hall were very similar. However, the access (shown as yellow dotted line) in 1811; leading to Walsworth Court (now Wallsworth Hall) took a sharp turn just northwest of Twigworth (Plate 2).

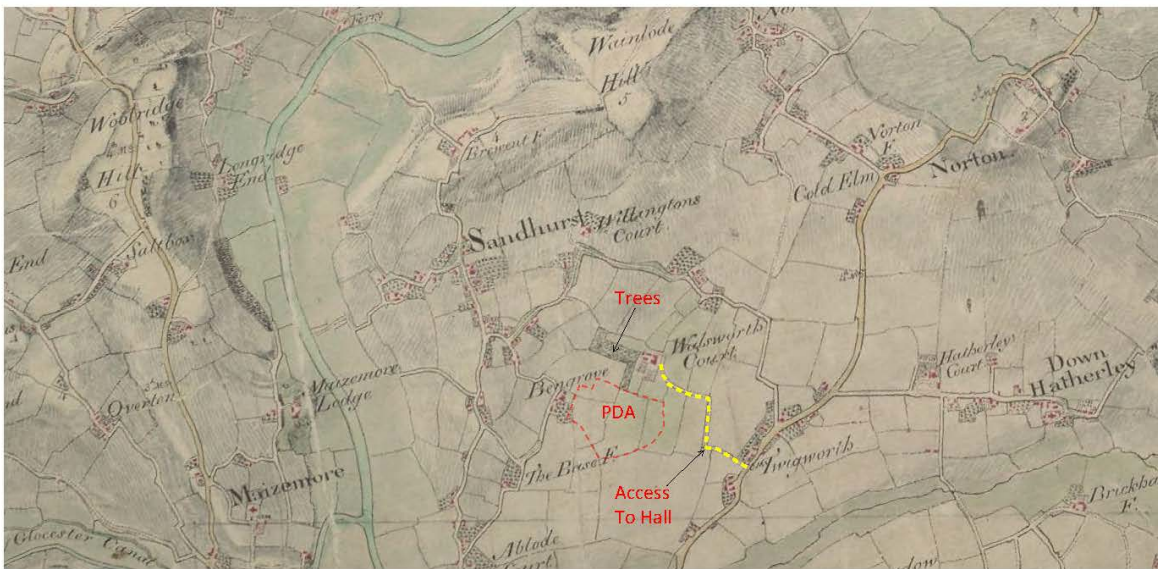


Plate 2: Tewkesbury: Robert Dawson Map of 1811

This from The British Library Georeferencer. (<https://britishlibrary.georeferencer.com/maps/ced9dae9-78f9-5c1e-9161-130dbb461284/> - accessed 25-03-2022)

- 3.5.9 The gate piers of the Hall (1091414, Grade II*) are located close to its entrance and are shown in Plate 20. The formal gardens to the immediate southwest of the Hall are those which come closest to the PDA in terms of distance, though they are separated by a stretch of pasture and mature trees (Plates 25 and 26) such that there is no potential to experience the PDA from within that section of land. There is a small car park for use of visitors to the Hall (which is now the Nature in Art Museum and Art Gallery - <https://natureinart.org.uk/>). This car park is sealed by the same band of trees and the distinctive U-Shape formed by the tree plantation can be seen on late 19th C mapping (Figure 8). This creates a deliberately enclosed feel to the car park and formal garden shown in Plates 21 and 22.

- 3.5.10 The interior of the Hall was visited in order to check intervisibility. However, due to the

sensitive nature of artworks within the Hall, all windows on all floors are shuttered with wood and have blackout blinds in order to control light (Plate 19).

- 3.5.11 Other assets, historic settlements and local footpaths were walked in order to check setting. However, the proximity to Wallsworth Hall (1340310, Grade II*) and its importance as a Heritage Asset meant that the above section was properly focussed upon that. Individual assets are referred to in the following sections where appropriate.



Plate 3: Entrance to PDA in northeast corner



Plate 4: Facing southeast and standing at entrance to PDA in its northeast corner



Plate 5: PDA northern field (facing northwest)



Plate 6: PDA Northern field (facing west)



Plate 7: Southeastern edge of PDA (facing south)



Plate 8: Pond on southeastern corner of (northern field) PDA



Plate 9: Central boundary dividing the southern and northern parts of the PDA (facing northwest)



Plate 10: PDA Northern Field. Ancillary farm buildings associated with Wallsworth Hall can be seen in the distance



Plate 11: Wallsworth Hall Seen from the central part of the PDA



Plate 12: PDA northern field with Sandhurst Hill dominating the horizon



Plate 13: Access to PDA from farm track which forms the northwestern boundary of the PDA



Plate 14: Wallsworth Hall seen from the entrance PDA; from farm track which forms its northwestern boundary



Plate 15: Wallsworth Hall and its ancillary farm buildings seen from the central part of the PDA. Part of Sandhurst Hill seen in background



Plate 16: Gloucester Cathedral Tower viewed from the northwest corner of the PDA. The farm buildings associated with Wallsworth Hall are behind the photographer.



Plate 17: Ancillary Buildings associated with Wallsworth Hall (which can be seen just beyond the barn/s). The PDA would be to the immediate right and downslope of this image.



Plate 18: Wallsworth Hall (1340310). Its Principal Elevation faces southeast towards Twigworth



Plate 19: Every internal window in Wallsworth Hall is shuttered and has a blind attached. This is to carefully control the light so as to best conserve artworks held inside



Plate 20: Front entrance of Wallsworth Hall (1340310) and its Gate piers (1091414) viewed from the southeast



Plate 21: Driveway to Wallsworth Hall (facing towards Twigworth)



Plate 22: Driveway to Wallsworth Hall (facing towards Hall)



Plate 23: Trees screening Wallsworth Hall, viewed from the northeastern edge of the PDA. These Trees stretch for around 50% of the northeastern boundary

Plate 24: A hedge runs between Wallsworth Hall and the northeastern boundary of the PDA. The highest part of Wallsworth Hall can be seen in the centre of this image.



Plate 25: Facing the PDA, which is screened by mature trees. This image is taken within formal gardens associated with Wallsworth Hall

Plate 26: Facing Wallsworth Hall. This image is taken within formal gardens associated with Wallsworth Hall



Plate 27: Photograph taken to show a similar landscape to that depicted in 1770 (Plate 16)



Plate 28: Wallsworth Hall engraving circa 1770 at the time Samuel Hayward and his family lived at the house.
<https://natureinart.org.uk/about/the-history-of-wallsworth-hall/> - accessed 23-03-2022

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 BASELINE

- 4.1.1 In preparing the baseline we compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. We have visited the site to conduct a walkover and we have also visited selected surrounding heritage assets.
- 4.1.2 This allows us to provide a professional opinion upon:
- *Archaeology* - The potential of the land to contain sub-surface archaeological remains
 - *Heritage* - Which above ground heritage assets (e.g. buildings) require detailed setting assessment
- 4.1.3 The Impact Assessment (Sections 7, 8 and 9) then utilises the data in the baseline combined with additional information gathered via geophysical survey evaluation and trial trenching (archaeology) and via a setting assessment (heritage). In the case of setting the assessments were based upon additional site visits and the use of ZTV imagery and photographs taken during site visits.
- 4.1.4 We have used three study areas when researching this.
- PDA/inner study area
- Middle study area – up to 1km radius of the edges of the PDA (solar farm)
- Outer study area – up to 5km radius of the areas being developed for the solar farm
- 4.1.5 The baseline concludes with an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to have been present, and for them to have been preserved to the present day. These are distinct factors, which both contribute to the site’s archaeological potential.
- (1) an assessment on the relative importance of archaeological remains that may lie in the PDA. This considers them in regional, period or topic specific terms. Our ability to comment is based upon what is known at this stage measured against the research priorities we are aware of. The PDA is considered to have the potential to have remains important in these ways.
 - (2) we consider those activities and conditions (we know of) on the PDA which have either truncated, compacted or removed remains and those which may have sealed and/or otherwise preserved remains.

4.2 SOURCES FOR THE BASELINE:

- 4.2.1 In preparing this baseline we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:
- Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Application Area (i.e. within the PDA, the Inner Study Area, and within the 1km radius Middle Study Area).
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets within 5km of the edge of the PDA/inner study area.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
 - Conservation area appraisals for Tewkesbury Borough Council within 5km of the edge of the PDA/inner study area.
<https://www.tewkesbury.gov.uk/heritage>
 - Non-Designated Heritage Assets (buildings)
Gloucestershire HER was reviewed and the Tewkesbury Borough Council website was searched.
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspots within 1km of the PDA.
Research done via the HER Search
 - Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
Research done via the HER Search
 - Historic Maps dating between the 19th century and the present day.
 - The Domesday Survey (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>)
 - Victoria County History (<https://www.history.ac.uk/research/victoria-county-history>)
 - LIDAR data
Purchased via Groundsure (<https://www.groundsure.com/>) and derived from Environment Agency Data
 - Our observations having visited the Application Area and its environs
- 4.2.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

4.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.3.1 The impact assessment is informed by the baseline and by additional data-gathering (geophysical survey and trial trenching). It seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from these data sources. It takes into account the categories of special interest defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), primarily archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest (as appropriate).
- 4.3.2 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it is based upon its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).
- 4.3.3 The assessment also considers change to the setting and significance of heritage assets, where appropriate. It is our approach that an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets considers those effects both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.
- 4.3.4 For the archaeological part of the impact assessment, we follow the methodology laid out in LA104 (The revised Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB, revised 2020⁵). This provides a framework for assessments of the historic environment, whether these are for environmental statements or for smaller developments that do not require environmental impact assessments (EIA). The approach to the historic environment which it promotes, though designed primarily for road developments, is more generally relevant as a methodology for other types of development and has been adopted in this application (further details in Appendices 2 and 3).
- 4.3.5 For the heritage part of the impact assessment, we follow a more narrative (less tabulated) methodology. Our Setting Assessment methodology is described in Appendix 4. This approach is in line with comments received by consultees as part of pre-application discussions.
- 4.3.6 Table 1 lists the options we have for Value (sensitivity) to be placed on heritage assets. This is also derived from the DMRB.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.

⁵ Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring (formerly HA 205/08, HD 48/08, IAN 125/15, and IAN 133/10). Revised August 2020.

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

4.4 TERMINOLOGY

4.4.1 In summary, the key terms are:

- *Value* – describes the relative value/sensitivity of a heritage asset. This varies from not known to Very High. This is also referred to as *Sensitivity* in some instances.
- *Impact* – Describes the potential impact upon a heritage asset. This varies from no change to Major and each of these can be Adverse or Beneficial impacts. This is also referred to as *Change* in some instances.
- *Effect* – A significance matrix combines Value and Impact in order to describe the potential *effect* of the proposals upon a heritage asset.
- *Harm* - Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either total loss, substantial harm, less than substantial harm (within which there is a range) or no harm. This is in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 194-196) apply.

4.4.2 Appendices 2-4 describe the Impact Assessment process in detail. These also sets out the way in which we approach harm and how we equate change and impact with harm in order to meet the requirements of the NPPF.

5 CONSULTATION (HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY)

5.1 BENEFITS OF CONSULTATION

- 5.1.1 The NPPF encourages early engagement between development teams and the local planning authority within which an application will fall. In Section 39 of the NPPF it states:

39. Early engagement has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system for all parties. Good quality preapplication discussion enables better coordination between public and private resources and improved outcomes for the community.

- 5.1.2 Therefore, the client team for this proposal has submitted an EIA Screening Response in order to gather views. A letter was received on 29th July 2022 from Tewkesbury Borough Council and this confirmed that the application did not require an Environmental Statement. The letter had an (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 Screening Matrix attached to it. In relation to Heritage this stated:

Historic England have expressed concern that there may be a significant impact on the historic environment, in particular the Grade II Star Wallsworth Hall and its Gate Piers, and therefore considers that the local authority requests the applicant to carry out a full EIA in relation to the historic environment.

However, following receipt of additional information (submitted with the Scoping Opinion - 21/00003/SCO) Natural England have commented further that whilst development could, potentially, have some impact upon designated heritage assets and their settings in the area around the site, in their opinion it seems likely that this would be a limited and not substantial impact, and that it could be mitigated against.⁶

- 5.1.3 This letter post-dates much of the correspondence described below. We have retained the commentary below as it very usefully explains the specific points raised during 2021-22 and explains how we responded in order to ensure each point was considered and addressed.
- 5.1.4 As part of our assessment of Heritage and Archaeology, we have carried out the following sector specific consultation.

5.2 CONSULTATION (ARCHAEOLOGY)

- 5.2.1 Where non-designated (archaeological) heritage assets have the potential to be affected, we always consult the local authority archaeological officers. We

⁶ TEWKESBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment). LPA Case Reference: 21/00007/SCR

did this via a series of emails⁷ within which we checked the conventional approach to evaluation of such (solar farm) sites in Gloucestershire. The Heritage Team Leader was clear that the conventional approach would be a non-intrusive Geophysical Survey to identify the specific potential for below ground remains. This to be followed by a report and a review of the findings; at which point a decision could be taken on the need for pre or post-determination trial trenching. When trenching happened it would be at an (approximately) 2% sample size and would be targeted trial trenching to sample anomalies identified in the Geophysical survey and/or arrayed trenches to sample areas of (apparently) blank areas of land.

- 5.2.2 In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, the baseline report (desk-based assessment) was undertaken (this document) to begin to clarify the archaeological potential of the land using existing data. A site visit took place in order to further that process.
- 5.2.3 The Geophysical Survey work was scoped in a Written Scheme of Investigation (submitted to the Heritage Team Leader Gloucestershire County Council) and the survey took place in December 2021 (Appendix 6). The data gathered from that has been incorporated into the Impact Assessment (Section 7).
- 5.2.4 The full report has been supplied to the Heritage Team Leader in February 2022, this with a view to them being able to advise the local planning authority with regard to archaeology and this development. The survey recorded Medieval to Post-Medieval field systems but no earlier or more significant remains.
- 5.2.5 On 7 April 2022, the Heritage Team Leader advised that:

Regarding trial trenching, we have discussed and reviewed our stance in relation to solar schemes due to the large number of current proposals. Although each application has to be viewed on its individual circumstances, as a general rule we recommend that a level of pre-determination trenching is required, although often at a lower sample percentage than we would ask for in relation to, for example, housing, due to the nature of solar development. This is to ground truth the success or otherwise of geophysical survey, check that any identified archaeology isn't of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets and also to be able to advise the local planning authority of the significance of any archaeology encountered as required by the NPPF. Most consultants and more importantly, all the local planning authorities we advise, have so far concurred with this approach, which we will continue to review. As you are no doubt, well aware, geophysical survey can miss discrete and ephemeral features and these can also be obscured by overlying, more substantial, ridge and furrow, as here.

⁷ Emails were exchanged with the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council. This was over several months as we agreed the need for and scope of works and then exchanged the results of the Geophysical Survey (Oct 2021 – March 2022).

What I am currently advising is that a 1% sample should be excavated pre-determination, to target any possible archaeology suggested by geophysical survey and the remainder to cover as far as possible the remainder of the red line area, with a contingency for further trenches to better determine the extent of any areas of archaeological interest, so that we can then discuss where, if necessary non-intrusive construction might be appropriate.

- 5.2.6 The results of pre-determination trial trenching are discussed at Section 7.6. In summary, no archaeological remains beyond local (Low) significance were revealed in any of the trenches. Two ditches both considered to be 19th C-modern field boundaries were recorded.
- 5.2.7 If further investigations (post-determination) were to reveal non-designated archaeological remains (of Medium or High sensitivity) within the site, then the applicant has advised that they will consider alternative design options to limit harm to below-ground archaeological remains, including non-penetrative solutions such as setting PV panels and associated infrastructure on concrete feet, and cable trays above ground to avoid ground disturbance. Equipment such as transformers can also be moved to less archaeologically sensitive locations as an alternative to concrete bases.

5.3 CONSULTATION (HERITAGE)

- 5.3.1 Our team is proactive, and we will (where appropriate) *continue* our consultation with the appropriate Consultees for our sector. We will provide them with selected supporting graphics and photographs in order to enable informed discussion. The relevant consultees for our sector are as follows:

5.4 HISTORIC ENGLAND (HE)

- 5.4.1 Where certain types of Designated Heritage Assets have the potential to be affected (including indirect effects – Setting), we always contact the regional office of Historic England. To be specific Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings are the assets we would contact Historic England over.
- 5.4.2 We note that two advisory letters⁸ were sent from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments to the LPA (Tewkesbury Borough Council) and the points made within these letters are very useful to us in preparing this assessment. Therefore, despite the lack of direct contact, we have since had (below) has been offset by a close reading of these letters. This meant we have been able to get a similar level of information to that we would normally aim to receive by a more direct path of communication.
- 5.4.3 Please note, we have written a detailed letter⁹ to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments and followed that up with emails in order to try and create a forum for open discussion. We offered to arrange a meeting on site to make sure that setting issues could be adequately addressed. Specifically, we were hoping to check which views could be

⁸ These are dated 5 Aug 2021 and 22 Dec 2021. Ref PL00757162

⁹ Letter from Abrams Archaeology to Inspector of Ancient Monuments dated 23/10/2021

turned into photomontage to support this document.

- 5.4.4 We also sought to agree a suitable study area and methodology for filtering the type of heritage assets considered by our impact assessment. This was because the earlier of the two advisory letters to the LPA had recommended that “*Direct and indirect impact on Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* should be assessed to a radius of 10km, including views to and from and their settings. The impact on Grade II Listed Buildings should be assessed to a radius of 5km from the application site*”⁸. This was different to the methodology we have used in this impact assessment, which we believe is appropriate. Therefore, we wanted to be sure our methodology would be considered suitable and had wanted to discuss that point. The second letter (dated December 2021) used different language in relation to Study Area. Instead, it advised that an appropriate Study Area be used. We have not received a response to any of our direct communications. However, we assume that the second letter is giving us the opportunity to explain our methodology and this we have done in this document.
- 5.4.5 We note the applicant has had direct discussions with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments and we have helped the applicant by supplying details on methodology and the local heritage assets of most interest (as we understand them to be). We understand that this slightly less direct method of consultation is to be used in this project and therefore, we hope that the explanations on methodology are sufficient.
- 5.4.6 The following tabulation pulls the most salient points from the most recent of the letters (December 2021) from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments. We have given a response to each one of these points below.

	Topic	Detailed comment from letter (Dated December 2021):	Our response to each Point:
1	Methodology	Historic England recommends that an approach to the significance of designated heritage assets is reflective of the assessment criteria for the designation process, can be easily understood within the language of the NPPF regarding the significance of heritage assets and the impact of proposals on that significance, and takes full account of the most recent published advice.	We have explained our Methodology in the main body of the Impact Assessment and then gone into extra detail in Appendix 2 and 3 in order to help the consultees understand why that approach has taken. Please note, we have adapted our approach to be in line with the Inspector on a specific issue. There was a desire to see a narrative approach to the assessment of impact. That is to say an approach which looked at heritage assets as part of a landscape and sometimes as part of a group/s. There was a specific request that tabulation and scoring methodologies not be used. Therefore, we have not used these where heritage setting is concerned. We have used the DMRB tabulated approach with regard to archaeological assets as there was no comment on that point and this is conventional.
2	Direct Impacts	Direct impacts on historic/archaeological fabric (buildings, sites or areas), whether statutorily protected or not;	We have contacted the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council and agreed a suitable scope to cover potential direct impacts
	Archaeology	The potential for buried archaeological remains.	We have contacted the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council and agreed a suitable scope to cover potential buried archaeological remains
3	Indirect Impacts	Other impacts, particularly the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas etc., including long views and any specific designed views and vistas within historic designed landscapes. All grades of listed buildings should be identified. In some cases, intervisibility between historic sites may be a significant issue;	Our methodology will consider the setting of designated heritage assets. Including all of those described here.
		a) Assessment of Designated Heritage Assets We would draw your attention in particular to Grade II* Wallsworth Hall and Gate Piers in from of Wallsworth Hall (LEN 1340310 and 1091414) as they are in close proximity to the site. It is possible that the development will also impact on designated heritage assets beyond the immediate development area, and it is important that these are identified, and that the study area is of an appropriate size to ensure that all heritage assets likely to be affected by this development have been included and can be properly assessed.	We have made a specific effort to visit and research Wallsworth Hall. We have also considered other heritage assets in the vicinity.
		b) Assessment of Non-Designated Heritage Assets We would expect any assessment to consider the potential impacts on non-designated features of historic, architectural, archaeological or artistic interest. We would strongly recommend that you involve the Tewkesbury Conservation Officer and the archaeological staff at Gloucestershire HER in the development of this assessment. They are best placed to advise on: local historic environment issues and priorities; how the proposal can be tailored to avoid and minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of heritage assets.	We have searched the LPA website for NDHA. They are referred to as being currently reviewed and the website is https://www.tewkesbury.gov.uk/local-heritage-list - accessed 24-03-2022. We have the HER Data in order to check for them locally and we have made several attempts to directly contact the Conservation Officer in order to invite comment on this and other related matters (e.g. methodology).
4	Amenity	Effects on landscape amenity from public and private land.	Amenity is not a topic which would fall within our remit or professional experience to comment upon. We will consider landscape (as appropriate) though we acknowledge there is natural overlap with the LVIA Consultant on this point we draw the reader's attention to that so as to ensure the professional views of that LVIA consultant are fed into understanding this point.
5	Landscape	The potential impact upon the landscape, especially if a site falls within an area of historic landscape;	We will consider landscape (as appropriate) though we acknowledge there is natural overlap with the LVIA Consultant on this point we draw the reader's attention to that so as to ensure the professional views of that LVIA consultant are fed into understanding this point.
6	Cumulative	Cumulative impacts.	We will consider the location of other solar farms so as to understand whether cumulative impact is relevant to this specific location.

5.5 LOCAL AUTHORITY CONSERVATION OFFICERS

- 5.5.1 Where Grade II Listed Buildings (Designated) or where locally Listed Buildings have the potential to be affected, we contact the Conservation Officer/s in order to check if there are additional heritage assets they would like considered and/or whether a site visit would be informative for them as the Impact Assessment was produced.
- 5.5.2 We have read through the relevant pages of the Tewkesbury Borough Council website¹⁰ and reviewed the Tewkesbury Borough Council, Heritage Strategy¹¹. We have also reviewed the process by which a Local Heritage List for the Borough will be created. The website describes this nascent list as “*A Local Heritage List is a listing of buildings, structures or areas that may not be of sufficient national significance to be designated as Listed Buildings, but are nevertheless of local historical, archaeological or architectural interest.*” This has yet to be created. However, we have had email exchanges (March 2022) over the matter of NDHA in the vicinity of the PDA and Twigworth. We have been directed to the HER Data which we purchased from Gloucestershire County Council and checked through. We will continue dialogue over NDHA with the Heritage Team at Tewkesbury Borough Council¹².
- 5.5.3 In addition to seeking data we have also approached the Conservation officer by email on two occasions and asked them to review our approach. We received a brief response but have had no indication we should change approach or add any more specific heritage assets into assessment process. We do, of course, have the pre-application response which provided quite general guidance (including a direct steer to contact the Conservation Officer). We have aimed to be thorough in our approach and remain open to discussion with consultees if they should find that useful.

5.6 ADDITIONAL DATA GATHERING – HERITAGE

- 5.6.1 We have tabulated, and shown in graphic form, all designated heritage assets within 1km of the PDA (Figures 4 and 5). This is referred to as the middle study area. The choice of 1km reflects the practice on other, similar schemes. We have also gathered information on the location and type of designated heritage assets within 5km of the land (outer study area) in which proposed solar farm would be constructed (Figures 4 and 5).
- 5.6.2 The designated heritage assets within the middle study area (up to 1km) have all been considered using Step 1 of GPA3. Those which were selected for setting assessment have then been considered using Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3.

¹⁰ <https://www.tewkesbury.gov.uk/heritage> - accessed 24-03-2022

¹¹ https://tewkesburyborough-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/website_tewkesburyborough_onmicrosoft_com/ESp9VrSflbFLvzJJExFJwE8BWwj2VnuNIMaJ5jBplgWmlw?e=NDDnS2 – accessed 24-03-2022

¹² Email sent on 24-03-2022

- 5.6.3 Designated heritage assets located within the outer study area (up to 5km) have been considered using a ZTV and via site visit/s. We understand that setting of heritage assets is not confined to visual matters or views. Abstract and historical considerations are part of setting, and while it is reasonable to consider the extent of setting there is usually no fixed boundary to it. On occasion photomontage, joint site visits and/or sharing of our photos can be useful in resolving outstanding issues.
- 5.6.4 Where a setting assessment was considered to be warranted, we have completed that it and presented it as part of the impact assessment. This has covered impacts in the construction, use and decommissioning periods.

5.7 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATION

- 5.7.1 Following consultation, and with reference to guidance and policy on Heritage and Archaeology, we formulated an approach to the appropriate levels of data-gathering needed. This combines:
- the baseline (drawing upon HER data and other readily available sources)
 - new data gathered via archaeological geophysical survey
 - new data gathered via archaeological trial trenching
 - more detailed information gathered via Setting Assessment on selected designated heritage assets
- 5.7.2 This has provided the planning application with an Impact Assessment useful to decision makers.

6 BASELINE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 WHAT IS KNOWN?

- 6.1.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the PDA and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the PDA.
- 6.1.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological finds (assets) both on the PDA (inner study area) and within a 1km radius of that (within the middle study area, Figure 7). These records are held on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), and we have used these together with a consideration of geological data (Plate 1 and Figure 2) and LIDAR imagery (Figure 3) in order to ascertain whether there is likely to be potential for sub-surface remains on the PDA. A historic map regression exercise (Figures 8 - 19) charts the development of the inner and middle study area/s from the 19th century onwards until the present day.
- 6.1.3 The nearby settlements of Twigworth to the south-east and Sandhurst to the northwest are reference points in terms of historic land use. Closer to the PDA and forming an interesting pattern of land use are the various Moat/Pond Features. Most notably, to the west of the PDA is the site of Bengrove Farm which has several linear, parallel ponds on it. These are visible on historic maps (Figures 8 and 9) and marked as 'decoy pools'. The function of such pools is explained by Rackham in his classic *History of the Countryside*. "*A decoy is a device for catching wild ducks en masse by making use of their companionable habits*"¹³. These are known from the 17th C and were in use throughout the Post-Medieval period. However, the examples at Bengrove Farm is close to an earlier water feature, a Moat of likely Medieval date (101832). This feature is marked on the surface by its surviving northern arm, although a small part of its former eastern arm can also be seen.
- 6.1.4 Dating to the Medieval period Moated Sites such as this are of interest in terms of Medieval land use and also as evidence of how this landscape lends itself to this specific kind of use of water. It is no accident that both these water features were created along the course of a local minor watercourse (the Cox Brook) and benefitted from that regular supply.

¹³ Page 367-368. In: Rackham, O. *The History of the Countryside*. Ponds, Dells and Pits 'Decoys'.

Table 2: Possible ‘Moats’ within 1km of the PDA

Name of Moated Site	Designated Scheduled Monument (SM) or associated with a Listed Building	Non-designated heritage asset (MSF)
Bengrove Farm (Moat)	-	101832
Possible moat at Drymeadow Farm		70396
Alleged Moat		55944

6.1.5 The exact period of use of the moated sites is unknown in some cases. However, moated sites are often associated with the Medieval period and, sometimes, with the Post-Medieval period. And of course, some are extant and still in use now, such as the one at Bengrove Farm which is now a water feature within a garden. The distribution of moated sites obviously reflects local watercourses. It is also indicative of land use and land tenure. The Moated site at Bengrove, for example, lies in a relatively remote spot (historically) and was within farmland outside the nucleated villages of Twigworth and Sandhurst. Its presence, along with local field boundaries and remnant field systems, also with likely origins in the Medieval period, suggests the PDA lies in what has been a rural location since at least the Medieval period.

6.1.6 It is these kind of historic landscape features, a mix of above ground earthworks, below ground remains, live hedges and local topography which reveal so much about a piece of land such as the PDA.

6.1.7 The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to a settlement in Sandhurst, this was in the hundred of Dudstone and the county of Gloucestershire. It had a recorded population of 12.7 households in 1086 ¹⁴.

6.1.8 The placename Sandhurst is derived from the underlying soils which are sandy. The name meaning Sandy Hill. The name appears as Sanher (1086) and changes to the longer form during the Medieval period ¹⁵.

6.1.9 Twigworth does not appear in Domesday. However, its name is thought to have early Medieval origins as Tuiggerwrthe (Twiggas Enclosure) first recorded in 1216 ¹⁶.

6.1.10 There are no designated heritage assets of any type within the PDA. However, the Post-Medieval Grade II* Listed Building (Wallsworth Hall - 1340310) and its associated Gate Piers, also Grade II* (1091414) and gardens (not designated) all lie to the north and are of interest to this assessment given their proximity. We have given consideration the possibility of remains associated with these heritage assets lying within the PDA.

¹⁴ <https://opendomesday.org/place/TM3679/wissett/> - accessed 27/09/2021

¹⁵ Page 527. Watts, V. The English Dictionary of English Place-Names.

¹⁶ Page 633. Watts, V. The English Dictionary of English Place-Names.

6.1.11 There are other designated heritage assets within the middle study area (Figure 4) and where the existence of a building may help to predict archaeological potential, it will be referred to. Likewise, the HER Data (Appendix 1) prepared for this report will be referred to along with the records it contains where doing so is relevant to potential within the PDA.

Table 3: Timescales

<i>Period (Prehistoric)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Palaeolithic	900,000BC	12,000BC
Mesolithic	12,000BC	4000BC
Neolithic	4000BC	2500BC
Bronze Age	2500BC	800BC
Iron Age	800BC	AD43
<i>Period (Historic)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Roman	AD43	AD410
Early Medieval	AD410	AD1066
Medieval	AD1066	AD1485
Post-Medieval	AD1486	AD1799
Modern	AD1800	Present

6.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

6.2.1 The PDA had not been subject to any archaeological investigation prior to this proposal coming forward. However, Figure 3 shows LIDAR data (derived from the Environment Agency) for the PDA. Such data is often useful and is worthy of note within this section. It shows, towards within the northern half end of the PDA traces of possible ridge and furrow (earthworks) in a broadly north-south alignment. It also shows, in the central part of the southern field the location of a possible pond (also visible on historic mapping – Figure 8). Subsequent geophysical survey has shown these features more clearly (Appendix 6) and it is clear that the LIDAR, although faint, was leading in the right direction.

6.2.2 The closest investigations near to the PDA include those carried out at Bengrove Farm (63151) at which *“a programme of archaeological works at Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire revealed no features or deposits dating earlier than probably the 19th century. The features seen are more than likely to be associated with the farm building complex which was erected in the later part of the 19th century. The deposits excavated in areas away from the*

*farm buildings can be interpreted as cultivation soils*¹⁷. Of course, the arms of the Moat were not specifically looked at. Instead, works were targeted upon the construction groundworks.

- 6.2.3 It is noteworthy that the Bengrove Farm site is the visible (on aerial photos) arm of the Medieval Moat and to its immediate north the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks showing as characteristic parallel lines. Also, the sub-rectangular shape of the plot which encloses the Moat, the ridge and furrow and the decoy ponds. The whole enclosure appears Medieval in form and may well be a fossilised element of the Medieval landscape (regardless of the negative watching brief referred to above). We note that the Listed Building Description for the extant Bengrove Farm (1154269, Figure 4) states “*House built to replace Great Coverdean (large manor house of medieval origins) which formerly stood nearby, demolished 1850-1855.*”¹⁸. Therefore, we would anticipate that the remains of this may lie within the enclosure described above.
- 6.2.4 Land at Twigworth (87549) records a relatively large evaluation to the southeast of the A38 (Tewkesbury Road) and we note this is recorded as the line of a possible Roman Road running between Gloucester and Tewkesbury. Sixty-Six Trenches were opened and:
- “The earliest datable features encountered consisted of a complex of Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditched circular and rectangular enclosures, many of which correlated with cropmarks identified during preceding aerial photographic analysis and with anomalies noted during geophysical survey. Pits, a posthole and a central eroded area within one ditched enclosure, together with abundant artefactual remains, suggest a settlement focus whilst the identification of outlying Roman ditches suggests an associated field system. Evidence of medieval and/or later agricultural practice was identified throughout the site in the form of predominantly north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east-aligned plough furrows and associated post-medieval/early modern land drains. Several undated features were also noted.”*¹⁹
- 6.2.5 On land off Down Hatherley Lane in Twigworth²⁰, six trial trenches were opened in advance of development work (103124). These had been targeted upon geophysical survey anomalies. The investigation uncovered no archaeological features.
- 6.2.6 On land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire²¹. A total of 11 trenches were excavated. Two fragments of ceramic building material of broad Roman

¹⁷ Page 2. In: Marches Archaeology. 2004. Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire. A report on a programme of archaeological works

¹⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154269?section=official-list-entry> – accessed 1-4-2022

¹⁹ Cotswold Archaeology 2013. Land at Twigworth, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Evaluation.

²⁰ Oxford Archaeology 2019. Land off Down Hatherley Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Evaluation Report

²¹ Cotswold Archaeology 2020. Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation

date, one of which could be identified as part of a tegula (flanged roof tile), were recovered from the fill of a slightly curving ditch of indeterminate function identified in a trench in the south-western part of the site. Evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval agricultural activity, comprising the ploughed-out remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, was identified throughout the site.

- 6.2.7 On the northwestern side of Twigworth (95324) a series of trenches were opened in order to test land as part of a proposed residential development. This led to the recording of significant, previously unknown remains of Roman date. The investigation happened in two phases and the site was located 400m southeast of the PDA:

“Phase 1 of the evaluation took place in February 2016 and involved excavation of seven trenches within the arable field. Anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey were targeted revealing Romano-British cut features which are likely to be associated with a settlement in the immediate vicinity, including two inhumations and possible cremation deposits. The features were concentrated at the north-eastern end of the field and clearly extended into the adjoining orchard.

Phase 2 of the evaluation took place from the 8th to 14th August 2016 and comprised the excavation of two trial trenches along the route of a proposed roadway through the orchard field. Again, geophysical anomalies were targeted and the trenches revealed more linear features containing Romano-British ceramics and metalwork.”²²

- 6.2.8 The above investigations are not within, and with the exception of that at Bengrove Farm, they are not immediately adjacent to the PDA. While useful within the scope of their own projects; having reviewed them and considered them in relation to the PDA. The results of the geophysical survey on the PDA (Appendix 6) suggest the PDA was in use as field systems during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. There are no specific traces of earlier activity of any kind.

6.3 EARLY PREHISTORIC – PALAEO-LITHIC AND MESOLITHIC

- 6.3.1 The HER records have no records of activity during these periods for either the PDA or the middle study area. The archaeological potential of the PDA for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low.

6.4 LATER PREHISTORIC – NEOLITHIC, BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE

- 6.4.1 The HER records no remains dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. However, there are remains datable to the Iron Age. More specifically, to the late Iron

²² Page iii. In: Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Land at Twigworth. Phased Archaeological Evaluation.

Age and it is worth noting that some of these remains could date to the late Iron Age and the Roman period as material culture and the types of physical remains are similar during these periods. Understanding the rural landscape and economy are named as useful topics for research in the Regional Research Framework²³.

- 6.4.2 The most significant record of late Iron Age/Roman activity is encapsulated by HER record 87549. Described above in Section 6.2 this describes the remains of a relatively large late Iron Age/Roman settlement with associated field system. Nearby investigation 87550 refers to remains close to the route of a possible Roman Road running from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. This routeway is now Tewkesbury Road and is the main road through Twigworth. The investigation of land within polygon 87550 recorded mainly Roman remains (described below). However, the site is referred to as being associated with the late Iron Age/Roman site to the south and that association is carried into this text. This refers to land c. 450m southeast of the PDA.
- 6.4.3 Record 61392 (and related records 69902, 69944, 102705 – Appendix 1) refer to a series of investigations of land at Innsworth, c. 1.25km southeast of the PDA. Although outside the 1km study area these are mentioned as may be related to the same landscape as that emerging in Twigworth. At Innsworth a double-ditched enclosure of late iron Age/early Roman date was located. Within the enclosure were shallow linear features and small pits/postholes, possibly evidence of structural remains. Within the central area of the evaluation area were large numbers of ditches, some intercutting, forming square and rectangular enclosures. The layout was suggestive of a possible farmstead with relatively large quantities of ceramic evidence dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. A publication is in prep. However, the HER describes the range of feature types which are consistent with a farmstead/rural settlement and comprise structural remains typical of wooden buildings, watering holes, trackway/s and artefactual remains and waterlogged organic remains. A well-preserved site with much to say about the transition from late Iron Age to Roman period in this part of Gloucestershire is referred to by these HER records.
- 6.4.4 Approximately 1.1km south of the PDA at Longford (105515) there was an investigation which recorded A late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosed farmstead, overlain by settlement-related enclosures of early and middle Roman date.
- 6.4.5 The archaeological potential of the PDA for the Neolithic, Bronze Age are considered to be low.
- 6.4.6 The potential for the Iron Age is considered to below, as the geophysical survey

²³ Research Aim 40: Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in later prehistory. In: 15 A Research Agenda for Archaeology in South West England Edited by Chris Webster. – accessed <https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/downloads/swarf/swarfweb.pdf> 28-3-2022

(Appendix 6) has not produced any anomalies pre-dating the Medieval period (ridge and furrows). Also, and possibly even more importantly, we note that the majority of late Iron Age remains occur along the Tewkesbury Road and/or to its south. There are several possible explanations for this, including that most recent investigations have happened on that land and so that is, of course, where new data would be coming from. The land is higher, drier and of a slightly different geology to the PDA. Such relatively small shifts (to modern eyes) would be very meaningful to communities dependent upon soil and water in a more immediate way than many feel we are today.

- 6.4.7 Topography meant dry or wet, communication routes/roads had an influence as did soil type. The PDA is on different land, and it is not simply a matter of metres but of key characteristics. On this basis we suggest a low potential for Iron Age remains. If settlement remains, such as those recorded at Twigworth were identified, they would be, likely to be, of low-medium Sensitivity (Table 1).

6.5 ROMAN

- 6.5.1 The Roman period remains are more plentiful than for the preceding periods, even though we note the overlap of the late Iron Age and Roman period HER numbers in several instances (Section 6.4).
- 6.5.2 The Portable Antiquities Scheme Data (PAS) is depicted on Figure 19 and tabulated in Appendix 1. There are numerous small finds of Roman date which is indicative of activity locally.
- 6.5.3 Notable sites include the probable route of a Roman Road from Gloucester to Birmingham (99327) is plotted running northeast to southeast across the southeastern part of the middle study area. This takes it around 300m away from the southeastern edge of the PDA. However, its exact route, as with many such 'long straight lines' of possible Roman Roads we should perhaps not take it literally. Instead, we note it and consider how evidence on/close to it either supports that line or corrects it. The evidence would seem to suggest that the road moved further southeast through what is now Twigworth and this is supported by the various investigations referred to below and shown on Figure 7. Therefore, the line of the Roman Road may be further southeast.
- 6.5.4 This is perhaps supported by the location of Twigworth Roman Villa, which is outside the 1km radius middle study area and is c. 1.3km to the northeast of the PDA. It is immediately adjacent to the route of the A38 Tewkesbury Road.
- 6.5.5 Development led projects have significantly improved understanding in recent years with several separate sites having been investigated in Twigworth. These include 87549, discussed in Section 6.4 in relation to its late Iron Age/Roman remains. This appears to have been a farmstead with associated field systems. Close to 87549 is record 56294, which lies immediately southeast of the A38

Tewkesbury Road c. 500m southeast of the PDA. The investigation on land covered by polygon 56294 recorded a double ditched Roman trackway aligned northwest to south east, at right angles to the putative Roman road. An inhumation burial was recorded alongside the northern ditch of the trackway. This produced no dating evidence but is likely to also belong to the Roman period. Several intercutting ditches recorded in the southern part of the site contained post medieval and modern material. The Roman trackway was truncated by a number of northeast to southwest aligned furrows.

- 6.5.6 Closer to the PDA is record 95324 which records the location of a possible Roman settlement which ditches, human burials and cremations. Roman period artefacts were found in secure contexts.
- 6.5.7 During the Roman period, the area was apparently occupied by a landscape of villas, smaller farmsteads and field systems. There are further important sites (described in Section 6.4) which contained Roman period remains. These include settlement remains at Longford and Innsworth both on the edge/just beyond the Middle Study Area. There are other examples (Figure 7 and Appendix 1), and it is clear the PDA lies in a landscape well settled and farmed in the Roman period. The potential for the Roman period would be considered to be medium, although, as the geophysical survey (Appendix 6) has not produced any anomalies pre-dating the Medieval period (ridge and furrows). Also, and possibly even more importantly, and in common with the above suggestions made in relation to the late Iron Age, we note that the majority of Roman remains occur along the Tewkesbury Road and/or to its south.
- 6.5.8 There are several possible explanations for this, including that most recent investigations have happened on that land and so that is, of course, where new data would be coming from. However, the road is also a likely Roman road along which settlement remains may be more likely. The land is higher, drier and of a slightly different geology to the PDA. Such relatively small shifts (to modern eyes) would be very meaningful to communities dependent upon soil and water in a more immediate way than many feel we are today. Topography meant dry or wet, communication routes/roads had an influence as did soil type. The PDA is on different land, and it is not simply a matter of metres but of key characteristics.
- 6.5.9 On this basis we suggest a low-medium potential for Roman period remains. If settlement remains, such as those recorded at Twigworth were identified, they would be, likely to be, of low-medium Sensitivity (Table 1).

6.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL – MEDIEVAL

- 6.6.1 The Early Medieval period is represented mainly by placename evidence and by metal finds recorded by PAS Data (Figure 19 and Appendix 1). This is quite typical for the period which tends to appear less in many HER databases than the preceding Roman period. The placenames associated with the period,

within the study area, are Sandhurst (96507), Wallsworth (96509), Twigworth (97294), Down Hatherley (94203) and Willington (96506). The existence of Early Medieval placenames, which are associated with Early Medieval-Modern settlements and the fact that the 'Roman' Road through Twigworth was/is still in use is confirmation (if it were needed) that people were living within the area and using the land. The relatively thin number of records do not suggest absence of communities in this period.

- 6.6.2 During the Medieval period the most plentiful remains include the ploughed-out remnants of ridges and furrows (fields), which are a well-known feature in the region. They can date to the early Medieval period right through to the Post-Medieval period. Their presence indicates that the land has been used for arable agriculture and that ploughing was by livestock which, over a period, created fields of ridges and furrows. Precise dating of that use is not possible on most occasions. Quite often these are mentioned in a relatively brief way in records which record late Iron Age/Roman remains, such as the various sites discussed in Sections 6.4 and 6.5.
- 6.6.3 They are also recorded in their own right in various locations within the Middle Study Area (101840, 101944, 102102 and 103692). Notable 101840 lies partly within the PDA, though it is a large polygon covering land south of Sandhurst and north of the A38/Twigworth (Figure 7). The HER describes this polygon as *"mapping of blocks of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow and areas of extensive drainage within the parish of Sandhurst The ridge and furrow appears to be a mixture of later post-medieval straight and narrow cultivation and earlier medieval curving ridge and furrow. Some of the ridge and furrow is within old orchards and may be either re-using earlier cultivation or the ridges and furrows may be created for the orchards. Associated plough headlands, drainage ditches and field boundaries were also mapped"*. These are shown on Figure 7 and described further in Appendix 1.
- 6.6.4 The presence of agricultural fields over earlier settlements (as has been the case on several sites in Twigworth) can tell us that settlements moved and or shrank in the Medieval period. It also tells us that remnant ridge and furrow may, on occasion, overlie earlier remains. This is relevant to the PDA, upon which only remnant furrows were recorded by Geophysical survey (Appendix 6).
- 6.6.5 The boundaries of fields, marked by hedges and ditches are another trace of Medieval period activity that we may pick up in today's landscape or upon relatively recent mapping, LIDAR and aerial photographs. The various ponds and moated features are also types of evidence. Relatively close to the PDA is Bengrove Farm (101832) which has a Medieval Moated site within its now Post-Medieval to Medieval landscape.
- 6.6.6 The archaeological potential of the PDA in the Early Medieval period is considered to be Low and is considered to be High for the Medieval period. The

most likely remains are of field systems of broadly Medieval date. Such remains, if present, would be considered of low sensitivity as they are most likely to comprise field systems rather than moated sites or buildings of the types described on the HER. Such remains, if present, would be considered of low sensitivity (Table 1).

6.7 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.7.1 The HER records various sites dating to this period. There are buildings within present day villages, and these vary from churches to domestic buildings of various kinds. Bengrove Farm, adjacent to the PDA on its western side is a Grade II Listed Building (Farmhouse 1154269).
- 6.7.2 We note the that record 55946 describes a fieldname located within the PDA. The Fieldname "Old Mill" from Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1839. There is no trace of a Mill building on mapping or within the Geophysical survey data. While lying close to a watercourse; it is minor and seasonally active. We do not anticipate a water mill at this location.
- 6.7.3 The archaeological potential of the Application Area for the Post-Medieval period is considered to be High, by this assessment. The field systems visible on maps and in the landscape today are, in some cases, likely to be field systems of this date. The types of remains most likely to be encountered are agricultural in character and to comprise boundaries. Such remains, are likely to be of low value (sensitivity).

6.8 MODERN

- 6.8.1 A map regression (below) illustrates that the PDA was in agricultural use during this period. The layout of the fields is very similar to that we see today with some fairly largescale amalgamation of fields being clear on the mapping.
- 6.8.2 The archaeological potential of the PDA for the modern period is considered to be High, by this assessment. The field systems visible on maps and in the landscape today are, in some cases, likely to be field systems of this date. The types of remains most likely to be encountered are agricultural in character and to comprise boundaries. Such remains, are likely to be of low value (sensitivity).

6.9 MAP REGRESSION

- 6.9.1 During the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.

- 6.9.2 Plate 29 shows the landscape around the PDA and the layout of Walsworth Court (now Wallsworth Hall) in the early 19th C. It is reasonable to assume this map shows the landscape of the late 18th and early 19th C. It is a useful starting point, and we should note that the northwestern part of the PDA was at that time part of a single field which stretched further north towards part of the formal gardens of Wallsworth Hall. This configuration would change later in the 19th C and so it is worth noting this glimpse of the 18th C field/s to the immediate west of Wallsworth Hall.
- 6.9.3 The PDA is formed of four fields at this time. Recognisable land boundaries are the v-shaped portion at the southern tip and the proximity to Bengrove Farm to the immediate west. We assume the land was in agricultural use as were many fields locally, though we can also note small tracts of orchard, including one on the western edge of the PDA.
- 6.9.4 There is a notable, thick plantation of trees to the west of the Hall. A portion of this still survives (Plate 23) and abuts part of the northern edge of the PDA. However, most of the western arm of that plantation is now gone. In contrast, trees have now been planted at the northeastern edge of the PDA and form a dense screen on that southern side of Wallsworth Hall (Plates 23 and 25). The T-Shaped plot occupied by Walsworth Court in the early 19th C with its dense tree plantation to the rear would undergo significant change over the course of the 19th C and 20th C. All of which is important to the relationship between Wallsworth Hall and the PDA.

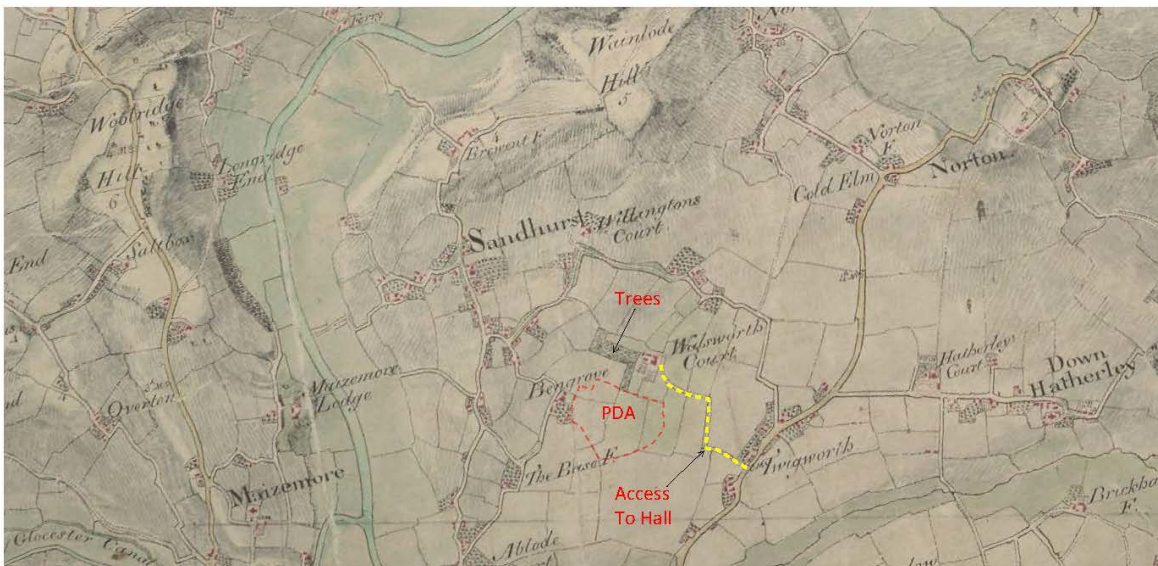


Plate 29: Tewkesbury: Robert Dawson Map of 1811

This from The British Library Georeferencer. (<https://britishlibrary.georeferencer.com/maps/ced9dae9-78f9-5c1e-9161-130dbb461284/> - accessed 25-03-2022)

- 6.9.5 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1883-84 (Figure 8) shows the site as being

divided into 4 plots. It is notable that the present-day boundary between the PDA and land associated with Wallsworth Hall is recognisable. There is a distinctive square plot on the western edge of the PDA, this matches the plots of Bengrove Farm to its immediate west and it may be that this was an orchard at the time.

- 6.9.6 A pond is shown in the centre of the PDA, in what is now the southern field. There is another pond (still extant) on the southeast boundary of the PDA. The northern boundary is lined with trees. These are more extensive than at the current time. These would have provided a screen to the gardens of Wallsworth Hall along its entire southwest side and that would have affected views to/from what is now the PDA. We note a water feature and footpath crossing land at the rear of Wallsworth Hall in what are likely to have been gardens associated with it at this time.
- 6.9.7 Simon Jenkins²⁴ describes how the building was altered in the 1860s with the help of a “*rogue architect and neighbouring squire, Thomas Fulljames. He added an extraordinary new top floor and off-centre Italianate tower*”. This detail is mentioned here as, while not as obvious on maps of the land, we note that Wallsworth Hall and its gardens underwent a lot of change in the 1860s in line with its then owner, Thomas De Winton’s, request. The Estate was sold in 1903 after the death of Thomas (1901) and his wife (Barbara) in 1902.
- 6.9.8 The PDA remained relatively static during the 20th C (Figures 9-13), although we note the amalgamation of fields into the current two field system by 1973 (Figure 13). Land to the north (Wallsworth Hall) also remained static with an open field (crossed by footpaths) at the northwestern edge of the PDA and with a tree lined boundary along the northeastern edge.
- 6.9.9 An important change is recorded in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1990 (Figure 14) which shows the construction of Queens Grove Cottage to the north of the PDA. The removal of the 100-year-old water feature recorded in earlier maps is also notable and local footpaths appear re-routed at this point to avoid them crossing land to the rear of the Cottage.
- 6.9.10 Later mapping (Figure 16) shows the construction of barns and ancillary structures on that parcel of land also. Also, to the immediate north and west of the Hall, a series of buildings and yards/gardens has been added. This is the present-day configuration and we can see that land to the west and north of the Hall has been significantly altered by the late 20th C. These changes are better viewed via aerial photographs (Plate 31) for the current layout and Plate 30 for the mid-20th C layout which preceded the changes. Also, at ground level we have recorded a view (Plate 17). We note the western side of the land formerly associated with Wallsworth Hall was radically changed by these late 20th C developments. This in stark contrast to its eastern side (its principal

²⁴ Page 273. In: Jenkins, S. 2003. England’s Thousand Best Houses.

elevation) which has remained relatively free of such changes. We note that its northern side had a large TV Relay Station added in the 1970s and this remains the tallest structure in the locality.

- 6.9.11 The landscape within which the PDA lies has been labelled as *Irregular enclosure reflecting former un-enclosed cultivation patterns* (A1). The Historic Landscape Characterisation for Gloucestershire²⁵ describes this as follows:

“Although individual areas of A1 enclosure were not dated as part of the characterisation, boundaries in these areas are likely to be medieval or early post-medieval in date, and in many areas will be amongst the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape. The irregular pattern of boundaries, the generally smaller enclosure size and the interrelationship of individual fields in these areas are what defines this Primary Type and gives it its special landscape character.”

- 6.9.12 Looking at the PDA specifically, which is to look at it in more detail than the HLC report was designed to do, it is clear that it has undergone significant change and remodelling in the 20th C. The clearest example being the shift from 9 plots of land (Plate 30) to 2 plots of land at the present time. However, Bengrove Farm a short distance to the southwest has ridge and furrow showing above ground on relatively recent aerial photographs. The sub rectangular shape of the plot within which Bengrove Farm sits is relatively static through the 19th and 20th C mapping and so the local landscape certainly retains older enclosure boundaries, while the PDA does not.
- 6.9.13 In effect the 19th and 20th C mapping confirm that the PDA has been in agricultural use for at least the last 200 years, and it is highly likely that was the case for the whole Post-Medieval and probably the preceding Medieval period also.

²⁵ Pages 27-30. In: Part 1. Gloucestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) including the Cotswolds and the Wye Valley Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Gloucestershire County Council, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1020235>.



Plate 30: Aerial Photograph of the PDA and surrounding Area in 1945. This image is from Google Earth



Plate 31: Aerial Photograph of the PDA and surrounding Area in 2022. Changes within the PDA and to its immediate north are significant and include amalgamation of fields within the PDA. Construction of barns to its north. Creation of several raised slurry pits to its north and the removal of many trees between the northern edge of the PDA and Wallsworth Hall. This image is from Google Earth

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT – ARCHAEOLOGY

7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 This section of the document draws upon the baseline, which was specifically designed to support this impact assessment.
- 7.1.2 Effects on the historic environment can arise through direct or indirect impacts. For the purpose of this report, direct impacts describe those that directly cause damage to the fabric of a heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works and will only occur within the proposed development area. It is with direct impacts that this Section (on Archaeology) is most focussed.
- 7.1.3 Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction, operation and decommissioning.

7.2 PRESERVATION AND DESTRUCTION

- 7.2.1 This Section first considers how previous land use on the potential development area (PDA) has both created archaeological potential and reduced it. It then goes on to consider the proposals and how they may impact upon those potential remains (if any).

7.3 FACTORS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

- 7.3.1 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.
- 7.3.2 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere²⁶ and it is a topic which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some ‘typical’ scenarios.

7.4 TYPICAL PRESERVATION CONDITIONS IN RURAL LOCATIONS

- 7.4.1 In rural locations, below ground remains are likely to be sealed by a relatively thin series of layers. Typically, a topsoil of c.100-200mm and a subsoil of 100-

²⁶ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

300mm. Therefore, they may be sealed by 200-500mm of deposits. There are variations to this including landscapes affected by colluvial or alluvial deposits. There is also peat rich area where soil deposits can be significantly deeper. Earthworks are most common in areas not subject to modern, mechanised ploughing, although earthworks can be preserved in hedgerows, wooded areas and even as plough-reduced remnants within arable fields.

- 7.4.2 Hydrology has a significant role to play in the preservation of remains and proximity to watercourses and wetlands should be considered as it affects the variety and type of artefacts/ecofacts that could be present on a site.

Factors which enhance preservation	Factors which increase destruction
Pasture/grassland provides a relatively static condition for archaeological remains	Mechanised ploughing especially of deep rooting crops (e.g., Sugar Beet) causes truncation of archaeological deposits.
	Drainage for agricultural or mineral extraction reasons can affect hydrology and therefore remove the conditions in which waterlogged remains may survive.

7.5 SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS

- 7.5.1 The PDA currently comprises fields in agricultural use. The nearest borehole logs are for testing water levels in wells and are not particularly instructive in terms of topsoil/subsoil depth. However, these deposits, within the PDA, are likely to be similar to those encountered during recent archaeological work to the northwest of Twigworth. This recorded that topsoil and subsoil (together often referred to as overburden) were between 450-650mm deep^{27, 28}. This is relatively deep for topsoil/subsoil and, based on professional experience, we expect that if cut archaeological features were present, then we may expect their upper surface to survive at a depth of c.400-600mm below the existing ground level.
- 7.5.2 The Map Regression exercise (Section 6.9) confirms that the PDA has been in agricultural use for at least the last 200 years, and it is highly likely that was the case for the whole Post-Medieval and probably the preceding Medieval period also. There has been a notable amount of hedgerow loss as fields were amalgamated and this is most easily recognised by comparing Figure 19 and Plate 30 with Plate 31.
- 7.5.3 We can expect such boundaries to show up as sub surface remains in some

²⁷ Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Land at Twigworth, Gloucestershire. Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation. Wessex Archaeology.

²⁸ Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Land at Twigworth, Gloucestershire. Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation. Wessex Archaeology.

cases. Such boundaries may occur, as infilled buried features, indeed they can be seen in the results of the Geophysical Survey (below).

- 7.5.4 The PDA has remained un-developed throughout the Post-Medieval and Modern periods and conditions on the site are typical of rural locations that has been mainly used as arable land. They retain a potential to preserve remains, if any were present.

7.6 EVALUATIVE DATA-GATHERING COMPLETED FOR THIS ASSESSMENT

- 7.6.1 As part of this application process, the PDA was subject to a stage of non-intrusive (geophysical survey). The results of which are reproduced in full in Appendix 6. Table 4 contains a column used to refine the 'potential' of the site to contain archaeological remains based upon the results of this Survey.
- 7.6.2 A Bartington magnetometer cart survey of the 25ha PDA was completed using a two-wheeled, lightweight sensor platform designed to be pushed by hand was used to complete the survey. It incorporates a bank of six vertically mounted Bartington Grad-01-1000L magnetic sensors (fluxgate gradiometers), spaced at 0.8m intervals along a bar aligned crossways to the direction of travel.
- 7.6.3 The geophysical survey detected Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across a large portion of the survey area, with a greater extent than previously recognised by the Gloucestershire HER (Figure 7). We note specifically this wording on HER record 101840 "*the ridge and furrow appears to be a mixture of later post-medieval straight and narrow cultivation and earlier medieval curving ridge and furrow.*" 101840 is a polygon lying partly within the PDA and the geophysical survey has recorded detailed information which will augment that record. One set of furrows in the northern field are noticeably straighter and more closely spaced than the others and it may be that these, along with their encompassing boundaries, are more recent than the more typical broad, curving furrows elsewhere in the survey area. To understand this better the reader is urged to view Figures 1-5 in Appendix 6 (this document).
- 7.6.4 Other features detected by the survey include the remains of two former field boundaries and two ponds recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a few field drains of relatively recent date.
- 7.6.5 Discussions with the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council, who advises the LPA on archaeological matters, are ongoing. The design team plan to avoid any ground disturbance on the land in which archaeological remains were identified and this has been explained to the Heritage Team Leader.
- 7.6.6 In April 2022, the Heritage Team Leader advised that a 1% trial trench sample

would be needed at a pre-determination stage. This should target any possible archaeology suggested by geophysical survey and the remainder to cover as far as possible the remainder of the red line area, with a contingency for further trenches to better determine the extent of any areas of archaeological interest, so that we can then discuss where, if necessary non-intrusive construction might be appropriate.

- 7.6.7 The trial trenching evaluation was completed in Sept 2022 and the report forms Appendix 9 in this document. The evaluation targeted a selection of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were targeted on anomalies and on historical field boundaries (showing on 19th C maps. Trenches 3, 4 and 6 were targeted only on anomalies. However, on investigation only two trenches contained cut features. In Trench 1 a field boundary ditch was sampled and in Trench 5 a field boundary ditch and a remnant tree stump was recorded. No archaeological remains beyond local (Low) significance were revealed in any of the trenches. These ditches are considered to be 19th C-modern in date.

7.7 ASSESSMENT OF VALUE (NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS)

- 7.7.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in Section 5) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.
- 7.7.2 As identified by desk-based work, and then amended to take account of the results of geophysical survey and trial trenching (Appendix 6 and 9). The archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form (Table 4) below and mapped on Figure 7.
- 7.7.3 The PDA is considered to have a low archaeological potential for Early Prehistoric remains (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) and a low potential for remains of Later prehistoric, Neolithic and Bronze Age date. For the Later prehistoric period (Iron Age) and the Roman period there is an adjusted potential (following the geophysical survey and trial trenching) to low and low-medium respectively.
- 7.7.4 There is a low potential for Early Medieval remains and a High potential for Medieval, Post-Medieval and modern (including 19th C) remains.

Table 4: Potential and Significance of non-designated assets

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Likelihood of remains being present based on the addition of evaluative fieldwork (geophysical survey and trial trenching evaluation) Low, Medium, High	Value (sensitivity) of receptor - See Table 1)
Early Prehistoric	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Iron Age)	Medium	Low	Low-Medium
Roman	Medium	Low	Low-Medium
Early Medieval	Low	Low	Low
Medieval	High	High	Low
Post-medieval	High	High	Low
Modern	High	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	-	-	-
Other Specific Topic (e.g. Military)	-	-	-

7.8 CONSTRUCTION PHASE – ARCHAEOLOGY

- 7.8.1 The Baseline, which utilised research, site walkover, previous archaeological works/reports and geophysical survey to assess potential has indicated that Medieval remains (field systems) have a high potential and these remains are likely to stretch into the Post-Medieval and modern periods also. These are most likely to be in the form of field boundaries and other elements of an agricultural landscape. Remains on a Geophysical survey commissioned to support this Impact Assessment (Appendix 6) support these predictions (Section 7.7).
- 7.8.2 The follow on trial trenching evaluation targeted a selection of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were targeted on anomalies and on historical field boundaries (showing on 19th C maps. Trenches 3, 4 and 6 were targeted only on anomalies. However, on investigation only two trenches contained cut features. In Trench 1 a field boundary ditch was sampled and in Trench 5 a field boundary ditch and a remnant tree stump was recorded. No archaeological remains beyond local (Low) significance were revealed in any of the trenches. These ditches are considered to be 19th C-modern in date.
- 7.8.3 From the early Medieval and Medieval period/s to the present day, the land was farmed and the presence of furrows and boundaries which defined field systems are present. Such remains are considered most likely to be of Medieval (rather than Early Medieval) date and to be of Low Sensitivity (Table 3 and Table 12, Appendix 2). The same kinds of remains are likely for the Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Such remains are also considered to be of Low Sensitivity (Table 3 and Table 12, Appendix 2).
- 7.8.4 The development proposals (Appendix 7) comprise construction of a Solar Farm and an associated grid connection. The grid connection will not involve an off-site cable run. Instead, the solar farm would link to a nearby, existing power line via a connection in the southeast corner of the PDA. Such developments involve excavation of topsoil for temporary haul roads and foundation bases for inverter and transformer units, also trenches for cable runs linking the ends of solar panel arrays. The effect of pile driven poles to hold that panels is a highly localised impact, sometimes referred to as pin-prick affect given the size of land when compared to the piles.
- 7.8.5 Aspects of such developments have the potential to remove/impact underlying archaeological remains and the most frequently monitored are:
- Stripping of temporary haul roads
 - Stripping needed for foundation bases for inverter and transformer units
 - Trenches for cable runs linking the ends of solar panel arrays
 - Trenches for cable runs to the grid

- 7.8.6 Assuming no further archaeological remains (above Low-Medium Sensitivity) were revealed, then the impact of the above works would be considered to be of Moderate (Adverse) magnitude (Appendix 2, Table 13). This would result in a Slight to Moderate effect (Appendix 2, Table 14). Within these areas' mitigation of the harm to such heritage assets will be achieved through an appropriate programme of archaeological works, this to be agreed with the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council.
- 7.8.7 If post-determination archaeological investigations (such as trial trenching) were to reveal archaeological remains of Low-Medium Sensitivity (and/or of High sensitivity) within the PDA, the applicant has advised that they will suggest alternative design options to limit harm to below ground archaeological remains. This will include non-penetrative solutions such as setting PV panels and associated infrastructure on concrete feet, and cables in trays (above ground) to avoid ground disturbance. Equipment such as transformers can also be moved to less archaeologically sensitive locations as an alternative to concrete bases.

7.9 OPERATIONAL PHASE – ARCHAEOLOGY

- 7.9.1 Further direct physical effects on below ground remains are unlikely to be experienced during the operational life of the solar farm.
- 7.9.2 With regard to the above ground hedgerows within the PDA, these will be retained and enhanced. New planting will be needed in some cases (along the northern boundary of the PDA for example). In this way, the perimeter of the proposed solar farm will be screened by new, or existing, hedgerows. A separate landscaping proposal illustrates this.
- 7.9.3 The early Ordnance Survey maps show the PDA, and it is easily recognisable from the pattern of fields which still persist today. We can see how certain parts of the land have seen widespread amalgamation of smaller fields.
- 7.9.4 These boundaries are of archaeological interest, as such field systems may originally date to the Post-Medieval period or earlier. Such remains are considered to be of Low Sensitivity (Table 3 and Table 8, Appendix 2). This proposal would see no further loss. Instead, surviving hedges will be enhanced.

7.10 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE - ARCHAEOLOGY

- 7.10.1 The decommissioning of the solar farm will not lead to further direct physical effects, assuming that the works are carefully managed and restricted to areas already disturbed during construction.

7.11 MITIGATION (CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING)

- 7.11.1 The preferred mitigation option is always to avoid or reduce impacts through design, or through precautionary measures. Section 7.8 describes the

Construction Phase mitigation options. The Operational and Decommissioning Phases will not require mitigation.

- 7.11.2 The National policy (NPPF) places a priority on conservation and any damage or loss to the historic environment should be permitted only where it is properly justified. Where adverse impacts are considered to be acceptable, an approved programme of archaeological excavation and recording, proportionate to the importance of the asset and the impact, should be used to offset the loss of heritage assets and to advance knowledge (NPPF para 205).

7.12 RESIDUAL EFFECTS (OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING)

- 7.12.1 Further direct physical effects on below ground remains are unlikely to be experienced during the operational life of the solar farm or during its decommissioning.

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT – HERITAGE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 This section of the document draws upon the baseline, which was specifically designed to support this Impact Assessment.
- 8.1.2 Effects on the historic environment can arise through direct or indirect impacts. For the purpose of this report, direct impacts describe those that directly cause damage to the fabric of a heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works and will only occur within the proposed development area. Direct impacts are covered in Section 7 (Archaeology).
- 8.1.3 Impact on the setting of a heritage asset occurs when the presence of a development changes the surroundings of a heritage asset in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the cultural significance of that asset. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered; but other environmental factors such as noise, light or air quality are also relevant. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction, operation and decommissioning. However, they are only likely to lead to significant effects during the prolonged operational life of the development. Indirect impacts describe secondary processes, triggered by the proposed development. These are covered in this section (on Heritage).

8.2 ASSESSMENT OF VALUE (DESIGNATED ASSETS)

- 8.2.1 Designated heritage assets present within the following categories are tabulated below.
- PDA/*inner study area*
 - the 1km *middle study area* surrounding the PDA
- 8.2.2 The following tables describe which heritage assets have been selected for detailed setting assessment. There are no designated heritage assets within the boundaries of the PDA and so this process would be for the consideration of indirect impact/s (setting). Our reasoning as to which assets is given below and is based upon inspection of a ZTV produced by the development team and subsequent site visit, and surrounding asset, visit completed on 30 November 2021.
- 8.2.3 We have considered all assets within the 1km middle study area. We used the ZTV to identify those assets outside the 1km middle study area which may also require setting assessment. At this stage we have shown the distribution of designated assets in both the middle and outer study areas (Figures 4, 5 and 6a/b). Having inspected the ZTV (Appendix 8) and visited the area, it is clear that the vast majority of assets in that outer study area have no intervisibility

with the PDA. Neither will the setting of these assets experience change in other ways.

8.2.4 Appendix 3 (this document) sets out our approach to setting assessment, which is based upon the Historic England guidance GPA3²⁹. On a practical level, the Historic England guidance identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a five- step procedure, i.e.:

1. Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
2. Assess the degree to which their setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allows significance to be appreciated.
3. Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on our ability to appreciate it.
4. Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
5. Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

8.2.5 This document is Steps 1, 2 and 3 (above). The landscaping proposals (presented separately) is an example of Step 4, as the design team have designed new hedgerow planting in order to appropriately shield the proposals from view.

8.2.6 These proposals for new planting are part of the landscape design for the project and our observations on heritage were taken into account during that landscape design process. Step 5 is implemented last and is a step which the LPA/consultees and design team work together on (as appropriate).

8.3 CONSTRUCTION PHASE - HERITAGE

8.3.1 During Construction there would be temporary increases in traffic and noise associated with Construction activities. These would be managed and reduced wherever possible and would be temporary.

8.3.2 Landscaping measures would be introduced prior to the Operational Phase and would continue to be maintained during its Operational lifespan.

8.4 OPERATIONAL PHASE - HERITAGE

8.4.1 The Operational Phase effects are described below, where appropriate, for each class of Heritage Asset.

8.5 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

8.5.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within the PDA or the middle study area. There are eighteen SMs in the outer study area. These are described in

²⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 4.

- 8.5.2 With use of the ZTV (Appendix 8) a site visit and by visiting the surrounding heritage assets we have concluded there are no SMs with the potential to be affected by the proposals. This is due to distance, topography and in the case of those within Gloucester to the south of the A40; it is due to built form in addition to distance.

Table 5: Scheduled Monuments within the 1km (middle study area) and selected Scheduled Monuments within the 5km (outer study area)

SM No	Name	Inner/ Middle/ Outer Study Area
1002074	Kingsholm Palace (site of)	Outer
1002075	Eastgate and stretch of city wall	Outer
1002081	Wall N of Bishop's Palace	Outer
1002082	Tower of St Michael's Church	Outer
1002091	Llanthony Secunda Priory	Outer
1002092	Over earthwork	Outer
1002101	Glevum Roman colonia	Outer
1002102	Remains of Roman wall	Outer
1002103	St Oswald's Priory (St Catherine's Church)	Outer
1002104	47 and 49 Eastgate Street	Outer
1002117	Grey Friars' Church	Outer
1002118	Infirmery Arcade	Outer
1002119	Little Cloister	Outer
1002120	St Mary's gateway	Outer
1004841	Blackfriars	Outer
1004842	Ashleworth tithe barn	Outer
1015390	Churchyard cross in St Giles churchyard	Outer
1015873	Over Bridge	Outer

Table 6: Scheduled Monuments to be subject to detailed setting assessment

Scheduled Monument No	Name	Middle or Outer Study Area
None	-	-

8.6 CONSERVATION AREAS

- 8.6.1 There is fourteen Conservation Areas within the Gloucester City Council area and one within the Tewkesbury Borough Council Area. All of these Conservation Areas are located in the outer study area of the PDA.
- 8.6.2 With use of the ZTV (Appendix 8) a site visit and by visiting the surrounding Gloucester and Ashleworth we have concluded there is one Conservation Area with the potential to be affected by the proposals (Gloucester City, Area 7 – Cathedral Precincts). This is due to distance, topography and in the case of those within Gloucester City to the south of the A40; it is due to built form in

addition to distance.

Table 7: Conservation Areas within the middle and outer study area

Conservation Area	Middle or Outer Study Area
Gloucester City, Area 1 – The Spa	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 2 – Southgate Street	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 3 – The Docks	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 4 – Eastgate Street & St Michaels	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 5 – City Centre	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 6 – Barbican	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 7 – Cathedral Precincts	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 8 – Worcester Street	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 9 – London Road	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 10 – Barton Street	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 11 – Hucclecote Green	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 12 – Hempsted	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 13 – Kingsholm	Outer
Gloucester City, Area 14 – Denmark Rd	Outer
Ashleworth	Outer

8.7 GLOUCESTER CITY, AREA 7 – CATHEDRAL PRECINCTS

8.7.1 This Conservation Area is located c.3.5km S of the PDA. It has been visited as part of this assessment. A conservation area is by definition a discrete area of special architectural or historic interest, with a specific character or appearance that it has been considered desirable to preserve or enhance. The significance of the conservation area is derived from the collective heritage values and cohesive historical integrity of the assets within it; it is therefore considered to be of high significance.

“The Conservation Area Appraisal for the Cathedral Precinct describes its Key Characteristics as follows:

- *This Character Appraisal of the Cathedral Precincts Conservation Area concludes that the special interest of the area derives from the following key characteristics:*
- *The area is of high archaeological potential, with above ground buildings from the Saxon period and buried remains from the Roman foundation of the city;*
- *The area has a diverse mix of medieval and later building types, linked by their association with the cathedral and the King’s School;*
- *The cathedral itself is of outstanding international and national architectural and historical importance;*
- *The area is coherent and well-defined; its morphology is linked to the dominance of the medieval abbey;*

- *The area has many different and viable uses: as well as being the focus of religious life in the Gloucester diocese, it is the principal tourist attraction within the city and it has Gloucester's only city-centre school;*
- *The area has important views and some of the city's best areas of open green space, with many mature trees that help frame cathedral views and lend a park-like atmosphere to parts of the close".*³⁰

8.7.2 Given the distance (over 3km) it is the last point which is considered relevant when assessing the proposals. We note that the Cathedral Tower, on a clear day, can have views up to 40 miles (64km) and so the landscape within which the proposals lie is well within view. However, intervisibility alone is not the only consideration when we are considering heritage. Appeal decisions, e.g. Javelin Park, Gloucestershire (Ref 12/0008/STMAJW)³¹, have clarified the interpretation of guidance on this matter, establishing that the ability to see a proposed development, either from the heritage asset itself or from within its setting, should not be equated with harm to the significance of the asset. The key issue is whether and to what extent the proposed development would affect the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset.

8.7.3 The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3.

8.7.4 For the most part, the significance of the assets within the conservation area stems from their architectural, archaeological and historical values, and the overall preservation of the historic (and aesthetic) character of the area. The appreciation and understanding of these assets, particularly the architecture of the houses, therefore requires close experiential proximity rather than distant views to or from the CA, with their settings considered to be defined by their boundaries and limited to the immediate vicinity.

8.7.5 When considering the Tower of Gloucester Cathedral, which we should as it dominates the Conservation Area, the appraisal identifies that:

*The cathedral tower is also glimpsed by visitors approaching the city from the south and west, rising above the green and undeveloped floodplain of the River Severn, and it can be seen from the Severn-side villages north of the city, such as Maisemore, Sandhurst and Ashleworth, and south of the city, such as Hempsted and Quedgeley.*³²

8.7.6 The PDA is close to Sandhurst and while not in the village the above text is true of the PDA (Plate 32). This links with another part of the appraisal for this Conservation Area (Section 5.2) which describes the importance of the tower of Gloucester Cathedral to the Conservation Area and the wider area:

By virtue of its great height (68.6m), the tower of the cathedral is a major

³⁰ Section 1.1.1. In: Appraisal and Management Proposals. Cathedral Precincts Conservation Area (Conservation Area No. 7) Gloucester City. <https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/media/1164/cathedralpreccasep07.pdf> - accessed 30/3/2022

³¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/412072/15-01-16_DL_IR_Javelin_Park_2200210.pdf - accessed 30/3/2022

³² Section 3.2 In: Appraisal and Management Proposals. Cathedral Precincts Conservation Area (Conservation Area No. 7) Gloucester City.

landmark and focal point of views not just within the conservation area, but also for some kilometres from the city. These distant prospects are a very important part of the character of the city's hinterland, and should be valued and preserved.³³

- 8.7.7 This text is drawing attention to views of the tower, from land around the city, and not views from the tower out to that countryside. Again, Plate 32 shows a prospect of the tower, shown from the PDA. Given the maximum height of the panels is under 3m and is comparable/below the hedgelines shown below, there will be no change to the prospect of the tower, even within the PDA. There will be no change from the historic routeways into Gloucester including that running through Twigworth.
- 8.7.8 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the CA. The Listed Building (Gloucester Cathedral) will be considered separately within this document. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.



Plate 32: Gloucester Cathedral Tower viewed from the northwest corner of the PDA. This showing a prospect (view) of the Cathedral from the PDA.

Table 8: Conservation Areas to be subject to detailed setting assessment

³³ Section 5.2 In: Appraisal and Management Proposals. Cathedral Precincts Conservation Area (Conservation Area No. 7) Gloucester City.

Conservation Area	Middle or Outer Study Area
None	-

8.8 REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

8.8.1 There are no Registered Parks and Garden within the PDA, middle or outer study area/s.

8.9 REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS

8.9.1 There are no Registered Battlefields within the PDA, middle or outer study area/s.

8.10 LISTED BUILDINGS

8.10.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the PDA. They are in the Middle and Outer study area/s (all of which are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 4).

8.10.2 With use of the ZTV (Appendix 6) and a site visit combined with a visit to surrounding villages and footpaths, we have concluded that the buildings in Table 9 are those with the potential to be affected.

Table 9: Listed Buildings within the 1km (middle study area) and selected Listed Buildings within the 5km (outer study area)

ListEntry	Name	Grade	Middle or Outer Study Area
1154269	BENGROVE FARM	II	Middle
1091413	GARDINERS FARM	II	Middle
1154310	MAYFIELD COTTAGE	II	Middle
1340310	WALLSWORTH HALL	II*	Middle
1091414	GATE PIERS IN FRONT OF WALLSWORTH HALL	II*	Middle
1091415	BARN, WALLSWORTH FARM	II	Middle
1091420	POUND FARM	II	Outer
1154400	CUFFRIES	II	Outer
1154346	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	II*	Middle
1091416	THOMAS COTHER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH	II	Middle
1091417	SAMUEL OLLIVE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 6 METRES SOUTH WEST OF TOWER	II	Middle
1091418	LOVERING AND TWO SALCOMB MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 5 METRES EAST OF NAVE	II	Middle
1303851	JOSEPH DRINKWATER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 3 METRES SOUTH OF NAVE	II	Middle

ListEntry	Name	Grade	Middle or Outer Study Area
1091419	THE GROVE	II	Middle
1154405	MOAT FARM	II	Middle
1091390	VOYCE COTTAGE	II	Middle
1154243	ABBOTS LODGE	II	Middle
1454541	Twigworth War Memorial	II	Middle
1154750	TWIGWORTH LODGE HOTEL	II	Middle
1154740	TWIGWORTH COURT	II	Middle
1340297	STABLE BLOCK CIRCA 5 METRES NORTH OF TWIGWORTH COURT	II	Middle
1154711	TWIGWORTH LAWN	II	Middle
1340296	YEW TREE COTTAGE	II	Middle
1091388	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Middle
1091459	MILESTONE	II	Outer
1390621	COURT FARM HOUSE	II	Middle
1303689	BARN IMMEDIATELY NORTH EAST OF COURT FARM	II	Middle
1091389	MILESTONE	II	Middle
1245952	CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY	I	Outer

8.11 1154269 – BENGROVE FARM, GRADE II

8.11.1 Bengrove Farm is located c. 300m west of the PDA. Listing Description:
Detached farmhouse, Mid C19. Incised rendered brick, concrete tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body with wings extending back rear right and left. Single-storey outbuilding at angle to rear right-hand wing, not of special interest. Three storeys and attic lit by 2-light dormer. Three-windowed facade, 12-pane sashes to ground and first floor, 9-pane sashes to second floor. Pilasters with moulded capitals at corners linked to similar pilasters either side of central windows by flattened arches. Central C20 door within open-sided porch with square limestone columns with moulded capitals at each corner, flat roof with moulded stone margin. Three-storey wing rear right with 2- light windows with segmental-headed surrounds. Single-storey wing rear left with canted bay window in left-hand wall. House built to replace Great Coverdean (large manor house of medieval origins) which formerly stood nearby, demolished 1850-1855.

8.11.2 Significance

8.11.3 Historic significance: The building represents a 19th C response to the changing agricultural economy in the area. The layers of land use represented within the plot of land surrounding the building included Medieval to modern period remains. The Listed Building is thought to have replaced an earlier Manor House (Great Coverdean) and this association also has historic interest.

8.11.4 *Architectural significance:* Historic England guidance refers to the 19th C as an important period for the agricultural economy and this building embodies those changes in this area. “Some, particularly the planned farmsteads of the

*period, represent new developments in farmstead planning or the architectural aspirations of landowners. Others continue to be strongly representative of both the variety and development of local and regional agricultural systems and local vernacular traditions”*³⁴. The story told within this piece of land, partly by this building and partly by the earthworks (earlier) and other structures (more recent) is interesting for the variety of architecture as well as the historical connections some of these assets have.

8.11.5 *Archaeological significance:* Bengrove Farm has been subject to various archaeological investigations, and these are commented upon in Section 6.1 of this document. Part of a Medieval Moat lies within the land and the remains of Great Coverdean (Manor House) are understood to lie somewhere within the plot.

8.11.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3³⁵

8.11.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.11.8 The building is within a private enclosed piece of land. This shielded by a high wall on the western side and by agricultural barns and other structures (residential) to the east and south. The Listed Building is located on the Base Lane side of the plot, and it draws significance from the surrounding agricultural landscape on all sides.

8.11.9 The PDA lies within that landscape and is of an agricultural character. The PDA is in relatively close proximity to the Listed Building and we believe it is part of land which is within the setting of Bengrove Farm. The proposals for the PDA are considered to be potentially within the setting of the asset. This asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.12 1091413 – GARDINERS FARM, GRADE II

8.12.1 Gardiners Farm is located 750m west of the PDA. Listing Description: *SANDHURST - SO 82 SW 5/117 Gardiners Farm 10.1.55 GV II Former farmhouse, now detached house. C15 or earlier and C20. Square-panelled timber-framing on blue lias plinth, rendered infill, thatched roof with decorative ridge decoration, brick stack. Rectangular main body. C20 timber-framed outbuilding, attached on northwest not of special interest. Main body 1 1/2 storeys. North front, upper floor lit by C20 two-light casements with horizontal glazing bars. C20 two-light casements with and without glazing-bars on ground floor, C19 plank door left with single pane at top, ogee curved lintel board above. Former doorway towards right-hand end also with ogee curved lintel board, now blocked with window inserted. Some ground floor openings within projecting*

³⁴ Page 28, Survival and value. Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 1-4-2022

³⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

C20 timber surrounds. Most of timber-framing-on south front refaced in painted brick. Late C19 or C20. Interior: possibly up to 5 cruck trusses, 3 full trusses at centre rising to apex, gable end trusses with yolks. Cruck spurs from main wall posts. Deep-chamfered tie beams and wall plate with diamond, stepped and ovolo-moulded stops. Large central open fireplace with oak bressumer, herring-bone brickwork at rear of fireplace. Single tier of windbraces.

8.12.2 Significance

8.12.3 *Historic significance:* The building has Medieval origins and has been altered and adapted during the Post-Medieval and modern periods. It has significance as a historic domestic building reflecting the lives of people living close to, but outside the local nucleated villages of Twigworth and Sandhurst. Buildings of this period are described as being extremely rare and deriving significance due to that rarity³⁶. They are the physical remains of an economic system based upon farming and reflect a specific part of the social and economic organisation of the agricultural economy in this area.

8.12.4 *Architectural significance:* The building is understood to have architectural significance due to its age, rarity and because of specific architectural elements within it, which represent local traditions over a period of centuries³⁷.

8.12.5 *Archaeological significance:* The plot of land within which the building lies will retain below, and above ground, physical elements relating to Gardiners Farm.

8.12.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3³⁸

8.12.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.12.8 The former farmhouse is located within a triangular plot of land on a curve within Sandhurst Lane. The lane is still a relatively minor road and is lined with mature hedges. The village of Sandhurst is around 500m to the north and the plot is relatively isolated.

8.12.9 The closest neighbour is Mayfield Cottage (1154310, Grade II) which is also a domestic building of similar age. The two may have group value and certainly form a distinctive pair of buildings on this bend of Sandhurst Lane.

8.12.10 The setting of Gardiners Farm is drawn from its own enclosed garden and from the small rectangular fields to its south and west, which are likely to have been historically connected to this former farmhouse. The relationship with Mayfield Cottage also contributes to its significance. The gentle curve of Sandhurst Lane shields the two buildings from modern development to the south on the next

³⁶ Page 26, Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 1-4-2022

³⁷ Section 4.1 Architectural quality, survival and group value. P. 14. Agricultural Buildings Listing Selection Guide. Historic England 2017.

³⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

curve of Sandhurst Lane and from the north (Sandhurst village).

- 8.12.11 The proposals lie c. 750m to the east and there are intervening hedgelines and built form meaning any relationship with the PDA is likely to be negligible. However, there may be views from the upper floor and we have applied the precautionary principle. Therefore, this asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.13 1154310 – MAYFIELD COTTAGE, GRADE II

- 8.13.1 Mayfield Cottage is located c. 750m west of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached cottage. C15 or earlier and C20. Rendered stone and brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body, C20 flat-roofed conservatory on south and lean-to extension on north not of special interest. 1 1/2 storeys, 2 bays. First floor lit by two 3-light C20 steel casements with horizontal glazing bars, 3- light steel casement lighting ground floor, remainder of south front obscured by C20 flat-roof conservatory. Full cruck truss visible in left gable-end, house possibly contains two others. C20 single light window in left gable-end within blocking of former entrance. Deep chamfered tie beams with ovolo-moulded stops and triangular stops.*
- 8.13.2 *Historic significance:* The building has Medieval origins and has been altered and adapted during the Post-Medieval and modern periods. It has significance as a historic domestic building reflecting the lives of people living close to, but outside the local nucleated villages of Twigworth and Sandhurst. Buildings of this period are described as being extremely rare and deriving significance due to that rarity³⁹. They are the physical remains of an economic system based upon farming and reflect a specific part of the social and economic organisation of the agricultural economy in this area.
- 8.13.3 *Architectural significance:* The building is understood to have architectural significance due to its age, rarity and because of specific architectural elements within it, which represent local traditions over a period of centuries⁴⁰.
- 8.13.4 *Archaeological significance:* The plot of land within which the building lies will retain below, and above ground, physical elements relating to Mayfield Cottage.
- 8.13.5 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.
- The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁴¹
- 8.13.6 *The Contribution made by Setting*
- 8.13.7 The dwelling is located within a plot of land around half the size of that associated with Gardiners Farm (opposite). That may reflect the different

³⁹ Page 26, Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 1-4-2022

⁴⁰ Section 4.1 Architectural quality, survival and group value. P. 14. Agricultural Buildings Listing Selection Guide. Historic England 2017.

⁴¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

function/s of the two buildings in a historic way. The former was likely to have had a yard with ancillary buildings in the past, hence lies within a larger plot.

- 8.13.8 Mayfield Cottage lies on the eastern side of a curve within Sandhurst Lane. The lane is still a relatively minor road and is lined with mature hedges. The village of Sandhurst is around 500m to the north and the plot is relatively isolated.
- 8.13.9 The closest neighbour is Gardiners Farm (above) which is also a domestic building, though thought to be a former farmhouse, of similar age. The two may have group value and certainly form a distinctive pair of buildings on this bend of Sandhurst Lane.
- 8.13.10 The setting of Mayfield Cottage is drawn from its own enclosed garden and from the small rectangular fields to its south and east, which form part of the agricultural landscape with which the building has long been associated. The relationship with Gardiners Farm contributes to its significance. The gentle curve of Sandhurst Lane shields the two buildings from modern development to the south on the next curve of Sandhurst Lane and from the north (Sandhurst village).
- 8.13.11 The proposals lie over c. 750m to the east and there are intervening hedgelines and built form meaning any relationship with the PDA is likely to be negligible. However, there may be views from the upper floor and we have applied the precautionary principle. Therefore, this asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.14 1340310 – WALLSWORTH HALL, GRADE II*

- 8.14.1 Wallsworth Hall is located c.270m north of the PDA. Listing Description:
Country house. Reputedly built 1753, altered and extended c19 and C20. Brick with limestone dressings, slate roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body with C19 extensions at rear; the whole now forming a u-shaped plan. C20 lean-tos rear right of C18 main body not of special interest. Facade largely as built: 2½ storeys with flat-chamfered quoins, 3:3:3 windowed; 15-pane sashes to ground floor, 12-pane sashes to first floor, all with wide glazing bars and limestone keystones, moulded lugged architraves to windows lighting central section, central first floor window with pulvinated frieze, 3 bullseye windows with moulded surrounds and glazing bars above, central window keyed, stone balustrade with pedestals with ball finials at either end, brick parapet either side with short sections of balustrading, interrupted-by two C19 dormers with 9-pane sashes within moulded architraves splayed at bottom, enriched frieze and triangular pediments with dragon's head crests within pediments. Central fielded 10-panel door within portico with rusticated Roman Doric columns, enriched frieze, triangular pediment above with dripping icicle decoration (unfinished) and flattened dentil decoration. South front: double C19 glazed doors within C18 portico with rusticated square columns, segmental pediment with cartouche, C19 bay window far right, heraldic shield with dragon's head crest and motto /Synar/Duhun/ above. Three-light carved bay left. C19 extension left lit by 6-pane sashes within moulded architraves, splayed out at

bottom and keystones. C19 extension at rear lit by C19 segmental-headed casements, some within moulded architraves, some with keystones C19 mansard roof, square tower off-centre right with bullseye windows flanked by pilasters with foliate brackets forming capitals, pointed pyramidal leaded roof with finial. Interior: C18 fireplace in front right-hand room. Very fine C18 mahogany staircase with twisted balusters moulded under treads and shaped dado. Owned by Walter Wilkins (later de Winton) in 1803 (q.v. monument in Sandhurst Church), still owned by the de Winton family in 1879. Subsequently owned by the Dorrington family. Interior not accessible. D. Verey (The Buildings of-England: The Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1980).

8.14.2 Significance

- 8.14.3 *Historic significance:* The building has historic significance, in part associated with its former owners. *"It was built on the site of a timbered house from the Tudor period soon after 1740 by Samuel Hayward, a local businessman, landowner and magistrate, as a wedding present for his wife, Catherine. They were a prominent local couple and a memorial stone dedicated to them and their children can be found in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral"*⁴². There is an image (Plate 28) in this assessment showing the house in the late 18th C. This image is understood to show the house at it was in Samuel Haywards day and is an from an engraving made in 1771.
- 8.14.4 The English Heritage publication *Slavery and the British Country House* states that *"Just to the north of Gloucester stands Wallsworth Hall, the residence of Samuel Hayward of Gloucestershire, who remodelled the Tudor building in 1740 and who has been identified as a merchant with slavery interests."*⁴³ The connection to the Caribbean and its sugar plantations is the main staircase *"Inside, many of the original features still survive including the magnificent staircase, which is thought to have been installed in 1753. A fine example of its period, the carved twisted 'barley sugar' balusters, newels, hand rails and moulded underside are all made in mahogany. It is said that the wood came from Samuel Hayward's own plantations in Jamaica, one of the sources of his great wealth."*⁴⁴
- 8.14.5 On Samuels death the house passed through the Hayward family line from Samuel Hayward to his wife in 1790 when he died. Catherine (his wife) died in 1804 and her son in law, Walter Wilkins and her daughter Catherine Augusta inherited the house. The property passed through the Wilkins family line. That family name was changed to De Winton and the house was ultimately sold outside that family line in the early 20th C.
- 8.14.6 *Architectural significance:* The Listing Description contains many examples of its architectural significance. The building began as a Georgian style house (Plate 28) and was significantly remodelled in the 1860s in a Victorian style. This

⁴² The History of Wallsworth Hall. <https://natureinart.org.uk/about/the-history-of-wallsworth-hall/> - accessed 2-4-2022

⁴³ Page 41. In: English Heritage. 2013. *Slavery and the British Country House* Edited by Madge Dresser and Andrew Hann.

⁴⁴ The History of Wallsworth Hall. <https://natureinart.org.uk/about/the-history-of-wallsworth-hall/> - accessed 2-4-2022

carried out by the de Winton family using the services of a “*rogue architect and neighbouring squire, Thomas Fulljames. He added an extraordinary new top floor with a French mansard roof and off-centre Italianate tower. The attic now looks like a set for Psycho, concealing unmentionable secrets.*”⁴⁵ The entrance hall has a fine Rococo ceiling, behind which is the Georgian staircase (of wood from the Caribbean, above). The house has an unusual history, and this is reflected in the architectural styles it now contains, giving it significance.

8.14.7 *Archaeological significance:* Wallsworth Hall replaced an earlier timber building on the same/similar location. This is understood to have been a Tudor building of timber frame. The possibility of below ground remains related to this exists. The building of the extant Wallsworth Hall and its associated grounds also have archaeological significance.

8.14.8 *Artistic significance:* The building has a fine Rococo ceiling in the entrance hall. There are original fireplaces and there is the 18th C painting of the house (Plate 28). The building is now the long term home of Nature in Art and Simon Jenkins describes how the house is now a backdrop “*for works by Audubon, Sutherland, Lalique, Moore, Dali and Shepherd, happy ending for a house with a chequered history.*”⁴⁶

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.14.9 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.14.10 Wallsworth Hall lies within an agricultural landscape to the northwest of Twigworth. Set c. 600m back from the Tewkesbury Road it is in a deliberately rural location. The village of Sandhurst lies a similar distance to the west. There are isolated farm buildings of Medieval date (Bengrove Farm for example) in this landscape. It was built in an agricultural landscape within which it still sits. The setting of the house is agricultural fields on all sides, and this includes the PDA.

8.14.11 There has been change and this was the focus of the map regression in Section 6.9 (this document). The reader is encouraged to cross-reference to this text and to check the historic maps (Figures 8 - 19). The changes in this setting include the construction of barns and ancillary structures on land to the northwest of the Hall. Also, to the immediate north and west of the Hall, a series of buildings and yards/gardens has been added. This is the present day configuration and we can see that land to the west and north of the Hall has been significantly altered by the late 20th C. These changes are better viewed via aerial photographs (Plate 31) for the current layout and Plate 30 for the mid 20th C layout which preceded the changes. Also, at ground level we have recorded a view (Plate 17). We note the western and northern side of the land formerly associated with Wallsworth Hall was radically changed by these late 20th C developments. This in stark contrast to its eastern side (its principal elevation) which has remained relatively free of such changes. We note that its

⁴⁵ Page 273. Wallsworth Hall. In: Simon Jenkins. *Englands Thousand Best Houses*. 2003

⁴⁶ Page 273. Wallsworth Hall. In: Simon Jenkins. *Englands Thousand Best Houses*. 2003

northern side had a large TV Relay Station added in the 1970s and this remains the tallest structure in the locality.

8.14.12 The PDA lies in a changed landscape, but one still predominantly of an agricultural character. It has lost some of that setting on its northwestern and northern sides. It has retained it on its eastern and southern sides. The PDA is in relatively close proximity and is on the southern side. The PDA lies between the Hall and Bengrove Farm (a location with Medieval and Post-Medieval remains on it). We believe the PDA is part of land which is within the setting of Wallsworth Hall. This asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.15 1091414 – GATE PIERS IN FRONT OF WALLSWORTH HALL, GRADE II*

8.15.1 The Gate Piers in front of Wallsworth Hall are located c. 280m north of the PDA. Listing Description: *SANDHURST - SO 82 SW 5/120 Gate piers in front of Wallsworth Hall GV II* Gate piers. C18 and C19. Limestone and wrought iron. Square piers of flat-chamfered limestone blocks, moulded cappings, Greek key pattern below cappings, crown with heads of rampart lions at centre, above fine wrought iron dragons (q.v. heraldic shield on C19 extension) painted red and black either side. C19 cast iron gates not of special interest.*

8.15.2 Significance

8.15.3 Historic significance: These Gate Piers are associated with the historic Wallsworth Hall and have elements of both 18th and 19th C design. This reflects the history of the Hall and its owners (above) and gives the Gate Piers historic significance due to their association with the Hall.

8.15.4 *Architectural significance:* The Gate Piers also have architectural significance due to the specific designs, described in the Listing Description.

8.15.5 *Archaeological significance:* The Gate Piers are not considered to have specific archaeological significance.

8.15.6 *Artistic significance:* The Gate piers have artistic significance due to elements of their design (heraldic shield).

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.15.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.15.8 Plate 20 shows the Gate Piers in relation to Wallsworth Hall. Their setting is the land east of the Hall. They are designed to be viewed from the east as visitors approach the Hall.

8.15.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. They are located southwest of the Hall and are shielded by dense, mature trees and walls associated with the Hall. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.16 1091415 – BARN, WALLSWORTH FARM, GRADE II

8.16.1 The Barn, Wallsworth Farm is located within 700m of the PDA. Listing Description: *SANDHURST, SANDHURST LANE SO 82 SW (north side) 5/124 Barn, Wallsworth Farm II Detached barn. C15 or earlier and C20. Weather-boarded with corrugated iron roof (formerly thatched). C20 lean-to right, not of special interest. Double doors in opposition off-centre right, 4-pane window left, plank door far left, pitching window at left gable end. Roof hipped at left end. Interior: 6 bays, 3 full cruck trusses with collars, trenched purlin, other trusses post and truss with queen struts.*

8.16.2 Significance

8.16.3 Historic significance: The Barn is an example of a Medieval agricultural building. Such buildings have been classified and barns are/were buildings primarily associated with the storage of crops. Their design was relatively static as their function was the same since the Medieval period to the later Post-Medieval period. This is a long-lived example and forms part of an agricultural landscape to the northwest of Twigworth.

8.16.4 *Architectural significance:* The building has limited architectural significance and we understand it has been Listed mainly for its historic significance.

8.16.5 *Archaeological significance:* The barn building has some archaeological significance, and it is likely that the ground within/around the barn contains the remains of activities dating to between the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

8.16.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not considered to have any specific artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.16.7 The Contribution made by Setting

8.16.8 The barn is located on a sharp bend Sandhurst Lane. It is to the immediate north of the Lane and given the age of the barn it is as likely that the Lane bends towards the barn than the other way around. Remembering that the function of the building is to store precious crops. For most of its period of use, the building has been visited in order to load/unload cargo and the Lane at this point certainly seems shaped to assist with that. There are numerous ponds at this location, alongside Sandhurst Lane and they drain into a minor watercourse/ditch which feeds the Coxs Brook.

8.16.9 The Barn, Wallsworth Farm lies immediately east of Wallsworth Farm and Wallsworth Cottages. To the southeast is Wallsworth Lodge and, of course, to the south lies Wallsworth Hall.

8.16.10 The setting of the Barn is Sandhurst Lane and the various domestic buildings which share its name and shares its relatively isolated position outside the villages of Twigworth and Sandhurst. The small hamlet appears designed to sit

close by, though not too close by, Wallsworth Hall (which is c. 600m to the south).

- 8.16.11 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. They are located southwest of the Hall and are shielded by dense, mature trees and walls associated with the Hall. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.17 1091420 – POUND FARM, GRADE II

8.17.1 Pound Farm is located c. 1.2km northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Brick, concrete pantile roof and red tile roof. Rectangular plan with extensions at right gable-end and at rear. Main body, 2 1/2 storeys, 3 bays. Two 16- pane sashes with triple keystones lighting ground and first floor respectively. C20 five-panel door lower right under gabled canopy. Left gable-end lit by 16-pane sash. Blocked window with gauged brick head painted to imitate second floor 4-pane window, 2-light casement lighting attic also with gauged head. 1½ storey extension right with forward facing gable lit by three 16-pane sashes left. Sawtooth brickwork at eaves of main body. Decorative bargeboard to forward facing gable of gable lighting extension on left. Axial stack and twin diagonal stack below ridge at right gable-end of main body.*

8.17.2 Significance

8.17.3 *Historic significance:* The building represents a 19th C response to the changing agricultural economy in the area. This makes it of historic interest.

8.17.4 *Architectural significance:* Historic England guidance refers to the 19th C as an important period for the agricultural economy and this building embodies those changes in this area. “Some, particularly the planned farmsteads of the period, represent new developments in farmstead planning or the architectural aspirations of landowners. Others continue to be strongly representative of both the variety and development of local and regional agricultural systems and local vernacular traditions”⁴⁷. It has architectural significance.

8.17.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not thought to be of archaeological significance.

8.17.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.17.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.17.8 The house is a historic 19th C farmhouse. It is located at the northern end of Sandhurst, to the east of Sandhurst Lane. The building is within a private

⁴⁷ Page 28, Survival and value. Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 1-4-2022

enclosed piece of land. The large barns of Pennels Farm dominate the view south. To the west, north and east lie open fields. The setting is the yard of the farm itself and the land which borders it on all sides.

- 8.17.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.18 1154400 – CUFFRIES, GRADE II

8.18.1 Cuffries is located c. 1.1km northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached house. C18 and C19. Brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular C18 main body with gable-end to front, C19 extension at right angles left. C19 lean-to front left not of special interest. C18 main body 2 1/2 storeys. Ground floor of C18 main body lit by 16- pane sash window with shutters. C19 six-panelled door left, band above. First floor lit by 3-light casement with horizontal glazing bars in segmental-headed surround, 2-light casement with horizontal glazing bars and segmental-headed surround above, ground floor of 2-storey C19 extension left lit by similar 2-light casement. Two large projecting stacks from right-hand wall of main body, brick infill between stacks with segmental-headed arch towards bottom, presumably formerly over opening (now blocked). Interior not inspected.*

8.18.2 Significance

8.18.3 *Historic significance:* Cuffries is one of several Post-Medieval buildings within Sandhurst. It lies a short distance north of the Church of St Lawrence. The building has historic significance as a domestic building of 18th C to modern date, within the village.

8.18.4 *Architectural significance:* The building has architectural significance as an example of domestic architecture in this area during the 18th-19th C.

8.18.5 *Archaeological significance:* The house is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

8.18.6 *Artistic significance:* The house is not considered to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁴⁸

8.18.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.18.8 The setting of the house is Sandhurst Lane. The Kingsholm Cricket Club lies to the south on the opposite side of the road. To the south is the Church of St Lawrence and the village hall.

The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

⁴⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

8.19 1154346 – CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE, GRADE II*

8.19.1 The Church of St Lawrence is located within c.950m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Anglican parish church. C14, rebuilt 1858 by Fulljames and Waller. Nave: blue lias with limestone buttresses. Chancel: random coursed blue lias with limestone buttresses, ashlar limestone facing at east end. Vestry and north aisle: blue lias. Tower: lower two stages blue lias, third stage squared and dressed limestone. Concrete tile and red tile roof. Plan: nave with north aisle and projecting south porch, chancel with vestry on north, west tower. Chancel south wall; two 2-light windows with ogee cusped trefoil heads. Tudor-arched priest's doorway, blocked with limestone and red sandstone. Clamp buttress right of doorway. Three-light east window with 3 cinquefoil roundels at top, scroll-moulded hood with foliate stops. North wall; single C19 light with trefoil head. East wall of vestry; 2-light trefoil-headed window. North wall with clamp buttress left; two-light window with flat-chamfered pointed surround, C19 plank door with decorative strap hinges right within shouldered flat-chamfered surround. North wall of aisle; 4 clamp buttresses, twin gables lit by 2-light pointed windows with quatrefoils. Foliate ivy-leaf boss at junction of gables. Waist- height scroll-moulded string, moulded eaves, cornice with moulded corbels interrupted by beast-like stone rainwater heads. North aisle west end: 2-light window with pointed trefoil head. Nave north wall: 2 tall 2-light windows with pointed trefoil heads. Three stage tower; lower stages C14 with later upper stage, C19 pointed trefoil-headed window to ground floor on north, similar window on west face. First stage lit by small single rectangular C19 lights, second stage lit by tall belfry windows with pointed trefoil heads and carved spandrels within moulded rectangular surrounds. Monument to Elizabeth, wife of Walter (?) Alardiy, died 1649, set at base of tower on south side; limestone, segmental-headed rectangular limestone panel with simple incised face at top, scroll decoration upper right and left. C19 plank door in deep reveal right. Nave south wall; 2-light C19 window with cinquefoil headed lights- in rectangular surround, left of porch. Three 2- light windows right of porch, 2 with trefoil-headed lights, one with cinquefoil-headed lights. Clamp buttress far right with unfinished probably C17 inscription to Elizabeth, wife of Giles Haward. Possible mass dial with incised square outline above. C19 gabled timber porch with flagged floor incorporating stone ledger to William Bell, died 1653, brass plaque on another ledger to Catherine Bell, died 1729. Slightly stepped gable-end coping with upright cross finials. Pyramidal red tile capping to tower. Interior: C20 plank door with decorative strap hinges from porch to nave, within moulded segmental-headed surround with early chip- carved fleur-de-lys at top. Lower part of lintel probably cut away to form segmental-headed opening C19. Four-bay nave arcade with octagonal piers with moulded capitals and naturalistic foliate carving at junction of hoods. C14 pointed arch with double hollow moulding and hood with C19 King and Queen's head stops. C19 pointed chancel arch with ogee and scroll mouldings formerly with two columns either side (now removed) capitals with naturalistic foliate capitals remain, hood with stops with similar carvings. Blocked pointed arch from chancel into vestry, hollow moulding at top with 4-leafed flower decoration. Entrance to vestry right with cinquefoil-headed surround with ogee moulded hood with naturalistic foliate stops. Naturalistic foliate carving around upper part of east window, black marble columns either side with foliate capitals, ogee moulded hood with naturalistic*

*foliate stops. Medieval piscina in form of scalloped indentations forming circle drainage hole at centre, in sill of window right of altar. C19 plank door at east end of aisle within flat-chamfered pointed surround. Scroll-moulded hood with stops in form of blocks (presumably unfinished). Roof of nave: 6 bays with C19 collar truss with 'V' struts and triple-curved tie beam. Chancel roof: 3 bays with C19 hammer beam trusses with scissor bracing at top, 4-leafed flower decoration at ends of each hammer beam. Bracing below hammer beams, supported on stone corbels decorated with fine naturalistic foliate carving. Floor of nave: red and black tiles forming diaper pattern. Red, black, grey and encaustic tiling in chancel and sanctuary also in diaper pattern. Pews C19 with linenfold panelling at ends. Two ornately carved C18 chairs either side of altar. C17 octagonal carved pulpit at south-east corner of nave, blind arch on each face with raised foliate scrollwork within each arch of blue background, paired dragons at top, guilloche with rosettes at bottom. C19 wooden lectern in form of eagle on opposite side of nave right of C20 organ. Late C12 circular lead font inside south door decorated with an arcade of eleven compartments, seated figures each with right hand raised and book on knee within arcade alternating with foliate "S" scrolls, foliate frieze at top and bottom, later circular stone base supported by central pillar made up of 3 square columns. Monuments: wooden plaque commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897) in tower. South wall of nave, towards west end: monument to Rev. Walter de Winton (formerly Wilkins q.v. Wallsworth Hall), died 1851 and Anna his wife; white on black marble with upturned burning tapers right and left, open book and biblical quotation at top. Three C17 slate stone monuments within limestone surrounds below; monument lower left to Hester Gyse, died 1673 and John her husband, died 1698 with moulded lugged frame with foliate scrollwork either side, highlighted in gold, inscription in gold lettering. Similar monument right to Joane Gyse, died 1680 with details of benefaction, inscription formerly in gold lettering. Similar monument right in plain rectangular surround (probably C20) in memory of Mary and Gore Bayley, died 1695 and 1697 and children of William and Mary Bayley. Monuments of north wall opposite; two white on grey marble C19 monuments to members of the Hopkinson family, one C18. C19-stained glass in chancel. C19 stained glass in 3 windows in south wall of nave. C20 stained glass at west end of north aisle. (Do Verey, *The Buildings of England, Gloucestershire: The Vale-and the Forest of Dean*, 1980).*

8.19.2 Significance

8.19.3 *Historic significance:* The Church of St Lawrence is a Parish Church and, therefore, it holds historic significance for this parish and those surrounding it. The Church has 14th C origins and has been in constant use since. The people associated with it as well as the building and the various artefacts and documents within it and which mention it all add to its historic significance.

8.19.4 *Architectural significance:* The various changes, described in the Listing Description, form part of its story since the 14th C as well as being examples of architecture associated with those periods in time.

8.19.5 *Archaeological significance:* The standing building contains physical material of archaeological interest and the ground

below/immediately around it is likely to contain remains from the Medieval period to the present day. Of course, the churchyard contains the buried remains of many parishioners also.

8.19.6 *Artistic significance:* The building contains various stained glass, carved furniture and several important monuments, including some related to former owners of nearby Wallsworth Hall. It is considered to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁴⁹

8.19.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.19.8 The setting of the church is its churchyard and the land immediately to the west of the church, which is the main road passing through Sandhurst. ON the opposite side of the road is the Village Hall, confirming the ties between community and church. To the east of the church is its churchyard and this is bordered by dense, mature trees giving the churchyard and enclosed, peaceful feel.

8.19.9 Beyond the tree-lined boundary is an area of pasture with well established footpaths crossing it. Doubtless linking various parts of Sandhurst with the church.

8.19.10 Having visited the church and its churchyard and having walked the pavements and footpaths leading to and from it. It is our view that the proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

⁴⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

8.20 1091416 – THOMAS COTHER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH, GRADE II

- 8.20.1 The Thomas Cother Monument is located c. 950m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Pedestal tomb to Thomas Cother of Wootton, died 17-81 and other members of the Cother family. Sandstone and limestone. Stepped square plinth. Square plan with large "S" scroll brackets placed diagonally at corners, decorated with the heads of winged cherubs. Sunken panels with decorated margins on all four sides, three with inscriptions. Fluted frieze above. Moulded pyramidal capping with foliate decoration.*
- 8.20.2 Significance
- 8.20.3 *Historic significance:* The monument has historic significance as it, along with others nearby records details of a family associated with the parish. The importance of such monuments is better understood within, and is amplified by, the context of the churchyard. It is the set of facts recorded within the churchyard and church which together have great historical importance.
- 8.20.4 *Architectural significance:* As a grave monument of a specific date and style it has architectural significance.
- 8.20.5 *Archaeological significance:* The human remains within such tombs have an archaeological significance.
- 8.20.6 *Artistic significance:* Decoration on the monument (mentioned in the Listing Description) is notable and means the monument also has artistic significance.
- The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3
- 8.20.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*
- 8.20.8 The setting of the monument is the deliberately shielded, peaceful churchyard. Having visited the church and its churchyard and having walked the pavements and footpaths leading to and from it. It is our view that the proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.21 1091417 – SAMUEL OLLIVE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 6 METRES SOUTH WEST OF TOWER, GRADE II

- 8.21.1 The Samuel Ollive Monument is located c. 950m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Chest tomb to Samuel Ollive, died 1768 and Mary his wife, died 1762. Limestone. Paired raised inscription plaques on either side. Inscriptions on north side with incised lettering painted black, rosettes where upper corners of each panel cut away. Hourglass left, bell-flower decoration right. Inscriptions on south side partially legible with carved foliate decoration around inscription plaques. Lyre-shaped ends. Sunken panel at east end with face of winged cherub at top and bulging "S" scrolls either side. Unused circular inscription*

plaque at west end flanked by foliate "S" scrolls. Dome at top. Thick capping with moulded margin. Tomb formerly lay within railing.

8.21.2 Significance

8.21.3 Historic significance: The monument has historic significance as it, along with others nearby records details of a family associated with the parish. The importance of such monuments is better understood within, and is amplified by, the context of the churchyard. It is the set of facts recorded within the churchyard and church which together have great historical importance.

8.21.4 *Architectural significance:* As a grave monument of a specific date and style it has architectural significance.

8.21.5 *Archaeological significance:* The human remains within such tombs have an archaeological significance.

8.21.6 *Artistic significance:* Decoration on the monument (mentioned in the Listing Description) is notable and means the monument also has artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.21.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.21.8 The setting of the monument is the deliberately shielded, peaceful churchyard. Having visited the church and its churchyard and having walked the pavements and footpaths leading to and from it. It is our view that the proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.22 1091418 – LOVERING AND TWO SALCOMB MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 5 METRES EAST OF NAVE, GRADE II

8.22.1 The Lovering and Two Salcomb Monuments are located c. 950m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Chest tomb c5m north of nave to Alice Salcomb, died (?) 1768 and Mary her daughter, died 1773. Brick plinth with stone capping, tomb limestone with sandstone capping. Oval inscription plaque on north side with raised 4-petal flower decoration, foliate mouldings at corners, marginal fielded panels set back left and right. Similar but illegible inscription plaque on south side. Sunken panel at east end with open book on crossed palm leaves, cable moulded and 4-petal flower decoration below, rosettes and egg and dart moulding above. Faces of 2 winged cherubs at west end with crown of glory at centre above with clouds either side. Mouldings at east end. Capping with moulded margin. Tomb formerly lay within a cast iron railing. Tomb c1.5m south of preceding tomb, to Bodw-I William (?) Lovering. C17. Limestone with sandstone capping. Fielded inscription panels on sides. Inscription to Bodw-I Lovering on south side flanked by foliate scrollwork. Incomplete inscription to Henry Clark, died 1830 with sunken marginal panels on north side. Faces of two winged cherub at west end with clouds above beams of light from bottom of*

cloud. Square panel with moulded margin at east end. Capping with moulded margin. Tomb c0.5m south of preceding tomb, to William Salcomb, died 1760 and Rachel his wife. Limestone. Raised inscription panels on both sides flanked by hanging foliate decoration. Sunken rectangular panels at either end. Tomb formerly stood within cast iron railing.

8.22.2 Significance

8.22.3 Historic significance: The monument has historic significance as it, along with others nearby records details of a family associated with the parish. The importance of such monuments is better understood within, and is amplified by, the context of the churchyard. It is the set of facts recorded within the churchyard and church which together have great historical importance.

8.22.4 *Architectural significance:* As a grave monument of a specific date and style it has architectural significance.

8.22.5 *Archaeological significance:* The human remains within such tombs have an archaeological significance.

8.22.6 *Artistic significance:* Decoration on the monument (mentioned in the Listing Description) is notable and means the monument also has artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.22.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.22.8 The setting of the monument is the deliberately shielded, peaceful churchyard. Having visited the church and its churchyard and having walked the pavements and footpaths leading to and from it. It is our view that the proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.23 1303851 – JOSEPH DRINKWATER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 3 METRES SOUTH OF NAVE, GRADE II

8.23.1 The Joseph Drinkwater monument is located c. 950m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Chest tomb. Probably to Joseph and Hannah Drinkwater and their children. Mid C18. Sandstone tomb on brick base with moulded stone capping. Rectangular plan with segmental ends. Eroded fielded inscription plaques on north and south sides and at east end. Urn in front of crossed palm leaves at west end with cable moulding and egg and dart moulding above, 4-petal flower decoration at bottom. Similar mouldings at east end. Moulded pyramidal capping with 4-leafed flower moulding. Tomb formerly lay within cast iron railing.*

8.23.2 Significance

8.23.3 Historic significance: The monument has historic significance as it, along with others nearby records details of a family associated with the parish. The

importance of such monuments is better understood within, and is amplified by, the context of the churchyard. It is the set of facts recorded within the churchyard and church which together have great historical importance.

- 8.23.4 *Architectural significance:* As a grave monument of a specific date and style it has architectural significance.
- 8.23.5 *Archaeological significance:* The human remains within such tombs have an archaeological significance.
- 8.23.6 *Artistic significance:* Decoration on the monument (mentioned in the Listing Description) is notable and means the monument also has artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

- 8.23.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*
- 8.23.8 The setting of the monument is the deliberately shielded, peaceful churchyard. Having visited the church and its churchyard and having walked the pavements and footpaths leading to and from it. It is our view that the proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.24 1091419 – THE GROVE, GRADE II

- 8.24.1 The Grove is located c. 900m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description:
Detached house. C18 and C20. Painted brick, red tile roof with brick stacks. Rectangular plan comprising two parallel gabled C18 blocks. C20 wing at right-angles on left and C19 cottage attached rear left not of special interest. C18 main body; 2 storeys with cellar under right end. Five-windowed facade, mostly 16-pane sashes, band between ground and first floors. Central projecting gabled porch with plank door, Sun Insurance plaque over, plank door to cellar lower right. Canted bay lighting ground floor of gable ends. Projecting twin gable-end stacks at right gable-end, axial and gable-end stacks. Interior not inspected.
- 8.24.2 Significance
- 8.24.3 *Historic significance:* The Grove is one of several Post-Medieval buildings within Sandhurst. It lies south of the Church of St Lawrence on the western side of Sandhurst Lane. The building has historic significance as a domestic building of 18th C to modern date, within the village.
- 8.24.4 *Architectural significance:* The building has architectural significance as an example of domestic architecture in this area during the 18th-20th C.
- 8.24.5 *Archaeological significance:* The house is not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- 8.24.6 *Artistic significance:* The house is not considered to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁵⁰

8.24.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.24.8 The setting of the house is its own extensive rear and front garden. Also, its relationship with Sandhurst Lane from which it can be seen, although it is set back, and mature trees lie towards the front on the garden on Sandhurst Lane.

8.24.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.25 1154405 – MOAT FARM, GRADE II

8.25.1 Moat Farm is located c. 550m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached farmhouse. C15 or earlier, C17, C18, C19 and C20. Brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. L-shaped plan. C15 wing refaced in brick. C18 runs forwards right with C20 lean-to extension along right-hand wall. C17-C19 block running away at right-angles rear left. C15 main body 1 1/2 storeys. C17-19 block 2 storeys. Ground floor of main body lit by C19 canted bay, 2-light C19 casement above under projecting tiled canopy supported on wooden brackets. Interior: at least 4 probably raised cruck trusses, tie beam with moulded soffit and diamond stops in kitchen, wide joists with run out stops, open fireplace with moulded bressumer in form of almost flat Tudor-arch. Bar stops to beams in room with canted bay. Round-headed doorway from kitchen to rear of house, intersecting beams with run out and stepped stops in rear left-hand wing. Axial lateral and gable-end stacks. Included principally for interior features.*

8.25.2 Significance

8.25.3 *Historic significance:* The building has Medieval origins and, in a similar way to Bengrove Farm, has the remnants of a Medieval Moat showing on historic mapping. There is no specific reference to a Moated site at Moat Farm, although such Moated sites are generally associated with higher status farms.

8.25.4 The various changes the building has experienced are a part of its story and record the response/s of previous owners to the changing agricultural economy and style of building associated with those changes and times.

8.25.5 The Moat is best viewed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Figure 1) and is no longer visible. The Listed Building has historic interest.

8.25.6 *Architectural significance:* Historic England guidance refers to survivals of Medieval buildings as rare and to the 19th C as an important period for the agricultural economy and this building embodies those changes in this area. *“Some, particularly the planned farmsteads of the period, represent new developments in farmstead planning or the architectural aspirations of landowners. Others continue to be strongly representative of both the variety*

⁵⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

*and development of local and regional agricultural systems and local vernacular traditions”*⁵¹. The story told within this piece of land, partly by this building is interesting for the variety of architecture as well as the historical connections some of these assets have.

8.25.7 *Archaeological significance:* Moat Farm is very likely to have the infilled remnants of a Medieval Moat within its boundaries. Part of the remains may have been truncated by later works, but much of it is likely to remain.

8.25.8 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁵²

8.25.9 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.25.10 The building is within a private enclosed piece of land. This borders Base Lane to the immediate east of the building which faces slightly northeast on to that Lane. Behind that building are modern barns and then agricultural lane. On the western side of Base Lane are modern residential buildings. There is no intervisibility with the PDA.

8.25.11 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.26 1091390 – VOYCE COTTAGE, GRADE II

8.26.1 *Voyce Cottage is located c. 550m northwest of the PDA. Listing Description: Cottage. C17 refronted c1800. Timber framed with brick infill, refronted in brick with rendered gable ends, tiled roof. Two storeys, two bays with off centre entrance. Red brick in English bond. Wooden casement windows in segmental heads, 3 light to right hand kitchen, 2 light to smaller left hand parlour. Plank door with small hood casements above below eaves, 2 light, and 3 light above kitchen one. Roof gabled at either end, large external brick stack to right, smaller and probably later ie c1800 one to left. Rear wall reveals timber framing. 8 panels of small framing but the centre two with higher replaced divisions. One 2 light and one single light casement. Interior not accessible.*

8.26.2 *Significance*

8.26.3 *Historic significance:* Voyce Cottage is one of several Post-Medieval buildings within Sandhurst. It lies towards the southern end of the village on Base Lane. The building has historic significance as a domestic building of 17th C to modern date, within the village.

8.26.4 *Architectural significance:* The building has architectural significance as an

⁵¹ Page 28, Survival and value. Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 1-4-2022

⁵² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

example of domestic architecture in this area during the 17th C.

8.26.5 *Archaeological significance:* The material of the house is partly 17th C and the land around it may contain the remains of activity dating to that period. Therefore, it is considered to be of archaeological significance.

8.26.6 *Artistic significance:* The house is not considered to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁵³

8.26.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.26.8 The setting of the house is Base Lane and the site of Moat Farm, which lies opposite. The relationship between these buildings and the Lane has existed as long as the structures. The relationship to the surrounding farmland is less important at this point. Modern development has altered the land immediately surrounding Voyce Cottage.

8.26.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.27 1154243 – ABBOTTS LODGE, GRADE II

8.27.1 Abbots Lodge is located c750m southwest of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached house. Mid-late C18, C19 and C20. Brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body with mid-late C18 facade, C19 extension left, two C18 extensions at right-angles to main body at rear. C20 extension rear left, not of special interest. Facade of main body; 2 storeys with cellar at right-hand end, two 2-storey semi-circular bay windows, each lit by three 12-pane sashes with triple limestone keystones. Central 6-panel door with fanlight under gabled canopy, 12-pane sash above. Two-windowed, C19 extension left, also lit by 12-pane sashes with triple keystone lintels. Right gable-end stack, gable end stack at former left gable-end. Interior not inspected.*

8.27.2 Significance

8.27.3 *Historic significance:* The building is Post-Medieval in date and has 18th C – 20th C changes evident and described in its Listing Description. The proximity of the house to the various ancillary outbuildings and barns is connected to the history of the building as a farmhouse.

8.27.4 *Architectural significance:* Historic England guidance refers to the 19th C as an important period for the agricultural economy and this building embodies those changes in this area. “*Some, particularly the planned farmsteads of the period, represent new developments in farmstead planning or the architectural aspirations of landowners. Others continue to be strongly representative of both the variety and development of local and regional agricultural systems and*

⁵³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

*local vernacular traditions*⁵⁴. This building has origins before the 19th C and the fact it shows evidence of those origins alongside later changes is of architectural interest. That is enhanced by the proximity to related agricultural buildings and the farmyard and fields associated with it.

8.27.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building has some archaeological significance due to the materials from which it is built, and the story told by the changes within the building.

8.27.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.27.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.27.8 The building is located southeast of Base Lane. It is surrounded by pasture fields with which it was/is associated. The farmyard of the he associated farm is located to the north of the house. This is its primary setting and contributes to its significance as a historic farmhouse.

8.27.9 The building will have views, from its upper levels towards Sandhurst and Wallsworth Hall, these may contribute to its setting. It will have views south towards Gloucester and across the River Severn; and we note it is accessed from this southern end. To the east lies Twigworth. The farmland in all directions forms part of its wider setting.

8.27.10 The PDA lies within the landscape described above. It makes up a relatively minor part of it. However, it is of an agricultural character and this building is a historic farmhouse surrounded by agricultural land. The proposals for the PDA are considered to be potentially within the setting of the asset. This asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.28 1454541 – TWIGWORTH WAR MEMORIAL, GRADE II

8.28.1 Twigworth War Memorial is located c. 700m southeast of the PDA.

8.28.2 Reasons for Designation. The following text in italics is all from the Official Listing (1454541).

Twigworth War Memorial in the churchyard of St Matthew's Church is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Details

War memorial, erected in 1920, with added commemoration for the Second World War.

MATERIAL Carved from Portland stone.

⁵⁴ Page 28, Survival and value. Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 14-2022

DESCRIPTION The war memorial stands within the churchyard, to the north-east of the church (unlisted) and is in the form of a stone Calvary with a sculpted figure of Christ under a canopy hood. There are carved floral motifs at intervals on the shaft and also two shields, with a chalice inscribed on one and 'IHS' on the other. The shaft rises from a hexagonal plinth that stands on a four-stepped base which is also hexagonal. The front (north) of the plinth is inscribed in Arts and Crafts-inspired Serif font: *IN MEMORY / OF THE MEN / OF THIS PARISH / WHO GAVE THEIR / LIVES FOR THEIR / COUNTRY DURING / THE GREAT WAR / 1914-1918. The names of the Fallen are recorded on two sides of the plinth, while the rear face is inscribed: 1939-1945 / (NAMES).*

8.28.3 Significance

Historic significance:

*Historic interest: * As an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this local community, and the sacrifice it has made in the conflicts of the C20.*

The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss.

One such memorial was erected at Twigworth, within the churchyard of the mid-C19 Church of St Matthew, to commemorate the 15 local men who lost their lives during the First World War. It was carved by sculptor Arthur Frith of Gloucester, and the dedication ceremony by the Bishop of Gloucester took place on Sunday 19 September 1920. Following the Second World War a further inscription was added to the war memorial.

The war poet and composer, Ivor Gurney (1890-1937), who was born in Gloucester is buried in the churchyard.

8.28.4 *Architectural significance: Architectural interest: * As a well-executed and finely detailed commemorative structure in the form of a Calvary;*

8.28.5 *Archaeological significance:* The memorial does not have archaeological significance.

8.28.6 *Artistic significance:* The memorial is not considered to have artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.28.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.28.8 The northwestern part of the churchyard is the surroundings and the setting of the memorial. The proximity to St Matthews Church and the position in relation to Tewkesbury Road passes by to the west places the memorial in a spot where it can be seen from the road or pavement. It is directly opposite the pedestrian access to the churchyard and so has a prominent position.

8.28.9 Intervisibility with the land in which the PDA lies is not possible due to built form (Hotel and mature trees). That aside, the PDA does not lie on land which contributes to the setting of the monument. The proposals for the PDA are not

considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.29 1154750 – TWIGWORTH LODGE HOTEL, GRADE II

8.29.1 Twigworth Lodge Hotel is located c. 700m southeast of the PDA. Listing Description: *Former house, now hotel. Early C19. Stuccoed brick, slate roof, brick stacks. C20 single-storey extension right not of special interest. Main body: 2 storeys, 5-windowed, 12-pane sashes to first floor, 15-pane sashes to ground floor. Band between ground and first floors. Central part-glazed double door in deep reveal. Wrought iron veranda, with curved metal canopy across front. Hipped roof. Interior not inspected.*

8.29.2 Significance

8.29.3 Historic significance: The conversion of a former house to a Hotel, adjacent to a busy road is an interesting pathway for the structure to have taken. This increases its historic significance.

8.29.4 *Architectural significance:* Various details are described within the listing description and the structure has architectural significance.

8.29.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building does not have archaeological significance.

8.29.6 *Artistic significance:* The building does not considered to have artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁵⁵

8.29.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.29.8 The building has long been a hotel and this function has meant that the important of the pre-existing southwest facing (front) of the building has been accentuated. This by the design of the access road/parking being to the south of that elevation. The Tewkesbury Road curves just south of the building, and this seems to accentuate the prominence of the building which appears to be directly in front if approaching from Gloucester (the road then bends to the northeast).

8.29.9 The setting is the Tewkesbury Road as it runs south to Gloucester. This is from where customers of the hotel would enter and leave, and the building/plot of land has been designed to show its best preserved side in this direction. The northern part of the plot is much changed with modern buildings, car parking and light industrial structures running north on what would have been the gardens of the 19th C house. St Matthews Church which is directly opposite on the other side of Tewkesbury Road and contributes to the setting south of the hotel. We note that major construction works were taking place within the plot

⁵⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

of land surrounding the hotel (late 2021) during our visit and so the setting is changing.

- 8.29.10 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.30 1154740 – TWIGWORTH COURT, GRADE II

8.30.1 Twigworth Court is located c. 550m east of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached farmhouse. Early C19. Brick with incised stuccoed facade and moulded cornice at front and along right-hand wall. Rectangular main body with later C19 wing at right-angles at rear: agricultural building on same access at rear. Main body: three-storey, three-windowed facade, all plate glass sashes and marginal glazing bars and horns. Central front door with 6 fielded panels within gabled open-sided latticework porch with decorative bargeboards. Agricultural building at rear: 2 storeys, tall 2-light windows with segmental-heads and iron bars to ground floor, round-headed windows with glazing bars lighting first floor. Parallel ridged roof to main body with 2 stacks rising from valley between ridges. Interior not inspected.*

8.30.2 Significance

8.30.3 *Historic significance:* The building represents a 19th C response to the changing agricultural economy in the area. The nearby stable block (now converted to offices) was part of that changing economy also. The building lies at the southern end of what was Twigworth prior to its current, rapid growth and the farmyard and land immediately surrounding this former farmhouse are now largely developed. If the reader compares the modern configuration with that shown on Figure 8 (late 19th C) the degree of change is evident. All of which is related to the former farmhouse and forms part of its history.

8.30.4 *Architectural significance:* Historic England guidance refers to the 19th C as an important period for the agricultural economy and this building embodies those changes in this area. *“Some, particularly the planned farmsteads of the period, represent new developments in farmstead planning or the architectural aspirations of landowners. Others continue to be strongly representative of both the variety and development of local and regional agricultural systems and local vernacular traditions”*⁵⁶. The story told within this piece of land, partly by this building and partly other structures (more recent) is interesting for the variety of architecture as well as the historical connections some of these assets have.

8.30.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not thought to have specific archaeological interest.

⁵⁶ Page 28, Survival and value. Part 2. Historic Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement: South West Region. 2006. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-farmsteads-preliminary-character-statement-south-west/> - accessed 1-4-2022

8.30.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁵⁷

8.30.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.30.8 The building is within a private enclosed piece of land. This now shielded by modern buildings to its rear (west) and by the Twigworth Court Business Centre to its east. A modern residential development is currently under construction to its east and south.

8.30.9 The former agricultural setting of the farmhouse is radically changed and continues to do so.

8.30.10 The PDA is in relatively close proximity to the Listed Building, and we believe it is part of land which historically was within the setting of Twigworth Court. Views west from upper floors may take in that land. The precautionary principle is applied and the proposals for the PDA are considered to be potentially within the setting of the asset. This asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.31 1340297 – STABLE BLOCK CIRCA 5 METRES NORTH OF TWIGWORTH COURT, GRADE II

8.31.1 Twigworth Court is located c. 550m east of the PDA. Listing Description: *Stable block. Early C19 and mid-late C19. Brick, slate roof. Rectangular plan. Mid-late C19 single storey block at left gable-end and buildings at right-angles on right, not of special interest. Main body: 2 storeys, originally one storey, roof height raised when mid-late C19 extension added: 3 bays with central bay projecting slightly from facade. Central round-headed doorway with imposts continued as band across facade. Single round-headed windows with glazing bars either side and slats at bottom. Central pitching door to first-floor flanked by single-light casements with glazing bars within almost flat segmental-headed surrounds, slats at bottom. Opening to first floor inserted mid-late C19 at same time as extension on right. Two-storey, 4 windowed mid-late C19 extension right: round-headed windows with glazing bars as in main body to first floor; 4-pane casements to ground floor. Central stable door within segmental-headed surround. Interior not inspected.*

8.31.2 Significance

8.31.3 *Historic significance:* The Stable Block has associations with the adjacent Twigworth Court (former farmhouse). It has historic interest as an example of 19th C approaches to stable construction and the organisation of farms and farmyards in the area.

8.31.4 *Architectural significance:* The Stable Block is not thought to have specific architectural interest.

⁵⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

8.31.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not thought to have specific archaeological interest.

8.31.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.31.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.31.8 The setting of the Stable Block is now radically altered from its 19th C arrangement. It is now converted and forms part of the Twigworth Business Park. The proximity to Twigworth Court (former farmhouse) is important to its setting and contributes to its significance.

8.31.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.32 1154711 – TWIGWORTH LAWN, GRADE II

8.32.1 Twigworth Lawn is located c. 600m east of the PDA. Listing Description:
Detached house. Early C19. Brick with incised stucco, slate roof, stuccoed. brick stacks. Rectangular plan. C20 flat-roofed garage left, not of special interest. Two-storey, three-windowed facade, 12-pane sashes to first floor, 16-pane sashes to ground floor. Central fielded 6-panel door with fanlight, up 4 stone steps. Sashes with triple keystones in right-hand wall. Interior not inspected.

8.32.2 Significance

8.32.3 *Historic significance:* Twigworth Lawn is a prominent building at what, until recently, was the southern end of Twigworth. It lies directly opposite the entrance drive to Wallsworth Hall (to its northwest). Many visitors to and from the Hall will have seen this landmark and associated it with the village. It is one of several 19th C buildings within the village and it represents a form of domestic building from that period. In this way it has historic significance.

8.32.4 *Architectural significance:* It has architectural significance as a form of domestic 19th C building.

8.32.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not thought to have specific archaeological interest.

8.32.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.32.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.32.8 The building lies within a landscape which is rapidly changing with former fields now residential estates to its north, east and south. These would have previously accentuated the prominent position of Twigworth Lawn as a

landmark building at the southern end of Twigworth and opposite the entrance to Wallsworth Hall.

8.32.9 The setting at this time is that entrance to Wallsworth Hall and the building also draws some significance from its position in relation to Twigworth Court.

8.32.10 The PDA is in relatively close proximity to the Listed Building, and we believe it is part of land which historically was within the setting of Twigworth Lawn. Views west from upper floors may take in that land. The precautionary principle is applied and the proposals for the PDA are considered to be potentially within the setting of the asset. This asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.33 1340296 – YEW TREE COTTAGE, GRADE II

8.33.1 Yew Tree Cottage is located c. 750m east of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached cottage. C17-early C18 and C19. Square-panelled timber-framing with rendered brick infill, painted brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular plan with C17-early C18 timber-framed core left, C19 extension right. Timber-framed part 1 storeys, one bay, 2-light hipped half dormer with glazing bars at front, C19 twelve-pane sash lighting ground floor. Two-bay, C19 extension right, ground floor lit by 12-pane sash with horns in segmental-headed surround. C19 plank door within gabled porch left. Projecting stack at left gable-end of timber-framed core. Axial stack to C19 extension. Interior not inspected.*

8.33.2 Significance

8.33.3 *Historic significance:* The Cottage is one of several Post-Medieval, domestic buildings within the village. It lies towards the north of the village and close to The Manor House (1091388). It represents a style of building which occurred within the historic core of the village in the Post-Medieval period.

8.33.4 *Architectural significance:* As an example of vernacular domestic architecture in the region it has significance.

8.33.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not thought to have specific archaeological interest.

8.33.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not thought to be of artistic significance.

8.33.7 *The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3*

8.33.8 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.33.9 The setting of the building is the northern part of Twigworth. Specifically, the part of Tewkesbury Road which curves northeast past the property. A thick, modern hedge is designed to shield the house from what is now a busy road. To its rear is Yew Tree Farm which provides a traditional agricultural backdrop to the property.

8.33.10 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the

asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.34 1091388 – THE MANOR HOUSE, GRADE II

8.34.1 The Manor House is located c.700m east of the PDA. Listing Description: *Detached house. C15 or earlier, C17 and C20. Square-panelled timber-framing with painted brick and rendered infill. L-shaped plan. C15 range parallel to main road, jettied C17 wing at right-angles on right. Single-storey C20 extensions around rear right-hand corner not of special interest. C15 range; 1½ storeys with upper floor lit by 2 eyebrow dormers, one on each side of house. Dormer at front with C20 sash window with horizontal glazing bars. Single light within round-headed surround below eaves far right. C20 thatched gabled porch with C19 part-glazed door within, towards left end. C17 wing: 2 storeys and attic. Gable-end jettied out above eaves level with timber-framing concealed. Right-hand wall with slight jetty at first floor level. Axial stack with sawtooth decoration and projecting composite gable-end stack. Left gable-end of C15 range hipped. Interior: C17 panelled room. At least one crunk truss (probably raised), one bay from hipped gable-end of C15 range.*

8.34.2 Significance

8.34.3 *Historic significance:* The Manor House was constructed in the Medieval period and has been changed several times in its long period of use. The building is located within an historic fork in the road where one branch heads to Tewkesbury (north) while the other leads to Sandhurst (west). The Road south is to Gloucester. The shape of modern Twigworth is much changed. Historic maps (Figures 8 and 9) show this fork in the road was the historic core of the village which places this building in its core.⁵⁸

8.34.4 *Architectural significance:* The various changes, described in the Listing Description, form part of its story since the 15th C. The timber frame and thatched roof are rare survivals, and the L-Plan is a specific, identifiable type and this is part of its interest.

8.34.5 *Archaeological significance:* The standing building contains physical material of archaeological interest and the ground below/immediately around it is likely to contain remains from 15th C to present day. Such remains are likely to relate to its use as a farmhouse.

8.34.6 *Artistic significance:* The house is not considered to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁵⁹

8.34.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

⁵⁸ 'Gloucester: Outlying hamlets', in *A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 4, the City of Gloucester*, ed. N M Herbert (London, 1988), pp. 382-410. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol4/pp382-410> [accessed 1 April 2022].

⁵⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

- 8.34.8 The immediate setting of the Listed Building at this time is the enclosed private residential garden which surround it on all sides. There is a pedestrian access from the east (Tewkesbury Road). The historic fork in the road described above is part of the setting of the building. Now a busy traffic route to/from Gloucester, the Tewkesbury Road (A38) is associated with a degree of noise and distraction which would not historically have been present. Something the thick hedges around the property may reduce.
- 8.34.9 The configuration of the building means there are views southwest and these taken in the open field to the west of Twigworth and look across Sandhurst Lane which runs along the western side of the house. A tree lined hedge planted along the modern driveway to Wallsworth Hall is also within this view. There are open fields to the north also, and these may have been associated with the building during the past. This is suggested as the building lies in the southwest corner of a sub-rectangular plot of land defined on two sides by historic roads. Such conditions sometimes indicate past tenurial arrangements.
- 8.34.10 The land to the northeast and east has undergone recent development as Twigworth stretches up the A38 towards Norton.
- 8.34.11 The PDA is on farmland lying west of Twigworth. The setting of the building is partly comprised of farmland lying west of Twigworth and so we carefully considered whether the PDA contributed to its setting. Intervisibility is certainly low due to the intervening tree/hedge lines along the driveway to Wallsworth Hall and along the Cox Brook. Even in winter this is the case. Other sensory changes (noise and smell for example) are not applicable. The setting of this building is much changed/changing along its eastern side due to traffic and development within Twigworth. Its setting to the north and immediate west still comprises open fields and its position on the fork in the road remains. We believe it is these elements which form its setting and, to a degree, contribute to its significance.
- 8.34.12 Whereas the proposals for the PDA lie well beyond the hedgeline defining that western field and well away from Sandhurst Lane and the fork in the road. However, we have applied the precautionary principle. Therefore, this asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.35 1091459 – MILESTONE, GRADE II

- 8.35.1 This Milestone is located c. 2km northeast of the PDA. Listing Description:
Milestone. C18. Circular limestone column with rectangular curved cast iron inscription plaque with inscription /Glofter/II/in incised lettering (q.v. milestone one mile north in Down Hatherley C.P.)
- 8.35.2 Significance
- 8.35.3 Historic significance: Milestones are associated with historic routeways running between historic settlements. In this way they become familiar reminders of the historic landscape. In this instance, the routeway is that to Tewkesbury and

the Milestone lies on the bend of the road as it enters Norton from the south.

- 8.35.4 *Architectural significance:* The Milestone is understood to be Listed as Grade II for its historical significance and not for its architectural significance.
- 8.35.5 *Archaeological significance:* The Milestone is not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- 8.35.6 *Artistic significance:* The Milestone is not considered to be of artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁶⁰

- 8.35.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*
- 8.35.8 The setting of the Milestone is the southern end of modern Norton. It lies on a bend in the Tewkesbury Road as it turns northeast towards Tewkesbury. There is also a fork turning northwest towards Bishops Norton and so the Milestone is/was position at a historic fork in the road. This contributes to its setting.
- 8.35.9 The setting of the Milestone has changed in other important ways. The A38 is a wider road with different infrastructure to the historic route it replaced. Therefore, the structure cannot be easily seen from a passing vehicle, across the verge, path and vegetation. Its prominence is thought to have been reduced due to modern road widening at this bend.
- 8.35.10 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.36 1390621 – COURT FARM HOUSE, GRADE II

- 8.36.1 Court Farm House is located within 1.1km northeast of the PDA. Listing Description: *GV II Farmhouse. Circa C17; extended and altered in the C19. Timber-framed with brick infilling and front refaced in stretcher bond red brick. Rendered brick axial stack. PLAN: 3-bay frame main range with 2-bay frame crosswing at west end; C19 outshut at rear and at east end; front wall faced in brick later in C19. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical south front with gable-ended cross-wing on left and late C19 brick lean-to porch in the angle; late C19 2-light casements with horizontal glazing bars; C20 casement in gable on left. Exposed timber-framing in east gable end with later C19 brick outshut below. Main roof at rear carried down as cat-slide over brick outshut; gabled cross-wing on right with C18 or early C19 2-light first floor casement above single-storey brick outshut. INTERIOR: Exposed timber-framing with arch headed doorways in partitions and fireplace in axial stack with timber bressumer. Roof structure not accessible.*

8.36.2 Significance

⁶⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

- 8.36.3 *Historic significance:* As a building with 17th C origins but which has later been altered, it records evidence of historical changes which are considered to be important in relation to our understanding of the agricultural economy in the area. The Farmhouse now sits within a caravan/camping related business and this marks a further change in economy all of which add to the historical interest.
- 8.36.4 *Architectural significance:* The building is understood to be Listed as Grade II for its historical significance and not for its architectural significance.
- 8.36.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- 8.36.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3 ⁶¹

- 8.36.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*
- 8.36.8 The setting of the farmhouse is now its former yard and the Barn with which it is associated (below). The fields on the opposing side of Tewkesbury Road are a reminder of its past function. Land to its west, north and east is now dominated by caravan storage and much changed.
- 8.36.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.37 1303689 – BARN IMMEDIATELY NORTH EAST OF COURT FARM, GRADE II

- 8.37.1 Court Farm House is located within 1.1km northeast of the PDA. Listing Description: *Barn. Late C17-early C18. Weatherboarded square-panelled timber-framing, corrugated iron roof (formerly thatched). Rectangular plan with weatherboarded lean-to at right gable end. Central double plank doors in opposition with raised canopy above. Interior: 5 bays with lofts at both ends. Original queen post trusses of unusual form with principal rafters jointed to main wall posts and with tie beam below level of wall plate.*
- 8.37.2 Significance
- 8.37.3 Historic significance: Through its proximity and historic links with Court Farm, the Barn has historic significance. Both structures and the former farmyard around them are of historic interest for the different functions they have had and continue to have.
- 8.37.4 *Architectural significance:* The barn is not thought to have specific architectural interest.

⁶¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

8.37.5 *Archaeological significance:* The building is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

8.37.6 *Artistic significance:* The building is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁶²

8.37.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.37.8 The setting of the farmhouse is the former farmyard of Court Farm. The proximity of the Barn to the former farmhouse is important to its setting and vice versa.

8.37.9 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.38 1091389 – MILESTONE, GRADE II

8.38.1 This Milestone is located c. 2km northeast of the PDA. Listing Description: *Milestone. C18. Circular limestone column with rectangular curved cast iron inscription plaque with inscription /Glofter/II/in incised lettering (q.v. milestone one mile north in Down Hatherley C.P.)*

8.38.2 Significance

8.38.3 Historic significance: Milestones are associated with historic routeways running between historic settlements. In this way they become familiar reminders of the historic landscape. In this instance, the routeway is that to Tewkesbury and the Milestone lies on the bend of the road as it leaves the north of Twigworth.

8.38.4 *Architectural significance:* The Milestone is understood to be Listed as Grade II for its historical significance and not for its architectural significance.

8.38.5 *Archaeological significance:* The Milestone is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

8.38.6 *Artistic significance:* The Milestone is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3⁶³

8.38.7 *The Contribution made by Setting*

8.38.8 The setting of the Milestone is the northern end of Twigworth. It lies on a bend in the Tewkesbury Road as it turns northeast towards Tewkesbury.

8.38.9 The setting of the Milestone has changed in important ways. The A38 is now a

⁶² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

⁶³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

wider road with different infrastructure to the historic route it replaced. Therefore, the structure cannot be easily seen from a passing vehicle, across the verge, path and vegetation. Indeed, on our visit, the milestone could not be seen at all. Its prominence is thought to have been reduced due to modern road widening at this bend. There is a modern housing estate on the opposite side of the road (under construction).

8.38.10 The proposals for the PDA are not considered to be within the setting of the asset. This asset has not been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

8.39 1245952 – CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY, GRADE I

8.39.1 Cathedral Church of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity is located in Gloucester c. 3.5km south of the PDA. Listing Description: *Cathedral church. Formerly the conventual church of the Benedictine Abbey of St Peter on or near the site of a monastery founded by Osric c681. After the dissolution of the monastery the church refounded 1541 as a secular cathedral. Includes major portions of the Romanesque church built 1089-1100 for Abbot Serlo, the nave completed 1104-22, the timber roof of nave replaced by vault completed 1242; south aisle of nave rebuilt in Decorated style 1319-29; south transept remodelled with innovative use of Perpendicular details 1331-6; presbytery remodelled in developed Perpendicular style 1337-67, followed by the north transept 1368-73; the two west bays of nave and west front rebuilt and the south porch added c1420; central tower rebuilt c1450; Lady Chapel rebuilt late C15. Major repairs for Bishop Benson 1734-52; restorations by FW Waller 1847-63, Sir Gilbert Scott 1866-73, and FW Waller 1873-90, JL Pearson consultant for restoration of Lady Chapel 1896-7, C20 repairs. MATERIALS: limestone ashlar and squared coursed rubble, lead and stone slate roofs. PLAN: cruciform, with tall central tower above crossing; aisled nave of nine bays, the principal entrance through a large, two storey porch projecting from the second bay of the south aisle of the nave; the choir, entered through pulpitum occupies the east bay of the nave and the crossing; north and south transepts each of two bays with a two storey, polygonal chapel projecting from the east side of each of the outer bays; ambulatory around presbytery of five bays with the east bay canted outwards to accommodate the greater width of the C14 great east window which replaced the C12 apse (evidence of early Romanesque pier left visible in the second pier from the NE corner at Tribune level); apsidal ambulatory with north-east and south east, two storey, radiating chapels with polygonal apses, the upper chapels entered from the tribune galleries above the aisles. Lady Chapel to east, entered below a gallery inserted to replace the section of the C12 tribune gallery removed in C14, of five bays, with symmetrical north and south chapels, with singing galleries above, which project from the fourth bay to the east; below the presbytery an apsidal crypt divided into three aisles and enclosed by an outer ambulatory aisle with three outer apsidal chapels at the east end and passages to crypt chapels below the transept chapels. EXTERIOR: WEST FRONT: gable-end of nave flanked by lower aisles; at the corners of the nave buttressed and panelled turrets with octagonal top stages supported by miniature flying buttresses and capped by spirelets; the west doorway with moulded jambs and arch in a rectangular frame, the wall crowned by an open-arcaded crenellated parapet; set back behind the parapet, within deep reveals, the great west window of nine lights divided by two buttressed king mullions, 3+3+3, with Perpendicular tracery; above the window arch panelled spandrels and an ogee gablet with finial above the crown of the arch rising into the centre of a crowning, open-arcaded parapet linking the corner turrets, and surmounted by a pierced cross; perpendicular windows in the end walls of the aisles and in the west bay of the south aisle. SOUTH PORCH: heavily restored, projecting from the second bay of the south aisle; two storeys with buttressed, square angle turrets, the pierced top stages crowned by spirelets; on each side of the moulded entrance archway a canopied niche and above a row of six richly canopied niches filled in C19 with statues of saints by JL Redfern; crenellated, pierced parapets*

between the turrets with an open ogee arch rising through and above the front parapet and surmounted by a cross. SOUTH AISLE: to east of porch the south aisle to the nave of seven bays each with a three-light window with identical Decorated tracery except for Perpendicular tracery in the seventh window, all the mouldings enriched with ball flower; aisle buttresses in three stages with the two lower stages capped by enriched gablets, canopied niche in the face of each upper stage and crowned by tall, crocketed, crowning pinnacles with gablets; the niches on three of the buttresses contain badly weathered C14 statues. NAVE CLERESTORY: in each bay a three-light window with reticulated tracery in four-centred arches. SOUTH TRANSEPT: at each outer corner a large, projecting C12 turret linked at lower level across the south, gable-end wall by a projecting wall face surmounted by a tier of blank arcading crowned by a parapet of open arcading; in the south gable wall and recessed behind the parapet, a large eight-light window divided by a king mullion, 4+4, with early Perpendicular tracery; the outer order of the window arch of reused C12 chevron moulding; in each spandrel a C12 blank arch cut by the insertion of the window and above, a crenellated, pierced parapet masking the lower part of the recessed C12 transept gable, the gable with a stepped blank arcade of five bays with chevron moulding and on the apex a crocketed finial; each corner turret of plain ashlar to the level of the transept parapet then a lower stage of blank interlaced arcading with double shafts and an upper stage of blank arcading with single shafts, each turret crowned by a small octagonal spire with finial; against the east and west walls massive raking buttresses added in C15 to support the central tower and in each wall a four-light Perpendicular window with four-centred arch; on the east side C12 polygonal projections containing chapels at crypt, aisle and tribune levels; at each level most of the original C12 windows altered and infilled with Perpendicular tracery; the ambulatory aisle to the presbytery and the south-east polygonal projection containing chapels also has C12 windows with inserted Perpendicular tracery. Clerestory to presbytery has a tall four-light window in each bay with transom and foiled panel tracery; great east window designed as a shallow bay with slightly canted sides; overall fourteen lights divided 4+6+4 by buttressed mullions at the angles of the bay, with transoms and Perpendicular tracery; the shallow end gable flanked by square corner turrets with the upper stages of open tracery panels and crowned by spirelets; on the gable between the turrets an open arcaded parapet with a cross at the apex; on each side a crenellated, open panel parapet. LADY CHAPEL: on both sides in each bay a five-light window with transoms and Perpendicular tracery; in the fourth bay the projecting side chapels with loft storeys above rise to just below the springing level of the main window arches; at the east end diagonal corner buttresses and window of nine lights with transoms and Perpendicular tracery; crowning pinnacles at the corners, on the sides and the gable-end crenellated, open panel parapets. On north side of the church, except where former monastic buildings abut, details are generally similar to south side. CENTRAL TOWER: two principal stages, both with elaborate Perpendicular panelling; at each corner a tall, square turret, the upper stages of open tracery panels with pierced spirelets; on both stages on each face a pair of two-light windows with flanking blind panels; a gablet over each window and each blind panel rising into a tall crocketed finial; between the pinnacles crenellated, open panel parapets. INTERIOR: SOUTH PORCH: blind Perpendicular panelling on the side walls incorporating a two-light window in each wall; lierne vault. NAVE: two west bays with Perpendicular arcades and lierne vault, bays to east with C12

arcades with tall cylindrical piers with convex caps and semi-circular arches in three orders with chevron and billet mouldings; a low triforium; in each bay an arched pair of two-light arched openings with circular shafts, all on a continuous chevron base moulding; clerestory windows inserted in C15; C13 quadripartite, ribbed vault rises from clustered, corbelled shafts inserted above and below the triforium string course; north nave aisle has composite wall piers with scalloped capitals, quadripartite vault with plain transverse ribs and double roll diagonal ribs. South aisle has early C14 ribbed vault with the ribs of the three eastern bays decorated with ball flower. SOUTH TRANSEPT: the C12 walls refaced with early Perpendicular panelling integrated with the glazed panels in the south window; on the east and west walls the panelling is intersected by the inner faces of the raking buttresses supporting the central tower; moulded wall piers support a complicated lierne vault; on the east side a screen incorporating a pair of doorways, on the left leading into the south aisle of the presbytery and on the right the entry to the crypt, the openings with elaborately moulded, ogee-arched heads and arches above with an angel carved in high relief in a foiled frame on each spandrel; on the pier to the right of the screen an angled lamp or image bracket, its soffit carved with a miniature vault and incorporating the figures of two masons, the younger apparently falling from the vault. Within the crossing the lierne vault is supported on the east and west sides by vertical ribs rising from the crowns of flying arches inserted between the C12 piers. PRESBYTERY: the C12 arcades and galleries faced in C14 with grids of Perpendicular panelling, with open panels across the original voids, and continued into the C14 clerestory level; the bays are defined by wall shafts supporting the continuation of the lierne vault in the crossing. NORTH TRANSEPT: C12 walls also faced with C14 Perpendicular panelling and with a lierne vault; rebuilt against the north wall an elaborate C13 stone screen with openings to a narrow, lateral vaulted chamber (built as reliquary); the front a symmetrical arcade of three bays with arched doorway in central bay and a two-light arched window inset in each side bay; Purbeck marble shafts with stiff leaf caps on the jambs of the arcade and the openings; foiled lights in the tympana of the arcade arches; the stops to the hoodmould over the central arch carved with crowned heads; in the north and south aisles of the presbytery the C12 arcade piers and quadripartite vaulting; chapels off the ambulatory vaulted. LADY CHAPEL: the bays defined by moulded wall shafts supporting a lierne vault, fan vaults in both the side chapels; in the east bay on the south side a canopied sedilia and on the east wall the remains of a badly damaged reredos with canopied niches. CRYPT: between an outer, vaulted, ambulatory aisle and the central area an arcade of massive piers with some later strengthening; within the central area two rows of circular columns supporting bays of quadripartite groin vaulting. FITTINGS: many important fittings including carved wooden canons' stalls with canopies and 58 misericords, c.1350; with C14 painted panels on the backs of the stalls on the north side; in the sanctuary a decorative encaustic tile pavement, 1455, for Abbot Seabrooke; stalls and quire and presbytery floors by Sir George Gilbert Scott; high altar with elaborate reredos in Decorated style by Sir George Gilbert Scott with statues in niches by JL Redfern; medieval pulpitum refronted in C19 and supporting organ in a case with painted pipes of 1665; brass eagle lectern by JF Bentley; in the Lady Chapel a late C12 font from Lancaut; in the north transept a clock case in Art Nouveau style, 1903, by Henry Wilson. STAINED GLASS: of major importance, the glass in the great east window believed to be a memorial of the Battle of Crecy but also incorporating some other

panels of medieval glass; in the east window of the Lady Chapel a confused assembly of medieval glass of various dates; except for some medieval fragments other windows with C19 glass of varying quality, the majority by Christopher Whall and his daughter Veronica Whall. MONUMENTS: many good funerary monuments of all periods including early C13 effigy of Duke Robert (Curthose) of Normandy on C15 tomb chest with an iron hearse frame; C13 canopied effigy of Abbot Serlo; alabaster effigy of King Edward II on Purbeck marble chest surmounted by elaborate arcaded canopy in sumptuous Decorated style, c1330; cenotaph monument to Osric as founder of monastery, c1330, for Abbot Parker; tomb of Abbot Parker with alabaster effigy, c1535; chantry chapel of Abbot Seabrooke, d1457, with alabaster effigy on tomb chest; alabaster effigies of Alderman Abraham Blackleach and wife; in wall of nave south aisle under an ogee- arched and vaulted canopy effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady Brydges; the kneeling figures of Alderman Thomas Machin and wife against screen of Corinthian columns supporting entablature, 1615; half-effigy of Alderman John Jones on wall tablet, 1630; effigies of Elizabeth Williams and infant, early C17; tablet to Sarah March by Flaxman, 1784; bust of the reformer Sir George Onesiphorous Paul on sarcophagus by J Siever, 1820; and statue of Edward Joiner by Siever; in choir gallery a monument with bust to William Little by John Ricketts the Elder of Gloucester. (VCH: The City of Gloucester: Oxford: 1988-: 275-286; BOE: Verrey D: Gloucestershire: The Vale and the Forest of Dean: London: 1976-: 198-219; Welander D: The History, Art and Architecture of Gloucester Cathedral: Stroud, Gloucestershire: 1991-).

8.39.2 Significance

8.39.3 *Historic significance:* The Cathedral has historical importance.

8.39.4 *Architectural significance:* The Cathedral has architectural importance.

8.39.5 *Archaeological significance:* The grounds around and beneath the Cathedral has archaeological importance.

8.39.6 *Artistic significance:* The Cathedral contains many items of artistic interest and various parts of the structure internal and external have artistic significance.

The following text follows Step 2 of GPA3

8.39.7 *The Contribution made by Setting.* It is important that we note, the only portion of the building with which there is the potential to experience change is its Tower. The specific point being intervisibility to/from the Tower and the PDA. The PDA lies c. 3.5km north of the Cathedral. However, given the importance of the building and views to/from its Tower. The precautionary principle is applied. Therefore, this asset has been selected to be taken forward for detailed setting assessment.

Table 10: Listed Buildings to be subject to detailed setting assessment

ListEntry	Name	Grade	Middle or Outer Study Area
1154269	BENGROVE FARM	II	Middle
1091413	GARDINERS FARM	II	Middle
1154310	MAYFIELD COTTAGE	II	Middle
1340310	WALLSWORTH HALL	II*	Middle
1154243	ABBOTS LODGE	II	Middle
1154740	TWIGWORTH COURT	II	Middle
1154711	TWIGWORTH LAWN	II	Middle
1091388	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Middle
1245952	CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY	I	Outer

8.40 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS)

8.40.1 Non-Designated *Archaeological*/Heritage Assets are covered in detail elsewhere in this document (Appendix 1). The source being the Historic Environment Record (HER). However, locally listed buildings are not covered by the HER in the same way. Instead, the Tewkesbury Borough Council is currently (during 2022) compiling a Local List of buildings which will, following their acceptance, be considered as Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHA).

8.40.2 Having consulted the LPA on this matter, it is our understanding that at this time there are no NDHA (buildings) close to the PDA.

Table 11: NDHA (Buildings) to be subject to detailed setting assessment

Ref No	Name	Grade	Middle or Outer Study Area
N/A	None	n/a	-

9 DETAILED SETTING ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED HERITAGE ASSETS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 This Section contains the detailed setting assessment for the following Listed Buildings (Table 12). These are the designated heritage assets selected for detailed assessment (Section 8).

Table 12: Listed Buildings to be subject to detailed setting assessment

ListEntry	Name	Grade	Middle or Outer Study Area
1154269	BENGROVE FARM	II	Middle
1091413	GARDINERS FARM	II	Middle
1154310	MAYFIELD COTTAGE	II	Middle
1340310	WALLSWORTH HALL	II*	Middle
1154243	ABBOTS LODGE	II	Middle
1154740	TWIGWORTH COURT	II	Middle
1154711	TWIGWORTH LAWN	II	Middle
1091388	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Middle
1245952	CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY	I	Outer

9.2 BENGROVE FARM (1154269) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

9.2.1 *Effects*

9.2.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Bengrove Farm (1154269) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.

9.2.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The SM lies around c.300m west of the western edge of the PDA.

9.2.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The Listed Building lies close to and is associated with a Medieval Moated site. This is fed by a watercourse which runs along the western boundary of the PDA. The topography between the two locations is relatively level, both the Listed Building and the PDA being located on relatively flat ground.

9.2.5 Moated sites (like that at Bengrove Farm) are representative of a trend during the Medieval period for certain farms/dwellings to be demarcated in this way. The location of the dwelling/s was selected partly to take advantage of local watercourses and this is the case at Bengrove Farm. The Moated site at Bengrove Farm and the Pond mentioned above can both be most easily seen on Figure 8 (Ordnance Survey Map 1883-84). Plate 1 (this document) shows a

spur of alluvial deposits alongside the western boundary of the PDA and this terminates just south of Bengrove Farm. This being caused by the long period of time during which the watercourse, which feeds the Moat, has run through this land.

- 9.2.6 The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.
- 9.2.7 *Position in relation to key views:* The L-Shaped building is located close to Base Lane from which it is accessed. Base Lane connects the house to Gloucester (south) and Sandhurst (north). The view to/from Base Lane is a key view.
- 9.2.8 In a more general way, views to/from the house to the surrounding agricultural land contribute to its setting. Views to the east (from the house and to it) are screened by a large, modern barn (northeast), by several modern dwellings (east and southeast) and by a thick, historic plantation of trees to the northeast. This plantation is associated with a duck decoy (series of ponds).
- 9.2.9 There may be views from the upper floors across the PDA towards Wallsworth House and these may take in the proposed solar farm. This would result in a change to the appearance of a portion of the surrounding agricultural land.
- 9.2.10 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7, it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.2.11 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.2.12 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The distance between the Listed Building and the PDA (c. 300m) is relatively short. However, the specific layout of the farmyard around Bengrove Farm, and more than that, the layout of modern structures in the triangular piece of land in which the Listed Building sits is such that the PDA is largely screened such that the proposals will not appear prominent, dominant or conspicuous in relation to the Listed Building. This is located on the western edge of this triangular piece of land and its surroundings will be largely unchanged.
- 9.2.13 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.2.14 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening when (potentially) seen from the upper, southeast facing floors of the Listed Building, such that there will be only a negligible change within part of its setting and this would result in a slight adverse effect.
- 9.2.15 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space

(Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that there will be only a negligible change within part of its setting and this would result in a slight adverse effect.

- 9.2.16 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the Listed Building, but the screening effect of the large modern barn (of Bengrove Farm) and the various modern dwellings to its immediate east would in my view be such that the detail of the materials and the design would not be an issue. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.2.17 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.2.18 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.2.19 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.2.20 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance.
- 9.2.21 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a Minor Change to part of the setting of a High value heritage Asset. This would result in a slight adverse effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.2.22 In my opinion, less than substantial harm (minor) should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Bengrove Farm.

9.3 GARDINERS FARM (1091413) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.3.1 *Effects*
- 9.3.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Gardiners Farm (1091413) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.3.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The SM lies around c.750m west of the western edge of the PDA.
- 9.3.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level, both the Listed Building and the PDA being

located on relatively flat ground.

- 9.3.5 A minor watercourse runs along the western boundary of the PDA. This is not visible from the Listed Building. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.
- 9.3.6 *Position in relation to key views:* Gardiners Farm has a strong relationship with its nearest neighbour, Mayfield Cottage (1154310, Grade II) which is also a domestic building of similar age. The two may have group value and certainly form a distinctive pair of buildings on this bend of Sandhurst Lane.
- 9.3.7 This relationship, with Mayfield Cottage, is a key view which forms part of the setting of Gardiners Farm and the intervisibility contributes to its significance. The gentle curve of Sandhurst Lane shields the two buildings from modern development to the south, on the next curve of Sandhurst Lane, and from the north (Sandhurst village).
- 9.3.8 The proposals lie c. 750m to the east and there are intervening hedgelines and built form meaning any relationship with the PDA is considered negligible.
- 9.3.9 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7, it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.3.10 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.3.11 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The distance between the Listed Building and the PDA (c. 750m) is important as the local landscape (in between the Listed Building and the PDA) includes important as the local landscape (in between the Listed Building and the PDA) includes eight hedgerows and the buildings at Bengrove Farm.
- 9.3.12 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.3.13 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening when (potentially) seen from the upper, east facing floor of the Listed Building, such that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.3.14 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.3.15 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the Listed Building, but the screening effect of the

planting around Gardiners Farm, the multiple hedgerows in between it and the PDA and the large modern barn (of Bengrove Farm) and the various modern dwellings to its immediate east would in my view be such that the detail of the materials and the design would not be an issue. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.

- 9.3.16 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.3.17 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.3.18 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.3.19 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance. The surroundings of Gardiners Farm will be largely unchanged as it sits within a mature garden well-developed boundary planting on its eastern, northern and southern edges. To the west, the views appear more open and this faces away from the PDA.
- 9.3.20 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a neutral change to the setting of this Listed Building. This would result in a neutral effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.3.21 In my opinion, no harm should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Gardiners Farm.

9.4 MAYFIELD COTTAGE (1154310) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.4.1 *Effects*
- 9.4.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Mayfield Cottage (1154310) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.4.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The SM lies around c.750m west of the western edge of the PDA.
- 9.4.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level, both the Listed Building and the PDA being located on relatively flat ground.
- 9.4.5 A minor watercourse runs along the western boundary of the PDA. This is not

visible from the Listed Building. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.

- 9.4.6 *Position in relation to key views:* Mayfield Cottage has a strong relationship with its nearest neighbour, Gardiners Farm (1091413, Grade II) which is also a domestic building of similar age. The two may have group value and certainly form a distinctive pair of buildings on this bend of Sandhurst Lane.
- 9.4.7 This relationship, with Gardiners Farm, is a key view which forms part of the setting of Mayfield Cottage and the intervisibility contributes to its significance. The gentle curve of Sandhurst Lane shields the two buildings from modern development to the south, on the next curve of Sandhurst Lane, and from the north (Sandhurst village).
- 9.4.8 The proposals lie c. 750m to the east and there are intervening hedgelines and built form meaning any relationship with the PDA is considered negligible. The upper floors at Mayfield face northeast and southwest respectively. It is not known whether there are views towards/taking in parts of the PDA. However, intervisibility does not necessarily equate with harm, and in this particular instance, the relationship with the private, sheltered gardens around the Listed Building are considered to be a key part of its setting on all sides. Also, its relationship with Gardiners Farm on the opposite side of Sandhurst Lane and, to an extent, the views across the adjacent field (east of Mayfield) are considered to be the most important parts of its setting.
- 9.4.9 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7, it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.4.10 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.4.11 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The distance between the Listed Building and the PDA (c. 750m) is important as the local landscape (in between the Listed Building and the PDA) includes important as the local landscape (in between the Listed Building and the PDA) includes eight hedgerows and the buildings at Bengrove Farm.
- 9.4.12 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.4.13 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening, such that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.4.14 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many

hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be neutral.

- 9.4.15 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the Listed Building, but the screening effect of the planting around Mayfield Cottage, the multiple hedgerows in between it and the PDA and the large modern barn (of Bengrove Farm) along with the various modern dwellings to its immediate east would in my view be such that the detail of the materials and the design would not be an issue. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.4.16 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.4.17 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.4.18 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.4.19 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance. The surroundings of Mayfield Cottage will be largely unchanged as it sits within a mature garden well-developed boundary planting on its eastern, northern, western and southern edges.
- 9.4.20 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a neutral change to the setting of this Listed Building. This would result in a neutral effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.4.21 In my opinion, no harm should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Mayfield Cottage.

9.5 WALLSWORTH HALL (1340310) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.5.1 *Effects*
- 9.5.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Wallsworth Hall (1340310) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.5.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The Listed Building lies around c.270m north of the PDA.
- 9.5.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The Listed Building lies

close to the PDA on similarly flat land. There are no watercourses between the locations.

- 9.5.5 *Position in relation to key views:* Wallsworth Hall lies within an agricultural landscape to the northwest of Twigworth. Set c. 600m back from the Tewkesbury Road it is in a deliberately rural location. The village of Sandhurst lies a similar distance to the west. There are isolated farm buildings of Medieval date (Bengrove Farm for example) in this landscape. It was built in an agricultural landscape within which it still sits. The setting of the house is agricultural fields on all sides, and this includes the PDA.
- 9.5.6 There has been change and this was the focus of the map regression in Section 6.9 (this document). The reader is encouraged to cross-reference to this text and to check the historic maps (Figures 8 - 19). The changes in this setting include the construction of barns and ancillary structures on land to the northwest of the Hall. Also, to the immediate north and west of the Hall, a series of buildings and yards/gardens has been added. This is the present day configuration and we can see that land to the west and north of the Hall has been significantly altered by the late 20th C. These changes are better viewed via aerial photographs (Plate 31) for the current layout and Plate 30 for the mid 20th C layout which preceded the changes. Also, at ground level we have recorded a view (Plate 17). We note the western and northern side of the land formerly associated with Wallsworth Hall was radically changed by these late 20th C developments. This in stark contrast to its eastern side (its principal elevation) which has remained relatively free of such changes. We note that its northern side had a large TV Relay Station added in the 1970s and this remains the tallest structure in the locality.
- 9.5.7 The PDA lies in a changed landscape, but one still predominantly of an agricultural character. It has lost some of that setting on its northwestern and northern sides. It has retained it on its eastern and southern sides. The PDA is in relatively close proximity and is on the southern side. The PDA lies between the Hall and Bengrove Farm (a location with Medieval and Post-Medieval remains on it).
- 9.5.8 If the windows to the upper floors were not all shuttered then there may be views from the upper floors across the PDA from Wallsworth House and these may take in the proposed solar farm. This would result in a change to the appearance of a portion of the surrounding agricultural land. This could be considered to be a minor change resulting in a slight or moderate effect. There appears to be no plans to de-shutter these windows as doing so would be detrimental to the collections within the Hall. However, the possibility they could be de-shuttered in future is relevant and, therefore, is pointed out here. The solar farm would have a lifespan of 40 years and it is conceivable a change of use at Wallsworth Hall could occur in that timespan.
- 9.5.9 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7; it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.

- 9.5.10 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.5.11 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The distance between the Listed Building and the PDA (<300m) is relatively short. However, the specific layout of the gardens around Wallsworth Hall and, specifically, the mature line of trees along the boundary between the PDA and these gardens and the walls lining those parts of the gardens to which visitors are taken is such that the PDA is largely screened. This has the effect of meaning that the proposals will not appear prominent, dominant or conspicuous in relation to the Listed Building.
- 9.5.12 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.5.13 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening when (potentially) seen from the upper, southeast facing floors of the Listed Building, such that there will be only a minor change within part of its setting and this would result in a slight or moderate adverse effect.
- 9.5.14 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that there will only be a detectable change from the upper floors (if de-shuttered). This will be only a minor change within part of its setting and this would result in a slight or moderate adverse effect.
- 9.5.15 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the Listed Building, but the screening effect of the internal window shutters (required due to the sensitive art exhibits inside) and the various trees, hedges and walls screening the PDA means that the proposals would in my view be such that the detail of the materials and the design would not be an issue. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.5.16 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting. I base this on my viewing of Viewpoint 8 (photomontage submitted as part of LVIA section of application). This was taken from land immediately east of Wallsworth Hall. This places the VP on land close to the entrance to the Hall, and its driveway. The view towards the PDA, at this specific point, does not have particular heritage merit. I reference it as it is a useful way of understanding how the panels may look on the approach to Wallsworth Hall (once within the grounds there are a mix of walled gardens and tree lined hedges).
- 9.5.17 The Photomontage shows the view as existing, at Year 1 and at Year 10. On the

Year 1 image panels can be seen in gaps in the mature trees in certain parts of the view (which uses a photo taken in Jan 2022). The Year 10 image shows the panels completely screened.

- 9.5.18 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.5.19 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.5.20 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building could experience a minor change within part of its setting (on its southwestern side only) and this would result in a slight or moderate adverse effect.
- 9.5.21 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a minor change to part of the setting of a High value heritage Asset. This would result in a slight or moderate adverse effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3. We note that the LVIA Impact Assessment for this planning application (Section 5.42) states:

5.42 Wallsworth Hall and the Gate Piers, which are Grade II listed, are located to the north of the site. As Viewpoints 9 and 15 demonstrate there is no visual connection with the site. The surrounding woodland screen any views and it is unlikely that the proposed solar farm will be seen.

- 9.5.22 The viewpoints referenced above and the Photomontage (Viewpoint 8) also mentioned, can be viewed within the LVIA Impact Assessment.
- 9.5.23 In my opinion, less than substantial harm at the minor end of the range should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Wallsworth Hall.

9.6 ABBOTS LODGE (1154243) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.6.1 *Effects*
- 9.6.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Abbots Lodge (1154243) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.6.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The Listed Building lies around c.750m southwest of the southern edge of the PDA.
- 9.6.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level, although the Abbots Lodge is in a slight promontory (15m OD) whereas most of the land between it and the PDA is at c 10m OD.

- 9.6.5 A minor watercourse runs along the western boundary of the PDA. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.
- 9.6.6 *Position in relation to key views:* The Abbots Lodge is a three floored structure with a cellar and its principal elevation faces southwest over the land associated directly associated with it, and from which it is accessed. Views towards Gloucester, beyond that land will be possible from upper floors. These are key views.
- 9.6.7 It is likely that it will also have views, from its upper levels towards Sandhurst and Wallsworth Hall, these also contribute to its setting as does the agricultural land in between, of which the PDA is a relatively small part. To the east lies Twigworth. The farmland in this direction also forms part of the wider setting of this Listed Building.
- 9.6.8 The PDA lies within this setting and the proposals would bring a negligible to minor change in the appearance of this relatively small part of it. The building at Abbots Lodge is relatively tall and the views across the PDA are noted. There would be a negligible-minor change within part of its setting and this would lead to a Slight to Moderate effect.
- 9.6.9 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7; it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.6.10 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.6.11 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The distance between the Listed Building and the PDA (c. 750m) is important as the local landscape (in between the Listed Building and the PDA) includes several hedgerows. The Proposal would not be prominent or dominant in relation to the Listed Building. The panels are <3m in height.
- 9.6.12 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.6.13 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening, such that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.6.14 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be negligible to

minor.

- 9.6.15 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the upper floors of the Listed Building. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.6.16 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.6.17 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.6.18 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.6.19 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance. The surroundings of Abbots Lodge will be largely unchanged as it sits within a mature garden with well-developed boundary planting on its eastern, northern, western and southern edges. As part of the land parcel within which it is located lie several agricultural buildings and these will remain unchanged by the proposals.
- 9.6.20 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a negligible to minor change in a part of the setting, to the north of this Listed Building. This would result in a slight of moderate effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.6.21 In my opinion, less than substantial harm at the minor end of the scale should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Abbots Lodge.

9.7 TWIGWORTH COURT (1154740) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.7.1 *Effects*
- 9.7.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Twigworth Court (1154740) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.7.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The Listed Building lies around c.550m southeast of the PDA.
- 9.7.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level.
- 9.7.5 A minor watercourse, the Coxs Brook, runs along the southeastern boundary of

the PDA. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.

- 9.7.6 *Position in relation to key views:* The building is within a private enclosed piece of land. This now shielded by modern buildings to its north and west and by the Twigworth Court Business Centre. A modern residential development is currently under construction to its east and south.
- 9.7.7 The former agricultural setting of the farmhouse is radically changed and continues to do so. The key views to/from Twigworth Court are within Twigworth and not towards the PDA. Its principal elevation faces north.
- 9.7.8 The proposals would bring a neutral change in the appearance of a relatively small part of the wider agricultural setting of this building and this would lead to a neutral effect.
- 9.7.9 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7; it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.7.10 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.7.11 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The Proposal would not be prominent or dominant in relation to the Listed Building. The panels are <3m in height. The PDA is located over 500m away on the other side of a mature hedgerow.
- 9.7.12 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.7.13 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening, such that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.7.14 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be negligible to minor.
- 9.7.15 In making this observation I am relying on views observed when visiting the area and looking back and forth towards the heritage asset. I note that Viewpoint 14 created for the LVIA section of this application was taken from the public footpath to the west of Twigworth Court. We can see, by referring to this, the PDA is almost completely screened by existing vegetation. Additional screening is proposed.

- 9.7.16 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the upper floors of the Listed Building. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.7.17 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.7.18 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.7.19 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.7.20 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance. The surroundings of Twigworth Court will be unchanged as it sits within a modern business park, albeit one which has re-used the historic farmyard and some of the associated buildings. These will remain unchanged by the proposals.
- 9.7.21 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a negligible to minor change in a part of the setting, to the north of this Listed Building. This would result in a neutral effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.7.22 In my opinion, no harm should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Twigworth Court.

9.8 TWIGWORTH LAWN (1154711) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.8.1 *Effects*
- 9.8.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as Twigworth Lawn (1154711) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.8.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The Listed Building lies around c.600m southeast of the PDA.
- 9.8.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level.
- 9.8.5 A minor watercourse, the Coxs Brook, runs along the southeastern boundary of the PDA. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.

- 9.8.6 *Position in relation to key views:* Twigworth Lawn is a prominent building at what, until recently, was the southern end of Twigworth. It lies directly opposite the entrance drive to Wallsworth Hall (which lies to its northwest). Many visitors to and from the Hall will have seen this landmark building and associated it with the village. It is one of several 19th C buildings within the village and it represents a form of domestic building from that period. In this way it has historic significance.
- 9.8.7 Its principal elevation faces the entrance to Wallsworth Hall and this is a key view to/from the building. The Listed Building is also visible from the south when travelling through Twigworth on the Tewkesbury Road and this is another key view. There may be views from upper floors across towards the land in which the PDA lies. Change to this view, from an agrarian landscape to one in which a part was a solar farm, may alter parts of this view (northwest from the Listed Building). This represents a Minor change, resulting in a slight or moderate effect.
- 9.8.8 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7, it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.8.9 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.8.10 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The Proposal would not be prominent or dominant in relation to the Listed Building. The panels are <3m in height. The PDA is located over 600m away beyond a curving, tree lined driveway which effectively screens it from view.
- 9.8.11 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.8.12 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening, such that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.8.13 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.8.14 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the upper floors of the Listed Building. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.8.15 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.

- 9.8.16 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.8.17 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.8.18 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance. The surroundings of Twigworth Lawn will be unchanged as it sits on the Tewkesbury Road opposite a modern business park and to the north of a housing estate (under construction). These surroundings will remain unchanged by the proposals.
- 9.8.19 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a minor change in a part of the setting, to the northwest of this Listed Building. This landscape has been agricultural in character and would remain so. However, within a small part of the visible landscape there could potentially be visibility of panels across agricultural fields. This could result in a minor change leading to a slight or moderate effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.8.20 In my opinion, less than substantial harm, at the minor end of the range, should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effect/s on the significance of the Listed Building known as Twigworth Lawn.

9.9 THE MANOR HOUSE (1091388) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

- 9.9.1 *Effects*
- 9.9.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as The Manor House (1091388) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.
- 9.9.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The Listed Building lies around c.700m east of the PDA.
- 9.9.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level.
- 9.9.5 A minor watercourse, the Coxs Brook, runs along the southeastern boundary of the PDA. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.
- 9.9.6 *Position in relation to key views:* The Listed Building is within a private, enclosed piece of land. The building is located within an historic fork in the road where one branch heads to Tewkesbury (north) while the other leads to Sandhurst

(west). The Road south is to Gloucester. The shape of modern Twigworth is much changed. Historic maps (Figures 8 and 9) show this fork in the road was the historic core of the village which places this building in its core.⁶⁴

- 9.9.7 The PDA is on farmland lying west of Twigworth. The setting of the building is partly comprised of farmland lying west of Twigworth and so we carefully considered whether the PDA contributed to its setting. Intervisibility is low due to the intervening tree/hedge lines along the driveway to Wallsworth Hall and along the Cox Brook. Even in winter this is the case. Other sensory changes (noise and smell for example) are not applicable. The setting of this building is much changed/changing along its eastern side due to traffic and development within Twigworth.
- 9.9.8 Its setting to the north and immediate west still comprises open fields and its position on the fork in the road remains. We believe it is these elements which form its setting and, to a degree, contribute to its significance. Key views of this building are from the south while travelling north along Tewkesbury Road and from the west when travelling north along Sandhurst Lane.
- 9.9.9 The proposals would bring in either no change, or a negligible change in the appearance of a relatively small part of the wider agricultural setting of this building and this would lead to a slight effect.
- 9.9.10 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7, it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.9.11 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.9.12 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The Proposal would not be prominent or dominant in relation to the Listed Building. The panels are <3m in height. The PDA is located over 500m away on the other side of a several mature hedgerows.
- 9.9.13 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.9.14 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be much reduced by screening, such that any change could be considered to be neutral.
- 9.9.15 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be negligible.

⁶⁴ 'Gloucester: Outlying hamlets', in *A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 4, the City of Gloucester*, ed. N M Herbert (London, 1988), pp. 382-410. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol4/pp382-410> [accessed 1 April 2022].

- 9.9.16 In making this observation I am relying on views observed when visiting the area and looking back and forth towards the heritage asset. I note that the photomontage created for the LVIA section of this application contain one called Viewpoint 13. We can see, by referring to this, that at Year 1 glimpses of panels may be seen through small gaps in the hedges. These are completely screened by Year 10. We must note that Viewpoint 10 was taken on the driveway to Wallsworth Hall which is approximately midway between The Manor House (1091388) and the PDA. The view from The Manor House (1091388) has additional, existing hedges in it.
- 9.9.17 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the upper floor of the Listed Building. This seems unlikely in this case as the upper floor is relatively low. The design team also plan to increase hedgerow planting on the edges of the PDA, where there are gaps in the existing mature hedges. This will further screen the PDA.
- 9.9.18 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.9.19 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.9.20 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.9.21 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance. The surroundings of The Manor House will be unchanged as a result of the proposals.
- 9.9.22 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in either no change, or a negligible change in a part of its wider setting. This would result in a neutral to slight effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.9.23 In my opinion, no harm should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as The Manor House.

9.10 CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY (1245952) - SETTING ASSESSMENT

9.10.1 *Effects*

- 9.10.2 In assessing the effect of the proposed development on the Listed Building known as the Cathedral Church of the Holy And Indivisible Trinity (1245952) it is relevant to consider how the following factors may or may not take effect, with particular reference to the considerations in Steps 2 and 3 of GPA3. The following analysis seeks to highlight the main relevant considerations.

- 9.10.3 *Proximity of the development to the asset:* The Listed Building lies around c. 3.5km south of the PDA.
- 9.10.4 *Position in relation to topography and watercourses:* The topography between the two locations is relatively level, rising only c.5m with the Cathedral being built on slightly higher ground.
- 9.10.5 A minor watercourse runs along the western boundary of the PDA. This is not visible from the Listed Building. The watercourse would be unaffected by the development as all the development impacts are located away from the boundaries of the PDA. Indeed, the edges of the PDA will be enhanced by planting and this will further protect the line of the watercourse.
- 9.10.6 *Position in relation to key views:* The PDA is not within a key view from Gloucester Cathedral. Instead, it is visible from the tower of the Cathedral when facing north. Equally, the tower of the Cathedral is visible from parts of the PDA when facing south towards Gloucester. Intervisibility alone is not a key consideration (for heritage setting). The nearest and most relevant key views would be those experienced when facing south and travelling through Twigworth towards Gloucester. This view would be totally unaffected by the proposed development.
- 9.10.7 *Orientation of development:* The proposed development can be seen in Appendix 7, it would occupy two fields within the PDA. Its orientation will have no specific visual impact.
- 9.10.8 *Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset:* The proposed development will not physically or visually isolate the asset.
- 9.10.9 *Prominence, dominance and conspicuousness:* The distance between the Listed Building and the PDA (c. 3.5km) is important. The distance is simply too great for there to be any effect within these categories.
- 9.10.10 *Competition with or distraction from the asset:* The proposed development would not compete with it or distract from the Listed Building.
- 9.10.11 *Dimensions, scale, massing, proportions:* The experience of the dimensions, scale, massing and proportions of the proposed development will be mitigated by distance, which is simply too great for there to be any effect within these categories.
- 9.10.12 *Visual permeability:* The proposed development will have some visually permeability due to the spacing of the arrays and the use of green space (Appendix 7). Also, the panels will be <3m high, which is lower than many hedgerows and tree lines in the vicinity. Most of the proposed solar farm will be so well screened that any change could be considered to be neutral at this distance.
- 9.10.13 *Materials and design:* The proposed development would clearly be a modern feature, if seen from the Listed Building, but the distance is simply too great for there to be any effect due to materials and design.

- 9.10.14 *Diurnal and seasonal change:* I have considered what seasonal change might mean. Even in winter, the change would be minimal and there would be no additional loss of significance due to a change in setting.
- 9.10.15 *Change to built surroundings and spaces:* The change to the spaces surrounding the Listed Building would be nil, such that there would, in my view, be no loss of significance.
- 9.10.16 *Change to skyline, silhouette:* There will be no change to skyline.
- 9.10.17 *Change to general character:* In my opinion the general character of the Listed Building will not be affected and there will be no loss of significance.
- 9.10.18 *The overall assessment of impact:* is that the proposed development will result in a neutral change to the setting of this Listed Building. This would result in a neutral effect. This is with reference to terminology defined in Table 14, Appendix 3.
- 9.10.19 In my opinion, no harm should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Cathedral Church of the Holy And Indivisible Trinity (1245952).

9.11 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE - HERITAGE

- 9.11.1 The decommissioning of the solar farm will not lead to further direct physical effects or indirect effects, assuming that the works are carefully managed and restricted to areas already disturbed during construction.

9.12 MITIGATION (CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING)

- 9.12.1 The preferred mitigation option is always to avoid or reduce impacts through design, or through precautionary measures.
- 9.12.2 Mitigation and enhancement are proposed via hedge planting along the edges of the proposed solar farm in order to maximise the screening effect and enhance those already in place. This additional planting would complement the existing hedges and extensive areas of tree plantation which already afford screening for most of the PDA.

9.13 RESIDUAL EFFECTS (OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING)

- 9.13.1 The overall heritage conclusion is that most heritage assets that have been assessed do not derive their significance from land within which the proposals would be located. The effect of distance and existing screening in the form of buildings and established embankments and hedges also reduces intervisibility with the proposals from other heritage assets. Additional screening would reduce the effect of the proposals even further, such that, after mitigation there is unlikely to be a residual effect to any of the assets.

9.14 WIDER SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN A RURAL LANDSCAPE

- 9.14.1 Introducing a solar farm into this landscape would mean the introduction of a rows of metal and panel structures on a small part of it. These are modern looking structures. Of course, how small (a part of the landscape) depends upon how we specifically define what we mean by the landscape. Having visited the PDA and land in a 360 degree circumference of it, to a radius of 5km, we are clear that not all the PDA can be seen from any one point in that landscape. The contribution that land within the PDA makes to the heritage assets within that 360 degree circumference is variable on the basis of the individual setting of those assets. Having established that on an individual basis (Section 8) we have then to consider topography, built form and existing hedgerows and trees. All of these factors affect how a landscape is experienced.
- 9.14.2 Having done so, we consider the proposals to have a very limited effect upon the wider landscape, in so far as it affects the setting of heritage assets. The proposals are clearly modern in material and design. However, most of the solar farm would not be visible from most heritage assets (Section 8). It would be sensitively sited within an existing field pattern, defined by mature hedgerows. The field pattern and hedgerows will be retained. Where it is visible, then it may have an adverse effect upon the rural character of what is predominantly rural landscape in use for arable crops. The landscape character is dealt with in detail in a separate report. In this assessment, we are conscious that within that rural landscape, there are modern roads and settlements. The line of pylons passing by the south-eastern part of the PDA is also a part of this landscape and general character.
- 9.14.3 Depending upon the age and character of different heritage assets, the proposals (and these other aspects of modern development) may or may not detract from the setting of individual heritage assets. Where there is a negative effect on setting, there may also be a negative effect on the significance of the asset. Therefore, where an asset draws upon a wide landscape of rural character (such as the Listed Building known as Wallsworth Hall (1340310), then we have recorded an effect. However, in other cases, the wider rural setting of heritage assets remains unchanged.
- 9.14.4 We note that the introduction of the solar farm is temporary in nature. The lifespan of the proposed solar farm would be 40 years. It is important to consider how this lifespan compares to that of, for example a building with Medieval origins e.g. Mayfield Cottage (1154310). This house has 15th C origins and is in the region of 600 years old. Therefore, the lifespan of the solar farm would equate to approximately 7% of the period in which the house has existed (at the minimum). Given the level of protection the house now has, then the temporary nature of this change needs to be considered.
- 9.14.5 The use of the land as arable land (at present) would not necessarily be completely altered by the introduction of panels. Once installed, part of the land may once again become available for agricultural activities. Also, it could

be returned to its current use and appearance at the end of its lifespan as part of a solar farm. Therefore, while the farming of power via solar panels can be described as industrial in appearance; it is simultaneously also the case that the agricultural field still exists and can be returned in full to agricultural production once this temporary use ceases.

9.15 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

9.15.1 A review of the Renewable Energy Planning Database⁶⁵ was undertaken as part of this assessment. This database/map tracks the progress of renewable electricity over 150kW through the planning system across the UK. It provides as accurate and comprehensive a snapshot as possible of projects. The information in this Renewable Energy Planning Database is gathered from the separate planning authority databases throughout the UK.

9.15.2 Having done so, we do not believe that cumulative impact either from operational, pre-planning or sites under construction.

⁶⁵ <https://data.barbour-abi.com/smart-map/repd/beis/?type=repd> – accessed 14-06-2022

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 INTRODUCTION

10.1.1 The application area is 26.3ha in size. That part of it where panels are proposed is 18.7ha and the solar farm would be centred at NGR SO 83846 22576, c. 0.7km to the northwest of Twigworth and c. 1.3km southeast of Sandhurst (Figure 1).

10.2 ARCHAEOLOGY

10.2.1 The land is assessed as having the following potential and sensitivity for below ground remains.

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Likelihood of remains being present based on the addition of evaluative fieldwork (geophysical survey and trial trenching evaluation) Low, Medium, High	Value (sensitivity) of receptor - See Table 1)
Early Prehistoric	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Neolithic)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Later Prehistoric (Iron Age)	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Roman	Low-Medium	Low	Low-Medium
Early Medieval	Low	Low	Low
Medieval	High	Low	Low
Post-medieval	High	High	Low
Modern	High	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	-	-	-
Other Specific Topic (e.g. Military)	-	-	-

10.2.2 Pre-determination trial trenching evaluation (Appendix 9) targeted a selection of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Appendix 6). Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were targeted on anomalies and on historical field boundaries (showing on 19th C maps. Trenches 3, 4 and 6 were targeted only on anomalies. However, on investigation only two trenches contained cut features. In Trench 1 a field boundary ditch was sampled and in Trench 5 a field boundary ditch

and a remnant tree stump was recorded. No archaeological remains beyond local (Low) significance were revealed in any of the trenches. These ditches are considered to be 19th C-modern in date.

- 10.2.3 Assuming no further archaeological remains (above Low-Medium Sensitivity) were revealed, then the impact of the above works would be considered to be of Moderate (Adverse) magnitude (Appendix 2, Table 13). This would result in a Slight to Moderate effect (Appendix 2, Table 14). Within these areas' mitigation of the harm to such heritage assets will be achieved through an appropriate programme of archaeological works, this to be agreed with the Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council.
- 10.2.4 If post-determination archaeological investigations (such as trial trenching) were to reveal archaeological remains of Low-Medium Sensitivity (and/or of High sensitivity) within the PDA, the applicant has advised that they will suggest alternative design options to limit harm to below ground archaeological remains. This will include non-penetrative solutions such as setting PV panels and associated infrastructure on concrete feet, and cables in trays (above ground) to avoid ground disturbance. Equipment such as transformers can also be moved to less archaeologically sensitive locations as an alternative to concrete bases.

10.3 HERITAGE

- 10.3.1 In terms of heritage assessment, there are no nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks or Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the proposed development area (PDA), also referred to as the inner study area. A search has been undertaken for a middle study area of 1km radius of the PDA. This 1km (middle study area). In addition, a search has been undertaken for an outer study area of 5km radius of the land where solar panels may be constructed. This because, on occasion, significant heritage assets may lie beyond the 1km study area and warrant setting assessment.
- 10.3.2 In each case designated assets falling within either the inner, 1km and outer 5km radius search areas have been researched and considered for setting assessment, they are tabulated in this document. That setting assessment then took place (where appropriate) following research, inspection of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and a site visit. In these ways the potential indirect impact of the proposals has been reported upon and considered in detail within our Impact Assessment (Section 9).
- 10.3.3 This concluded that one heritage asset, Eden's Hill Farmhouse, would experience change to its setting. The proposed development will result in a negligible, adverse degree of change to a high sensitivity asset. This equates to a slight impact. This is with reference to terminology defined in Tables 12-15, Appendix 2.

In my opinion Less than Substantial Harm at the Minor end of the scale (Table

14, Appendix 2) should be placed into the planning balance in respect of effects on the significance of the Listed Building known as Eden's Hill Farmhouse. We note (below) that screening hedges proposed as part of the application will further reduce the impact.

APPENDICES

11 APPENDIX 1 – TABULAR DATA SUPPORTING THE ASSESSMENT

11.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS (WITHIN MIDDLE - 1KM AND OUTER - 5KM STUDY AREAS)

ListEntry	Name	LegacyUID	NGR	AREA_HA	Hyperlink
1002074	Kingsholm Palace (site of)	GC 465	SO 83397 19502	0.46	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002074
1002075	Eastgate and stretch of city wall	GC 468	SO 83289 18392	0.13	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002075
1002081	Wall N of Bishop's Palace	GC 393	SO 83128 18914	0.01	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002081
1002082	Tower of St Michael's Church	GC 398	SO 8317018540	0.01	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002082
1002091	Llanthony Secunda Priory	GC 337	SO 82406 17968	3.86	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002091
1002092	Over earthwork	GC 339	SO 81364 19763	1.68	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002092
1002101	Glevum Roman colonia	GC 330	SO 83011 18644	1.42	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002101
1002102	Remains of Roman wall	GC 331	SO 83147 18229	0.01	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002102
1002103	St Oswald's Priory (St Catherine's Church)	GC 223	SO 83026 18996	0.44	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002103
1002104	47 and 49 Eastgate Street	GC 228	SO 83319 18432	0.02	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002104
1002117	Grey Friars' Church	GC 216	SO 83141 18363	0.06	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002117
1002118	Infirmary Arcade	GC 219	SO 83134 18869	0.01	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002118
1002119	Little Cloister	GC 220	SO 83126 18862	0.01	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002119
1002120	St Mary's gateway	GC 221	SO 83008 18865	0.01	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002120
1004841	Blackfriars	GC 116	SO 82959 18425	0.38	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004841
1004842	Ashleworth tithe barn	GC 118	SO 81791 25206	0.05	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004842
1015390	Churchyard cross in St Giles churchyard	28811	SO 81379 21640	0.00	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015390
1015873	Over Bridge	28842	SO 81601 19582	0.49	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015873

11.2 LISTED BUILDINGS (WITHIN MIDDLE - 1KM AND OUTER - 5KM STUDY AREAS – EXCLUDING CITY OF GLOUCESTER)

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1078664	GRANARY AND CARTSHED, CORSEND FARM	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125576	SO 79408 25240	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078664
1078666	HARTPURY CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL AND ATTACHED HOUSE	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125579	SO 79860 23771	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078666
1078667	MILESTONE	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125580	SO 79898 24114	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078667
1078668	CANNING ARMS	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125582	SO 79907 25355	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078668
1078672	HARTPURY METHODIST CHAPEL	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125590	SO 80284 24595	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078672
1078698	Wold Edge	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125567	SO8008125412	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078698
1078699	COURTYARD WALL AND RAILINGS, HARTPURY HOUSE	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125569	SO7873223009	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1078699
1088667	WOODBINE COTTAGE	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126620	SO 86983 26095	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088667

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1088668	LONGFORD LODGE	Longford	II	07/12/87	126624	SO 83891 21029	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088668
1088669	STAVERTON LEA FARMHOUSE	Staverton	II	07/12/87	126628	SO 88979 23539	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088669
1088670	SMITH MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 6 METRES SOUTH OF THE TOWER, CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Staverton	II	07/12/87	126630	SO 88996 23587	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088670
1088671	TWO ST CLAIR MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 2 METRES NORTHEAST OF NORTH EAST CORNER OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Staverton	II	07/12/87	126633	SO 89010 23602	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088671
1088694	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	Deerhurst	II	07/12/87	126576	SO 85957 27386	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088694
1088695	BARN, COOKS GREEN FARM	Deerhurst	II	07/12/87	126577	SO 85937 27361	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088695
1088705	BRICK HOUSE FARMHOUSE	Leigh	II	04/07/60	126609	SO 87585 26027	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088705
1088706	HOEFIELD HOUSE	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126611	SO 87381 25644	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088706
1088707	WHITE MONUMENT AND ADJOINING HEADSTONE, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 9 1/2 METRES NORTH OF WEST WINDOW, NORTH SIDE OF CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126613	SO 86579 25761	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088707
1088708	BARNES MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 8 METRES EAST OF NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126615	SO 86604 25752	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088708
1088709	HUNTINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 1 METRE SOUTH OF SOUTH CHANCEL WINDOW, CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126617	SO 86592 25744	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088709
1088731	PIRTON COURT	Churchdown	II	07/12/87	126564	SO8745320274	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088731
1091339	MILESTONE COTTAGE	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134365	SO 81037 21381	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091339
1091340	KIVINLEY	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134367	SO 81304 21241	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091340
1091341	THE ORCHARD AND GABLE COTTAGE	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134370	SO 81086 21377	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091341
1091342	BELL HOUSE FARMHOUSE	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134371	SO 81062 21395	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091342
1091343	MAISEMORE PARK	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134373	SO 81625 22353	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091343
1091358	CLARKE MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 6M WEST OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TOWER, CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST BARTHOLOMEW	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134312	SO 81833 25194	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091358
1091359	UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 7M SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF NAVE AISLE, CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST BARTHOLOMEW	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134313	SO 81836 25176	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091359
1091360	COLCHESTER MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 2.5M NORTH OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TRANSEPT, CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST BARTHOLOMEW	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134315	SO 81853 25200	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091360
1091361	ASHLEWORTH MANOR	Ashleworth	II*	10/01/55	134317	SO 81893 25734	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091361
1091362	BARN, BERROW FARM	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134318	SO 81386 27003	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091362

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1091368	LITTLE THATCH	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134336	SO 79405 20132	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091368
1091369	OLD RECTORY	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134338	SO 79729 19726	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091369
1091370	OLD SCHOOL AND SCHOOL HOUSE	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134342	SO 79720 19649	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091370
1091371	GAMBIER-PARRY MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 8M EAST OF CENTRE OF EAST WALL OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134346	SO 79666 19542	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091371
1091372	CHURCH OF ST OSWALD TOWER	Highnam	II*	10/01/55	134348	SO7960121170	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091372
1091374	TWO MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 1M SOUTH OF TOWER, CHURCH OF ST GILES	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134352	SO 81365 21649	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091374
1091375	WADLEY MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 2 METRES SOUTHWEST OF PORCH, CHURCH OF ST GILES	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134353	SO 81370 21645	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091375
1091376	VALLENDER AND SYMS MONUMENTS, IN CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 7M SOUTH OF EAST END OF NAVE, CHURCH OF ST GILES	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134355	SO 81380 21644	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091376
1091377	MAISEMORE COURT, OLD COURT, NEW COURT	Maisemore	II*	26/11/86	134357	SO 81393 21582	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091377
1091378	CROSS, BY MAISEMORE BRIDGE	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134359	SO 81721 21110	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091378
1091379	THE ORCHARDS	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134361	SO 81432 21280	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091379
1091382	MALT HOUSE	Tirley	II	10/01/55	134268	SO 84411 27721	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091382
1091383	WITHERS FARM	Tirley	II	10/01/55	134270	SO 84369 27686	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091383
1091388	THE MANOR HOUSE	Twigworth	II	10/01/55	134286	SO 84885 22460	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091388
1091389	MILESTONE	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134290	SO 84926 22462	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091389
1091390	VOYCE COTTAGE	Sandhurst	II	12/12/88	134291	SO 83073 22888	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091390
1091392	CROSS	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134295	SO 81228 25500	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091392
1091393	CANFIELD COTTAGES	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134297	SO 81353 25520	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091393
1091394	STONEBOW COTTAGE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134298	SO8211225970	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091394
1091395	BARN, RECTORY FARM	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134299	SO 80271 26298	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091395
1091396	ST MICHAELS, NUPEND HOUSE AND LYCHGATE COTTAGE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134300	SO 80914 26045	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091396
1091397	ALEY'S COTTAGE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134301	SO 80996 24648	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091397
1091398	FIELD BARN	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134302	SO 81010 24454	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091398
1091399	LORDS HILL HOUSE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134304	SO 81383 25732	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091399

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1091400	MAILLY COTTAGE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134306	SO 81290 25841	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091400
1091401	ASHLEWORTH COURT	Ashleworth	I	10/01/55	134308	SO 81865 25218	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091401
1091402	WALL AND MAIN ENTRANCE GATES, HASFIELD COURT	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134210	SO 82436 27424	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091402
1091405	THE OLD RECTORY AND ATTACHED WALL WITH PIERS	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134215	SO 82623 27614	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091405
1091407	THE FOLLY	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134219	SO 83221 27825	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091407
1091408	BRADLEY COTTAGES	Norton	II	12/08/85	134222	SO 84860 24722	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091408
1091409	GREEN FARM	Norton	II	12/08/85	134224	SO 85018 24672	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091409
1091410	YEW TREE FARM	Norton	II	12/08/85	134228	SO 84848 24352	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091410
1091411	IVY HOUSE	Norton	II	12/08/85	134231	SO8703624181	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091411
1091412	ABLOADS COURT	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134233	SO 82742 21346	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091412
1091413	GARDINERS FARM	Sandhurst	II	10/01/55	134237	SO 82753 22535	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091413
1091414	GATE PIERS IN FRONT OF WALLSWORTH HALL	Sandhurst	II*	12/08/85	134240	SO 84171 22971	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091414
1091415	BARN, WALLSWORTH FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134244	SO 84201 23490	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091415
1091416	THOMAS COTHER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134246	SO 82795 23321	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091416
1091417	SAMUEL OLLIVE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 6 METRES SOUTHWEST OF TOWER	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134248	SO 82776 23324	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091417
1091418	LOVERING AND TWO SALCOMB MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 5 METRES EAST OF NAVE	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134249	SO 82800 23322	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091418
1091419	THE GROVE	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134251	SO 82767 23197	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091419
1091420	POUND FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134253	SO 82755 23642	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091420
1091440	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Hasfield	I	10/01/55	134198	SO 82616 27556	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091440
1091441	MONUMENT TO WILLIAM LANE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, CIRCA 9 METRES SOUTHWEST OF TOWER	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134200	SO 82598 27546	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091441
1091442	MONUMENT TO ELIZABETH PARKER IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, CIRCA 2.5 METRES EAST OF EAST END OF CHANCEL	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134202	SO 82633 27552	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091442
1091443	MONUMENT TO REVEREND RALPH BOURNE BAKER IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, CIRCA 6 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134204	SO 82615 27567	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091443
1091444	HASFIELD COURT	Hasfield	II*	12/08/85	134206	SO 82516 27470	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091444

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1091445	FORMER DOVECOTE CIRCA 40 METRES SOUTHEAST OF HASFIELD COURT	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134209	SO 82554 27403	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091445
1091459	MILESTONE	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134140	SO 85590 23896	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091459
1091460	MONUMENT TO MEMBERS OF THE MADDY FAMILY IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, CIRCA 11 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134142	SO 86756 22479	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091460
1091461	FONT LIKE FEATURE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY CIRCA 0.3 METRES SOUTH OF MONUMENT TO HENRY AISGIL	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134144	SO 86766 22478	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091461
1091462	WILLIAM DRINKEWATER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY CIRCA 5 METRES SOUTH OF NAVE	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134145	SO 86782 22492	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091462
1091463	HATHERLEY MANOR HOTEL	Down Hatherley	II	18/11/83	134147	SO 85893 22725	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091463
1151924	ELFSTONE HOLLOW	Deerhurst	II	07/12/87	126580	SO 85947 27285	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1151924
1152244	ZOONS COURT	Hucclecote	II	07/12/87	126604	SO 87405 18886	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152244
1152295	TUDOR COTTAGE	Leigh	II	04/07/60	126610	SO 87559 26003	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152295
1152352	PENSAM MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 6 METRES SOUTHEAST OF SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126616	SO 86600 25738	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152352
1152374	CYDER PRESS FARMHOUSE	Leigh	II	04/07/60	126618	SO 86865 26259	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152374
1152414	LONGFORD COURT	Longford	II	10/01/55	126625	SO 83930 21132	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152414
1152471	PEARCE MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 3 METRES SOUTHEAST OF SOUTH EAST CORNER OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Staverton	II	07/12/87	126631	SO 89007 23590	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152471
1153578	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND CORPUS CHRISTI	Down Hatherley	II*	10/01/55	134141	SO 86787 22484	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1153578
1153613	FIR TREE COTTAGE	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134146	SO 86554 22538	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1153613
1153995	MONUMENT TO ELIZABETH TOVEY IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY CIRCA 2.5 METRES SOUTH OF PORCH	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134201	SO 82613 27545	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1153995
1154054	STABLEBLOCK, HASFIELD COURT	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134208	SO 82489 27520	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154054
1154170	CIDER HOUSE, COURT FARM	Norton	II	12/08/85	134223	SO 84893 25139	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154170
1154185	TWO BARNES, IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF GREEN FARM	Norton	II	12/08/85	134225	SO 85006 24716	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154185
1154203	UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY CIRCA 0.5 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL	Norton	II	12/08/85	134230	SO8656724373	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154203
1154243	ABBOTS LODGE	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134232	SO 82993 21943	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154243
1154250	ABLOADS COTTAGE	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134234	SO 82630 21706	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154250
1154269	BENGROVE FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134236	SO 83279 22508	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154269
1154310	MAYFIELD COTTAGE	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134238	SO 82799 22518	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154310

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1154325	WILLINGTON COURT FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134241	SO 83483 23770	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154325
1154331	BRAWN FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134243	SO 82715 24296	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154331
1154346	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	Sandhurst	II*	10/01/55	134245	SO 82794 23332	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154346
1154400	CUFFRIES	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134250	SO 82746 23429	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154400
1154405	MOAT FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134252	SO 83037 22859	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154405
1154482	HAW FARMHOUSE	Tirley	II	10/01/55	134265	SO8438727458	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154482
1154500	RIVERSIDE MILE POST IN THE GARDEN OF MALT HOUSE	Tirley	II	12/08/85	134269	SO 84421 27711	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154500
1154711	TWIGWORTH LAWN	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134283	SO 84680 22210	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154711
1154740	TWIGWORTH COURT	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134287	SO 84571 22172	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154740
1154750	TWIGWORTH LODGE HOTEL	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134289	SO 84242 21811	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1154750
1171068	LONGRIDGE FARM	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134303	SO 81027 24265	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171068
1171086	SIGNPOST AT JUNCTION WITH LANE TO WHITE END	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134307	SO 81577 25414	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171086
1171121	TITHE BARN, ASHLEWORTH COURT	Ashleworth	II*	10/01/55	134309	SO 81788 25205	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171121
1171176	TWO ROBERTS MONUMENTS, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 7M NORTH OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TOWER, CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST BARTHOLOMEW	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134311	SO 81839 25202	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171176
1171440	GARDEN GATE TO ROAD, OLD RECTORY, OPPOSITE DRIVE TO CHURCH, AND ADJOINING WALLS	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134339	SO 79710 19692	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171440
1171455	PARISH HALL	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134343	SO 79735 19587	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171455
1171486	PARRY MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 8M EAST OF SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134345	SO 79664 19537	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171486
1171497	ARDFERN	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134347	SO 79537 20999	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171497
1171506	LASSINGTON COURT	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134349	SO7958221147	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171506
1171533	CHURCH OF ST GILES	Maisemore	II*	10/01/55	134351	SO 81380 21655	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171533
1171564	CROSS BASE IN CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 4.5M SOUTH OF SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF PORCH, CHURCH OF ST GILES	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134354	SO 81376 21644	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171564
1171575	GRIFFITHS MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 7M SOUTH OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF ST GILES	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134356	SO 81385 21646	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171575
1171592	STABLES, ABOUT 29 METRES EAST OF MAISEMORE COURT	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134358	SO 81450 21598	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171592
1171602	RIVERSIDE AND RIVERSIDE COTTAGE (BEHIND COAL WHARF)	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134360	SO 81659 21244	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171602

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1171606	THE OLD HOUSE COTTAGE	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134362	SO 81249 21287	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171606
1172165	KILLARNEYS	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125583	SO 80166 23359	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172165
1172504	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	Churchdown	II	07/12/87	126563	SO 88136 19497	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172504
1251482	PEARCE MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 1 1/2 METRES EAST OF SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Staverton	II	07/12/87	434213	SO 89009 23595	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1251482
1271563	BARNWOOD COURT	Barnwood	II	10/01/55	472078	SO 85731 17759	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271563
1271564	GROUP OF 3 PINNACLES IN GARDEN TO NORTH OF BARNWOOD COURT	Barnwood	II	15/12/98	472079	SO 85742 17780	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271564
1271565	OLD RECTORY	Elmbridge	II	12/03/73	472080	SO 84950 18633	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271565
1271566	THE OLD HOUSE	Elmbridge	II	09/02/98	472081	SO 85031 18609	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271566
1271567	181 AND 183, BARNWOOD ROAD	Barnwood	II	15/12/98	472082	SO 86008 18111	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271567
1271586	Church of St Lawrence	Barnwood	II*	10/01/55	472144	SO8584117754	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271586
1271587	Two table tombs approximately 3 metres and 6 metres north of the tower of the Church of St Lawrence	Barnwood	II	15/12/98	472145	SO8582917756	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271587
1303689	BARN IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF COURT FARM	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134285	SO 85193 22647	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303689
1303786	HAZEL COTTAGE	Tirley	II	10/01/55	134267	SO 84334 27609	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303786
1303824	TARRENS FARM	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134254	SO 82821 23097	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303824
1303851	JOSEPH DRINKWATER MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CIRCA 3 METRES SOUTH OF NAVE	Sandhurst	II	12/08/85	134247	SO 82797 23324	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303851
1303949	WESLEYAN CHAPEL	Norton	II	12/08/85	134227	SO 84987 24536	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303949
1303971	MILESTONE	Norton	II	12/08/85	134221	SO 86585 24770	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1303971
1304018	MONUMENT TO WILLIAM BARNES IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, CIRCA 2 METRES NORTH OF NORTHEAST CORNER OF NAVE	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134203	SO 82620 27563	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304018
1304024	AMBERLEY HOUSE	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134205	SO 82510 27645	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304024
1304042	MONUMENT TO THOMAS FULLJAMES IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, CIRCA 3 METRES WEST OF WILLIAM LANE MONUMENT	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134199	SO 82595 27546	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304042
1304217	HENRY AISGIL MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY CIRCA 4.5 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134143	SO 86764 22478	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304217
1304223	THE LODGE, HATHERLEY COURT HOTEL	Down Hatherley	II	12/08/85	134148	SO 85754 22646	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304223
1304748	CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Staverton	II*	04/07/60	126629	SO 89003 23598	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304748

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1304800	MANOR FARM FARMHOUSE	Longford	II	07/12/87	126623	SO 83931 20968	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304800
1304831	CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Leigh	I	04/07/60	126612	SO8658425750	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304831
1304838	THREE LANE MONUMENTS, IN THE CHURCHYARD ADJOINING NORTH WALL OF CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE, BY LANE WALL MONUMENT	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126614	SO 86585 25755	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304838
1305038	24, B4213	Deerhurst	II	07/12/87	126578	SO 85584 27442	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305038
1305066	CALEDONIA MANOR HOUSE	Churchdown	II*	29/10/86	126567	SO 88405 19898	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305066
1305093	BARN, PIRTON COURT	Churchdown	II	07/12/87	126565	SO 87505 20324	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305093
1305273	GLEBELANDS	Hartpury	II	26/10/78	125581	SO7984624861	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305273
1305312	HARTPURY HOUSE	Hartpury	II*	18/10/85	125568	SO7873722971	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305312
1305581	CHURCH LODGE	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134341	SO 79670 19675	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305581
1305764	KOZICOT AND PART OF POST OFFICE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134305	SO 81262 25772	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1305764
1340283	WALLED GARDEN IN GROUNDS OF HASFIELD COURT	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134207	SO 82508 27499	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340283
1340296	YEW TREE COTTAGE	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134284	SO 84841 22380	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340296
1340297	STABLE BLOCK CIRCA 5 METRES NORTH OF TWIGWORTH COURT	Twigworth	II	12/08/85	134288	SO 84579 22197	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340297
1340299	KINGSTANDING FARMHOUSE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134294	SO 79855 26085	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340299
1340300	HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134296	SO 81322 25462	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340300
1340301	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST BARTHOLOMEW	Ashleworth	I	10/01/55	134310	SO 81850 25186	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340301
1340304	THE FORGE	Hasfield	II	12/08/85	134216	SO 82772 27215	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340304
1340306	The Great House	Hasfield	I	12/08/85	134220	SO 83146 27815	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340306
1340307	HILL FARM	Norton	II	12/08/85	134226	SO 84552 25237	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340307
1340308	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Norton	II*	10/01/55	134229	SO 86554 24379	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340308
1340309	BASE LANE COTTAGE	Sandhurst	II	10/01/55	134235	SO 82665 21532	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340309
1340310	WALLSWORTH HALL	Sandhurst	II*	12/08/85	134239	SO 84115 23003	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340310
1340311	SINGLETON COTTAGE	Sandhurst	II	10/01/55	134242	SO 82229 23298	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340311
1340322	HOBBS MONUMENT, IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 1.5 METRES WEST OF PRIEST'S DOOR ON SOUTH SIDE, CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST BARTHOLOMEW	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134314	SO 81852 25177	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340322

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1340323	HARPER'S FARMHOUSE	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134316	SO 81333 26045	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340323
1340324	SHELTER SHED, BERROW FARM	Ashleworth	II	26/11/86	134319	SO 81407 26996	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340324
1340327	MILESTONE	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134331	SO 81019 19451	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340327
1340329	STABLES AND COACH HOUSE, OLD RECTORY	Highnam	II	26/11/86	134340	SO 79722 19766	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340329
1340330	CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS	Highnam	I	10/01/55	134344	SO 79641 19548	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340330
1340332	GAZEBO CIRCA 20 METRES NORTH OF HAW FARMHOUSE	Tirley	II	12/08/85	134266	SO8439527486	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340332
1340351	IVYDENE	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134366	SO 81342 21251	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340351
1340352	CROSS KEYS	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134369	SO 81053 21337	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340352
1340353	WHITE GABLES	Maisemore	II	26/11/86	134372	SO 81130 21262	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340353
1341641	DANIEL'S ORCHARD	Leigh	II	07/12/87	126619	SO 86858 26183	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341641
1341660	OLD MANOR HOUSE	Staverton	II	04/07/60	126632	SO 88959 23596	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341660
1341674	APPERLEY HALL	Deerhurst	II	04/07/60	126579	SO8621427249	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341674
1341698	98, TEWKESBURY ROAD	Longford	II	07/12/87	126622	SO 83868 20832	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341698
1341881	BARN AND SHELTER SHED, CORSEND FARM	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125575	SO 79391 25254	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341881
1341882	CATSBURY COTTAGE	Hartpury	II	18/10/85	125578	SO 79111 24842	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341882
1390621	COURT FARMHOUSE	Twigworth	II	23/03/04	490822	SO 85182 22632	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1390621
1396368	THE OLD CIDER MILL AND THRESHING BARN	Ashleworth	II	03/11/05	493774	SO 81006 24149	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1396368
1419345	Headstone to Elizabeth Baylis located approximately 20 metres to the east of the chancel of the Church of St Lawrence	Barnwood	II	16/04/14		SO8587417753	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1419345
1419405	Church of the Holy Trinity	Longlevens	II	09/06/14		SO8560219661	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1419405
1454541	Twigworth War Memorial	Twigworth	II	20/03/18		SO8420921719	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1454541
1462083	Churchdown War Memorial	Churchdown	II	28/02/19		SO8833919821	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1462083

11.3 LISTED BUILDINGS (CITY OF GLOUCESTER ONLY)

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1245070	93 AND 95 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472650	SO 82884 18754	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245070
1245071	FOLK MUSEUM (BISHOP HOOPERS LODGING)	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472651	SO 82871 18765	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245071

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1245072	CIDER HOUSE TO EAST OF CORNER OF FOLK MUSEUM COURTYARD	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472652	SO 82857 18712	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245072
1245073	PIN FACTORY ANNEXE OF FOLK MUSEUM	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472653	SO 82871 18746	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245073
1245074	DICK WHITTINGTON TAVERN	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472654	SO 82924 18765	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245074
1245075	FOLK MUSEUM	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472655	SO 82862 18771	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245075
1245076	109 AND 111 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472656	SO 82841 18779	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245076
1245078	113 AND 115 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472678	SO 82833 18783	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245078
1245079	117 AND 119 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472679	SO 82826 18786	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245079
1245080	LOWER GEORGE HOTEL	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472680	SO 82820 18789	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245080
1245081	123 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472681	SO 82811 18792	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245081
1245083	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472682	SO 82901 18778	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245083
1245084	SHIRE HALL	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472683	SO 82979 18682	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245084
1245085	WESTGATE GALLERIA	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472684	SO 82601 18954	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245085
1245089	5 WORCESTER STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472688	SO 83361 18770	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245089
1245225	59 AND 61 WESTGATE STREET (See details for further address information)	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472637	SO 83019 18662	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245225
1245226	60 AND 62 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472638	SO 83015 18703	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245226
1245227	64 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472639	SO 83009 18706	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245227
1245228	66 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472640	SO 83004 18708	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245228
1245229	70 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472641	SO 82997 18715	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245229
1245230	74 AND 76 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	10/12/73	472642	SO 82986 18725	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245230
1245231	78 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472643	SO 82978 18729	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245231
1245232	80 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472644	SO 82974 18732	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245232
1245233	OLD CROWN INN (EAST SIDE)	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472645	SO 82925 18732	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245233
1245234	82 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472646	SO 82970 18734	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245234
1245235	OLD CROWN INN (WEST SIDE)	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472647	SO 82921 18736	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245235
1245236	84 AND 86 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472648	SO 82964 18739	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245236
1245237	HYATT HOUSE	Westgate	II	20/06/57	472649	SO 82894 18751	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245237
1245437	PICTON HOUSE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472585	SO 83693 18719	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245437
1245438	6 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472586	SO 83153 18590	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245438
1245439	7 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472587	SO 83128 18580	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245439
1245440	8 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472588	SO 83149 18595	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245440
1245441	9 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472589	SO 83124 18584	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245441
1245442	10 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472590	SO 83144 18600	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245442
1245443	11 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472591	SO 83118 18589	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245443
1245444	13 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	10/12/73	472593	SO 83114 18593	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245444
1245445	14 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472594	SO 83139 18607	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245445
1245446	15 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472595	SO 83109 18591	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245446
1245447	THE FLEECE HOTEL	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472596	SO 83095 18588	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245447
1245448	THE FLEECE HOTEL (PART)	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472597	SO 83097 18609	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245448
1245449	24 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472599	SO 83118 18628	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245449
1245450	OLD JUDGES HOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472600	SO 83112 18632	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245450
1245453	28 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472620	SO 83107 18636	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245453
1245454	30 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472621	SO 83101 18640	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245454
1245466	NORTH WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472566	SO 82740 18427	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245466
1245467	PHILLPOTTS WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472567	SO 82769 18352	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245467
1245468	SHIPTONS WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472568	SO 82707 18221	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245468
1245469	STURGES WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472569	SO 82716 18257	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245469

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1245470	VICTORIA WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472570	SO 82825 18360	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245470
1245471	VININGS WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472571	SO 82727 18277	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245471
1245472	Cell Block (Debtors' Prison) former Her Majesty's Prison Gloucester	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472572	SO8284518540	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245472
1245474	Central Block (Wings A & B and Chapel) former Her Majesty's Prison Gloucester	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472579	SO8280718537	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245474
1245475	Outer Gatehouse former Her Majesty's Prison Gloucester	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472580	SO8281818593	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245475
1245476	Perimeter Wall on the east side of the former Her Majesty's Prison Gloucester	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472581	SO8284518540	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245476
1245477	OLD CUSTOM HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472582	SO 82724 18764	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245477
1245479	NUMBER 2 TO 8 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472584	SO 83675 18753	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245479
1245597	BIDDLES WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472553	SO 82695 18225	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245597
1245598	CITY FLOUR MILLS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472554	SO 82849 18413	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245598
1245599	DOCK COMPANY OFFICE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472555	SO 82808 18427	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245599
1245600	DRINKING FOUNTAIN ON WEST SIDE OF NORTH GATE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472556	SO 82779 18438	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245600
1245601	DRY DOCK NORTH OF ENGINE HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472557	SO 82605 18290	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245601
1245602	DRY DOCK SOUTH OF ENGINE HOUSE INCLUDING CRANE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472558	SO 82598 18249	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245602
1245603	FOXES MALTHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472559	SO 82589 18201	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245603
1245604	GLOUCESTER LOCK	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472560	SO 82697 18433	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245604
1245605	HERBERT WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472561	SO 82785 18382	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245605
1245606	KIMBERLEY WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472562	SO 82778 18368	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245606
1245607	LLANTHONY WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	14/12/71	472563	SO 82690 18172	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245607
1245608	LOCK WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472564	SO 82679 18428	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245608
1245609	MARINERS CHAPEL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472565	SO 82737 18239	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245609
1245610	182 AND 184 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472520	SO 82803 17990	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245610
1245611	CHURCH OF ST MARY DE CRYPT	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472521	SO 83081 18419	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245611
1245612	WEIGHBRIDGE HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472522	SO 82867 18174	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245612
1245613	2 SPA ROAD	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472523	SO 82836 18020	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245613
1245614	NUMBERS 3 5 AND 7 AND ATTACHED AREA WALLS AND RAILINGS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472524	SO 82853 18043	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245614
1245615	NORFOLK HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472525	SO 82884 17992	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245615
1245616	NUMBERS 9 AND 11 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS AND WALLS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472526	SO 82868 18036	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245616
1245617	NUMBER 11A AND ATTACHED AREA WALLS AND RAILINGS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472527	SO 82876 18031	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245617
1245618	RIBSTON HALL AND ATTACHED FRONTAGE RAILINGS	Westgate	II	25/01/52	472528	SO 82888 18029	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245618
1245619	MAITLAND HOUSE	Westgate	II	25/01/52	472529	SO 82926 18013	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245619
1245620	19 AND 21 SPA ROAD	Westgate	II	25/01/52	472530	SO 82943 18003	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245620
1245621	SHERBORNE HOUSE	Westgate	II*	25/01/52	472531	SO 82968 17989	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245621
1245622	THE JUDGES LODGINGS AND ATTACHED FRONT PIERS WALLS AND BALUSTRADES	Westgate	II*	25/01/52	472538	SO 82996 17975	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245622
1245626	113 AND 115 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472508	SO 82844 18056	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245626
1245627	117 AND 119 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472509	SO 82841 18049	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245627
1245628	SPALITE HOTEL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472510	SO 82834 18011	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245628
1245629	123-131 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472511	SO 82835 17982	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245629
1245630	133 AND 135 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472512	SO 82838 17961	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245630
1245631	THE TALL SHIPS PUBLIC HOUSE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472513	SO 82858 18151	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245631
1245632	137 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472514	SO 82838 17952	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245632
1245633	139 AND 141 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472515	SO 82842 17943	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245633

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR	Hyperlink
1245634	140 AND 142 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472516	SO 82853 18135	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245634
1245635	143-151 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472517	SO 82843 17922	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245635
1245636	155 AND 157 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472518	SO 82848 17879	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245636
1245637	172 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472519	SO 82801 18026	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245637
1245658	ST OSWALDS PRIORY	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472406	SO 83042 19007	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245658
1245662	6 8 AND 10 ST CATHERINE STREET	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472421	SO 83365 19030	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245662
1245663	COACH AND HORSES INN	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472422	SO 83380 19029	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245663
1245664	17 ST JOHNS LANE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472423	SO 83211 18693	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245664
1245665	TOP OF SPIRE FROM CHURCH OF ST JOHN NORTHGATE IN ST LUCY'S GARDEN	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472424	SO8324618743	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245665
1245666	DEAF INSTITUTE	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472425	SO 82946 18856	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245666
1245667	BISHOP HOOPER'S MONUMENT	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472426	SO 82988 18880	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245667
1245668	Anglican Church of St Mary de Lode	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472427	SO8294118912	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245668
1245669	MONUMENT HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472428	SO 83013 18873	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245669
1245670	STATUE OF CHARLES II	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472429	SO 82942 18832	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245670
1245671	NORTHEND VAULTS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472371	SO 83383 18704	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245671
1245672	102 NORTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472372	SO 83423 18721	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245672
1245673	CHURCH OF ST JOHN NORTHGATE	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472373	SO 83243 18683	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245673
1245674	1A-11 15 AND 17 OXFORD STREET	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472374	SO 83667 18852	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245674
1245675	2-20 OXFORD STREET	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472375	SO 83689 18861	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245675
1245676	THE VICTORIA INN	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472376	SO 83681 18888	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245676
1245677	29 AND 31 OXFORD STREET	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472377	SO 83659 18907	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245677
1245680	ST JAMES PLACE AND ATTACHED FRONT RAILINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472380	SO 83173 18080	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245680
1245681	ST JAMES PLACE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472381	SO 83183 18075	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245681
1245682	WHITEFIELD MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472382	SO 83451 18028	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245682
1245683	3 AND 4 PITT STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472383	SO 83266 18805	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245683
1245684	5 PITT STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472384	SO 83208 18862	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245684
1245685	6 PITT STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472399	SO 83199 18867	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245685
1245686	7-11 PITT STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472400	SO 83188 18876	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245686
1245687	12 PITT STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472401	SO 83179 18887	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245687
1245688	13 PITT STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472402	SO 83173 18892	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245688
1245689	PADDOCK HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472403	SO 83221 18845	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245689
1245690	5-8 PRIORY PLACE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472404	SO 83104 18365	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245690
1245691	PRIORY HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472405	SO 83092 18353	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245691
1245705	NORTH VILLAS	Westgate	II	10/11/89	472358	SO 83166 17964	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245705
1245706	SPA VILLAS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472359	SO 83202 17949	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245706
1245707	SPA VILLAS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472360	SO 83193 17932	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245707
1245708	SPA VILLAS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472361	SO 83184 17915	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245708
1245709	THE BYWAYS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472362	SO 83194 17858	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245709
1245710	27 27A 29 AND 29A MOOR STREET	Barton and Tredworth	II	15/12/98	472363	SO 83969 17336	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245710
1245711	24 AND 26 MORPETH STREET	Barton and Tredworth	II	05/06/87	472364	SO 83712 17339	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245711

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1245712	6 8 AND 10 NORTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472365	SO 83194 18567	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245712
1245713	11 NORTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472366	SO 83188 18599	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245713
1245714	NEW INN	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472367	SO 83212 18587	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245714
1245715	IMPERIAL INN	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472368	SO 83305 18712	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245715
1245716	62 NORTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472369	SO 83304 18689	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245716
1245717	1 WORCESTER STREET (See details for further address information)	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472370	SO 83363 18738	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245717
1245719	KINGS BOARD HILLFIELD GARDENS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II*	23/01/52	472315	SO 84256 18976	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245719
1245720	Scriven's Conduit	Kingsholm and Wotton	II*	25/01/52	472316	SO8422418971	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245720
1245721	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST PETER	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472317	SO 83512 18781	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245721
1245722	PRESBYTERY ADJOINING ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST PETER	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472318	SO 83527 18772	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245722
1245723	ST MARGARETS CHAPEL	Kingsholm and Wotton	II*	23/01/52	472319	SO 84114 18909	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245723
1245724	UNITED HOSPITALS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	04/08/71	472320	SO 84171 18914	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245724
1245725	4 LONGSMITH STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472321	SO 83077 18493	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245725
1245726	LADYBELLEGATE HOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472322	SO 83003 18556	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245726
1245727	BEARLAND LODGE	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472338	SO 82957 18563	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245727
1245728	BEARLAND HOUSE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND GATES TO FORECOURT	Westgate	II*	07/09/70	472339	SO 82939 18570	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245728
1245734	49 AND 51 LONDON ROAD	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	15/12/98	472301	SO 83811 18857	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245734
1245735	YORK BUILDINGS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472302	SO 84045 18890	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245735
1245736	THE EDWARD HOTEL	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	15/12/98	472303	SO 84069 18903	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245736
1245737	HILLFIELD PARADE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	25/01/52	472304	SO 84239 18932	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245737
1245738	GATE LODGE TO WEST OF ENTRANCE GATES TO HILLFIELD REST GARDEN	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472305	SO 84286 18972	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245738
1245739	HILLFIELD PARADE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472306	SO 84268 18937	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245739
1245740	PARKFIELD	Elmbridge	II	23/01/52	472307	SO 84576 18913	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245740
1245741	HILLFIELD PARADE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472308	SO 84292 18940	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245741
1245742	138 LONDON ROAD	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472309	SO 84442 18930	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245742
1245743	WOTTON RISE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472310	SO 84454 18924	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245743
1245744	CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE REMAINS OF CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II*	23/01/52	472311	SO 84323 18988	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245744
1245745	Church of St Catharine	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472312	SO8444318985	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245745
1245746	GATES AND RAILINGS TO CHURCHYARD TO SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	15/12/98	472313	SO 84445 18961	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245746

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1245747	ENTRANCE GATES TO HILLFIELD GARDENS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	15/12/98	472314	SO 84276 18969	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245747
1245749	84 AND 86 KINGSHOLM ROAD	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472240	SO 83526 19524	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245749
1245750	Church of St Mark front wall and gate piers	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/06/92	472241	SO8346419078	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245750
1245751	13 KINGSHOLM SQUARE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472242	SO 83396 19527	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245751
1245752	13 LADYBELLEGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472243	SO 82941 18428	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245752
1245753	15 LADYBELLEGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472244	SO 82938 18423	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245753
1245754	17 LADYBELLEGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472245	SO 82935 18418	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245754
1245761	MARINERS HALL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472282	SO 82797 18043	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245761
1245762	ST LUKES HOUSE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472283	SO 82770 18056	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245762
1245763	Sudbrooke House	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472284	SO8274518066	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245763
1245764	BRIDGE HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472285	SO 82659 18136	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245764
1245765	LLANTHONY PRIORY FARMHOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472286	SO 82379 17984	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245765
1245818	ANNANDALE HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472211	SO 83493 18294	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245818
1245819	108 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472212	SO 83524 18233	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245819
1245820	111 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472213	SO 83518 18278	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245820
1245821	ENTRANCE PORTICO EASTGATE SHOPPING CENTRE	Westgate	II	04/06/75	472214	SO 83252 18452	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245821
1245822	TOWER OF THE FORMER CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472215	SO 83170 18541	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245822
1245825	ADDISONS FOLLY	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472218	SO 83138 18407	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245825
1245826	GREYFRIARS HOUSE AND ATTACHED REMAINS OF GREYFRIARS CHURCH	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472219	SO8314518359	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245826
1245827	GREYFRIARS INN IN RANGE BEHIND NUMBER 31 SOUTHGATE STREET SERVICE RANGE AT REAR OF NUMBER 31	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472220	SO 83109 18435	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245827
1245828	Gloucester Quaker Meeting House	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472221	SO8307618365	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245828
1245829	GATEHOUSE TO FORECOURT OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472222	SO 83093 18384	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245829
1245830	8 HARE LANE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472223	SO 83292 18741	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245830
1245831	GLOUCESTER OLD PEOPLES CENTRE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472224	SO 83312 18786	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245831
1245895	13 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472169	SO 82998 18846	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245895
1245896	14 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472170	SO 83003 18854	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245896
1245897	ST MARYS GATE ADJOINING NUMBER 14 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472171	SO 83008 18865	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245897
1245898	COMMUNITY HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALL WITH PIERS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472172	SO 83024 18864	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245898
1245899	INNER GATE ADJOINING NUMBER 15 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472173	SO 83033 18855	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245899
1245900	CHURCH HOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472174	SO 83063 18828	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245900
1245901	17 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472175	SO 83118 18729	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245901
1245902	18 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472176	SO 83116 18717	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245902
1245903	NUMBER 19 AND ATTACHED FORECOURT WALLS AND OVERTHROW ARCH	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472177	SO 83113 18704	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245903
1245904	NUMBER 20 AND PART OF ABBEY PRECINCT WALL	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472178	SO 83109 18694	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245904
1245905	ST MICHAELS GATE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472179	SO 83093 18698	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245905
1245906	War Memorial to the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars Yeomanry	Westgate	II*	15/12/98	472180	SO8301818812	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245906
1245907	3 COLLEGE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472181	SO 83019 18706	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245907
1245908	5-11 COLLEGE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472182	SO 83023 18714	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245908
1245909	KING EDWARD'S GATE	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472183	SO 83031 18732	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245909

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1245948	20-25 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472119	SO 82995 18056	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245948
1245949	26 AND 27 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472120	SO 83017 18044	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245949
1245950	28 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472121	SO 83025 18039	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245950
1245951	NUMBER 29 AND ATTACHED BALUSTRADE WITH GATE AND PIERS TO FORECOURT	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472122	SO 83060 18018	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245951
1245952	CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472123	SO 83121 18778	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245952
1245953	CATHEDRAL CHAPTER HOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472124	SO 83135 18814	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245953
1245954	CATHEDRAL CLOISTER AND LAVATORIUM	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472125	SO8310418842	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245954
1245955	REMAINS OF RESERVOIR NORTH WEST CORNER OF CATHEDRAL CLOISTER GARTH	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472126	SO 83091 18835	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245955
1245956	CATHEDRAL TREASURY VESTRY AND LIBRARY	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472127	SO 83133 18803	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245956
1245957	DULVERTON HOUSE (KINGS SCHOOL)	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472128	SO 83170 18847	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245957
1245958	FORMER COACH HOUSE TO NORTHEAST OF DULVERTON HOUSE (KINGS SCHOOL)	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472129	SO 83196 18849	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245958
1245959	GAZEBO IN SOUTHWEST CORNER OF KINGS SCHOOL GARDEN	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472130	SO 83051 18927	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245959
1245960	KINGS SCHOOL AND REMAINS OF ABBOTS LODGING	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472131	SO 83115 18902	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245960
1245961	KINGS SCHOOL GYMNASIUM	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472132	SO 83135 18824	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245961
1245962	Beaufort House	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472104	SO8307217947	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245962
1245963	Christ Church boundary wall and gate piers	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472105	SO8313618024	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245963
1245964	CITY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472106	SO8325718346	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245964
1245965	PUBLIC LIBRARY	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472107	SO 83222 18302	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245965
1245966	BELSIZE HOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS AND RAILINGS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472108	SO 83110 18094	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245966
1245967	2 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472109	SO 83101 18098	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245967
1245968	NUMBER 3 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472110	SO 83072 18113	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245968
1245969	4 AND 5 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472111	SO 83063 18117	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245969
1245970	NUMBERS 6 AND 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472112	SO 83051 18123	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245970
1245971	8 AND 9 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472113	SO 83040 18128	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245971
1245972	10 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472114	SO 83032 18132	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245972
1245973	11 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472115	SO 83027 18134	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245973
1245974	12-18 BRUNSWICK SQUARE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472118	SO 82996 18105	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245974
1245988	20 BERKELEY STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472091	SO 82968 18623	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245988
1245989	BLACKFRIARS CHURCH AND PART OF EAST RANGE OF FRIARY	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472092	SO 82975 18427	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245989
1245990	BOUNDARY WALL TO NORTH WEST CORNER OF FRIARY SITE BLACKFRIARS	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472093	SO 82949 18461	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245990
1245991	NORTH END OF WEST RANGE BLACKFRIARS	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472094	SO 82946 18433	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245991
1245992	SOUTH RANGE AND ADJOINING SOUTH END OF WEST RANGE BLACKFRIARS	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472095	SO 82941 18407	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245992
1245994	FERNCROFT	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472097	SO 83136 18185	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245994
1245995	BASTION HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472098	SO 83130 18168	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245995
1245996	28 BRUNSWICK ROAD	Westgate	II	03/11/98	472099	SO 83120 18163	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245996
1245997	30 BRUNSWICK ROAD	Westgate	II	03/11/98	472100	SO 83124 18155	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245997
1245998	43 AND 45 BRUNSWICK ROAD	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472101	SO 83129 18071	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245998
1245999	47 AND 49 BRUNSWICK ROAD	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472102	SO 83125 18061	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245999
1246001	51 53 AND 55 BRUNSWICK ROAD	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472103	SO 83117 18047	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1246001
1271565	OLD RECTORY	Elmbridge	II	12/03/73	472080	SO 84950 18633	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271565

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1271566	THE OLD HOUSE	Elmbridge	II	09/02/98	472081	SO 85031 18609	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271566
1271569	110 AND 112 BARTON STREET	Barton and Tredworth	II	15/12/98	472084	SO 83694 18091	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271569
1271570	THE VAUXHALL INN	Barton and Tredworth	II	12/03/73	472085	SO 83878 17946	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271570
1271571	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Barton and Tredworth	II	04/11/81	472086	SO 83692 18137	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271571
1271572	GOTHIC COTTAGES	Barton and Tredworth	II	12/03/73	472087	SO 83835 18048	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271572
1271573	CROWN COURTS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472088	SO 82947 18641	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271573
1271574	16 BERKELEY STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472089	SO 82982 18640	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271574
1271575	LANGHAM HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472090	SO 82974 18631	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271575
1271576	RAILINGS TO SCHOOL PLAYGROUND ON NORTH SIDE OF GYMNASIUM	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472133	SO 83146 18861	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271576
1271577	KINGS SCHOOL HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472134	SO 83171 18722	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271577
1271578	LITTLE CLOISTER	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472136	SO8312918860	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271578
1271579	LITTLE CLOISTER HOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472137	SO 83111 18865	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271579
1271580	NORTH PRECINCT WALL	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472138	SO 83112 18929	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271580
1271581	PALACE COTTAGE (THE KINGS SCHOOL)	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472139	SO 83079 18940	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271581
1271582	PASSAGE FROM CATHEDRAL CLOISTERS TO FORMER MONASTIC INFIRMARY	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472140	SO 83126 18846	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271582
1271583	REMAINS OF MONASTIC INFIRMARY	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472141	SO 83147 18865	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271583
1271584	WARDLE HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472142	SO 83131 18727	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271584
1271588	2 CLARENCE STREET (See details for further address information)	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472146	SO 83361 18400	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271588
1271589	4 AND 6 CLARENCE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472147	SO 83383 18427	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271589
1271590	NUMBERS 8 10 AND 12 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472148	SO 83396 18441	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271590
1271591	18-30 CLARENCE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472149	SO 83440 18489	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271591
1271592	1 AND 1A-9 COLLEGE COURT	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472150	SO 83078 18685	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271592
1271593	1 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472151	SO 83086 18705	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271593
1271594	2 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472158	SO 83076 18710	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271594
1271595	NUMBER 3 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472159	SO 83069 18715	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271595
1271596	NUMBER 4 AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472160	SO 83058 18722	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271596
1271597	6 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472161	SO 83036 18746	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271597
1271598	7 7A 7B AND 7C COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472162	SO 83016 18757	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271598
1271599	NUMBERS 8 AND 8A AND ATTACHED WALL AND OUTBUILDING TO COLLEGE YARD	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472163	SO 82988 18773	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271599
1271600	9 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472164	SO 82989 18796	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271600
1271601	10 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472165	SO 82979 18809	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271601
1271602	11 COLLEGE GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472166	SO 82983 18815	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271602
1271603	BEAUFORT HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472167	SO 82990 18832	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271603
1271604	ENTRANCE GATE PIERS TO NUMBER 12 BEAUFORT HOUSE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472168	SO 82998 18819	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271604
1271648	1 COMMERCIAL ROAD	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472184	SO 83004 18368	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271648
1271649	3 COMMERCIAL ROAD	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472185	SO 82988 18366	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271649
1271650	CRITERION HOTEL	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472186	SO 82980 18365	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271650
1271651	NAVIGATION HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472187	SO 82912 18369	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271651
1271652	NUMBERS 27 AND 29 AND ATTACHED FRONT AREA RAILINGS AND GATES	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472188	SO 82899 18379	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271652
1271653	REGIMENTS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE MUSEUM	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472189	SO 82875 18393	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271653

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1271654	Governor's House and attached railings former Her Majesty's Prison Gloucester	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472190	SO8280918475	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271654
1271655	WINSTON HALL	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472191	SO 83238 18375	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271655
1271656	CROSS KEYS INN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472192	SO 83091 18516	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271656
1271657	Mercers' Hall	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472193	SO 83080 18547	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271657
1271658	GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472194	SO 83798 19388	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271658
1271659	HILLFIELD HOUSE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472195	SO 84265 19067	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271659
1271660	17 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472196	SO 83225 18522	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271660
1271661	LLOYDS BANK	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472198	SO 83233 18514	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271661
1271662	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472199	SO 83244 18502	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271662
1271663	GUILDHALL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472200	SO 83253 18495	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271663
1271664	58 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472201	SO 83386 18341	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271664
1271665	62 AND 64 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472202	SO 83401 18338	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271665
1271666	66 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472203	SO 83405 18332	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271666
1271667	67 AND 69 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472204	SO 83397 18375	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271667
1271668	70 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472205	SO 83403 18324	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271668
1271669	72 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472206	SO 83396 18299	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271669
1271670	80 AND 80A EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472207	SO 83431 18314	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271670
1271671	87 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472208	SO 83443 18335	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271671
1271672	IVY HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472209	SO 83465 18278	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271672
1271673	96 98 AND 100 EASTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472210	SO 83491 18260	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271673
1271677	TWO K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS HARE LANE	Westgate	II	15/02/89	472225	SO 83290 18737	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271677
1271679	COLLINGWOOD HOUSE AND ATTACHED FRONT QUADRANT WALLS	Elmbridge	II	15/12/98	472227	SO 84455 18567	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271679
1271680	Horton Road Hospital including area railings	Kingsholm and Wotton	II*	28/05/91	472228	SO 84383 18527	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271680
1271681	WOTTON HOUSE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472229	SO 84468 18813	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271681
1271690	OLD TURNPIKE HOUSE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472238	SO 83502 19562	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271690
1271691	80 AND 82 KINGSHOLM ROAD	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472239	SO 83526 19497	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271691
1271693	LLANTHONY PRIORY RANGE BETWEEN OUTER AND INNER COURTS	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472287	SO 82389 18003	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271693
1271694	LLANTHONY PRIORY REMAINS OF OUTER GATEHOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472288	SO 82297 18025	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271694
1271695	LLANTHONY PRIORY REMAINS OF PRECINCT WALL NORTH OF INNER GATEHOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472289	SO 82347 18066	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271695
1271696	LLANTHONY PRIORY REMAINS OF PRECINCT WALL SOUTH OF OUTER GATEHOUSE	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472290	SO 82281 17997	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271696
1271697	LLANTHONY PRIORY REMAINS OF RANGE ON SOUTH SIDE OF INNER COURT	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472291	SO8236317952	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271697
1271698	LLANTHONY PRIORY REMAINS OF TYTHE BARN ON NORTH SIDE OF INNER COURT	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472292	SO8242718046	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271698
1271699	SHERATON HOUSE AND ATTACHED AREA RAILINGS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472293	SO 83662 18782	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271699
1271700	NORTHGATE HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS TO FORECOURT	Kingsholm and Wotton	II*	23/01/52	472294	SO 83610 18804	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271700

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1271701	20 LONDON ROAD	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472295	SO 83669 18786	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271701
1271702	22 LONDON ROAD	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472296	SO 83673 18787	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271702
1271703	CLAREMONT HOUSE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	23/01/52	472298	SO 83786 18802	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271703
1271704	THE ELMS	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472299	SO 83837 18818	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271704
1271705	ST NICHOLAS HOUSE	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	12/03/73	472300	SO 83792 18862	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271705
1271707	DOWNINGS MALTHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472345	SO 82638 17943	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271707
1271708	DOWNINGS MALTHOUSE EXTENSION	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472346	SO 82585 17943	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271708
1271709	IRON FRAMED SHED TO SOUTH OF DOWNINGS MALTHOUSE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472347	SO 82555 17912	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271709
1271710	LLANTHONY PROVENDER MILL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472348	SO 82534 17848	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271710
1271711	PILLAR WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472349	SO 82622 18050	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271711
1271712	THE DEANERY AND ATTACHED FORECOURT WALLS AND RAILINGS	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472350	SO 83037 18882	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271712
1271713	THE OLD MILL HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472351	SO 83051 18888	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271713
1271714	3 MILLERS GREEN	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472352	SO 83096 18870	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271714
1271715	4A MILLERS GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472353	SO 83086 18873	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271715
1271716	4B MILLERS GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472354	SO 83079 18869	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271716
1271717	5 MILLERS GREEN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472355	SO 83081 18863	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271717
1271718	NUMBERS 6A 6B AND 6C AND ATTACHED FORECOURT WALLS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472356	SO 83073 18856	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271718
1271719	NUMBER 7 AND ATTACHED WALL	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472357	SO 83044 18854	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271719
1271735	COLLEGE ARMS	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472430	SO 83093 18966	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271735
1271736	6-12 ST MARYS STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472431	SO 83097 18984	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271736
1271746	LOCK HOUSE	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472462	SO 82686 18469	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271746
1271747	5 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472463	SO 83155 18527	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271747
1271748	9 AND 9A SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	I	23/01/52	472464	SO 83148 18515	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271748
1271749	12 AND 14 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472465	SO 83120 18521	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271749
1271750	16 AND 18 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472466	SO 83112 18514	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271750
1271751	24A 24 AND 26 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472467	SO 83093 18491	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271751
1271752	27 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472468	SO 83101 18459	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271752
1271753	28 SOUTHGATE STREET (See details for further address information)	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472469	SO 83082 18488	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271753
1271754	29 AND 31 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472470	SO 83096 18451	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271754
1271755	ST MARY DE CRYPT GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472471	SO 83081 18439	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271755
1271756	35 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472472	SO 83053 18403	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271756
1271757	ROBERT RAIKES' HOUSE	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472473	SO 83069 18463	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271757
1271758	40 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472474	SO 83064 18454	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271758
1271759	42 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472475	SO 83060 18451	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271759
1271760	COPNER HOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472476	SO 83039 18381	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271760
1271761	NEW COUNTY HOTEL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472477	SO 83052 18446	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271761
1271762	53 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472478	SO 83024 18358	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271762
1271763	55 AND 57 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472479	SO 83021 18350	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271763
1271764	59 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472480	SO 83019 18345	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271764
1271765	61 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472481	SO 83017 18341	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271765

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1271766	THE BLACK SWAN HOTEL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472482	SO 83005 18392	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271766
1271767	74 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472483	SO 83003 18363	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271767
1271768	76 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472498	SO 83002 18360	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271768
1271769	ALBION HOUSE	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472499	SO 82895 18164	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271769
1271770	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK ADJACENT TO NUMBER 77	Westgate	II	15/02/89	472500	SO 82887 18162	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271770
1271771	78 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472501	SO 83000 18355	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271771
1271772	THE WHITESMITHS' ARMS	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472502	SO 82881 18136	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271772
1271773	83 and 85 Southgate Street	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472503	SO 82879 18131	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271773
1271774	105 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472504	SO 82857 18082	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271774
1271775	107 SOUTHGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472505	SO 82854 18075	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271775
1271781	NUMBER 2 3 AND 4 BEAUFORT BUILDINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472540	SO 83101 17928	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271781
1271782	NUMBER 5 AND 6 BEAUFORT BUILDINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472541	SO 83120 17917	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271782
1271783	NUMBER 7 BEAUFORT BUILDINGS	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472542	SO 83133 17912	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271783
1271784	STATUE OF QUEEN ANNE IN SPA FIELD	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472543	SO 83050 17746	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271784
1271785	5 AND 7 STROUD ROAD	Moreland	II	12/03/73	472544	SO 82857 17757	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271785
1271786	13 AND 15 STROUD ROAD	Moreland	II	12/03/73	472545	SO 82874 17732	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271786
1271787	23-33 STROUD ROAD	Moreland	II	12/03/73	472546	SO 82886 17693	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271787
1271791	ALBERT WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472550	SO 82778 18268	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271791
1271792	ALEXANDRA WAREHOUSE	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472552	SO 82608 18218	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271792
1271924	31 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472622	SO 83079 18623	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271924
1271925	33 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	12/03/73	472623	SO 83076 18626	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271925
1271926	39 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472624	SO 83063 18636	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271926
1271927	41 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472625	SO 83060 18638	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271927
1271928	TAILOR HOUSE PUBLIC HOUSE (PART)	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472626	SO 83057 18641	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271928
1271929	THE TAILOR HOUSE PUBLIC HOUSE (PART)	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472627	SO 83052 18644	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271929
1271930	47 AND 49 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II*	23/01/52	472628	SO 83045 18649	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271930
1271931	GLOUCESTER SERVICES CLUB	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472629	SO 83044 18681	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271931
1271932	FOUNTAIN INN	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472630	SO 83020 18635	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271932
1271933	55 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472631	SO 83031 18659	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271933
1271934	LAMPREY HOTEL	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472632	SO 83038 18687	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271934
1271937	57 WESTGATE STREET	Westgate	II	23/01/52	472635	SO 83027 18663	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271937
1271938	58 WESTGATE STREET (See details for further address information)	Westgate	II	15/12/98	472636	SO 83038 18703	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271938
1272051	9-17 WORCESTER STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472689	SO 83362 18796	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272051
1272052	18 20 AND 22 WORCESTER STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472690	SO 83399 18829	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272052
1272053	19 21 AND 23 WORCESTER STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472691	SO 83366 18819	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272053
1272054	25 27 AND 29 WORCESTER STREET	Westgate	II	12/03/73	472692	SO 83373 18842	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272054
1272055	38-60 WORCESTER STREET	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	21/09/98	472693	SO 83442 18965	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272055
1272056	74 AND 76 WORCESTER STREET	Kingsholm and Wotton	II	24/10/97	472694	SO 83451 19048	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272056
1389103	THE OLYMPUS THEATRE	Barton and Tredworth	II	09/10/00	486586	SO 83840 17962	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1389103
1393287	LLANTHONY SWING BRIDGE	Westgate	II	03/02/03	501145	SO 82319 18248	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393287
1418993	War Memorial at the Church of St Paul and St Stephen	Moreland	II	14/05/14		SO8322717352	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1418993
1422933	The Remains of Tanners' Hall	Westgate	II	29/07/15		SO8336318902	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1422933

11.4 NON-DESIGNATED HER MONUMENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE EDGES OF THE PDA

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
55391	36472	Gardiners Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	Former farmhouse now detached house. C15 or earlier and C20. Square-panelled timber-framing on blue lias plinth, rendered infill, thatched roof with decorative ridge decoration, brick stack. Rectangular main body. C20 timber-framed outbuilding, attached on northwest not of special interest. Main body 1 1/2 storeys. North front, upper floor lit by C20 two-light casements with horizontal glazing bars. C20 two-light casements with and without glazing-bars on ground floor, C19 plank door left with single pane at top, ogee curved lintel board above. Former doorway towards right-hand end also with ogee curved lintel board, now blocked with window inserted. Some ground floor openings within projecting C20 timber surrounds. Most of timber-framing on south front refaced in painted brick. Late C19 or C20. Interior: possibly up to 5 cruck trusses, 3 full trusses at centre rising to apex, gable end trusses with yolks. Cruck spurs from main wall posts. Deep-chamfered tie beams and wall plate with diamond, stepped and ovolo-moulded stops. Large central open fireplace with oak bressumer, herring-bone brickwork at rear of fireplace. Single tier of windbraces. Listing NGR: SO8275322535. {Source Work 2416.}	Modern	754	33377
57129	36288	Listed Building grade II detached farmhouse of 18th century date, with 19th century alterations, known as Abloads Court, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached farmhouse. C18, early C19, mid-late C19. Painted and unpainted brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular C18 main body with early C19 wing parallel to main body at rear, late C19 wing attached left of both. Main body: 2 storey, 3-windowed facade with C19 six-panel door left, 2 storey, 2-windowed mid-late C19 extension left. Windows mostly 12-pane sashes. Cast iron veranda across facade of main body continued left across part of mid-late C19 extension. Sawtooth brickwork at eaves of early C19 extension parallel to main body at rear. Twin projecting stacks at right gable-end of main body, gable-end and axial stacks.	Post-Medieval	2756	33195
57411	36478	Barn at Wallsworth Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached barn. C15 or earlier and C20. Weather-boarded with corrugated iron roof (formerly thatched). C20 lean-to right, not of special interest. Double doors in opposition off-centre right, 4-pane window left, plank door far left, pitching window at left gable end. Roof hipped at left end. Interior: 6 bays, 3 full cruck trusses with collars, trenched purlin, other trusses post and truss with queen struts. Listing NGR: SO8420123490. {Source Work 2416.}	Medieval	2442	33385
57758	36287	Listed Building grade II detached house of mid- to late 18th century house, with 19th and 20th century alterations, known as Abbots Lodge, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached house. Mid-late C18, C19 and C20. Brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body with mid-late C18 facade, C19 extension left, two C18 extensions at right-angles to main body at rear. C20 extension rear left, not of special interest. Facade of main body; 2 storeys with cellar at right-hand end, two 2-storey semi-circular bay windows, each lit by three 12-pane sashes with triple limestone keystones. Central 6-panel door with fanlight under gabled canopy, 12-pane sash above. Two-windowed, C19 extension left, also lit by 12-pane sashes with triple keystone lintels. Right gable-end stack, gable end stack at former left gable-end.	Post-Medieval	3006	33194
57923	36458	The Orchards, Maisemore.	Building	Shown as The Ship House on O.S. map. Former inn, now house. Probably mid-late C18, altered early C19. Flemish bond brickwork, slate roof: tiled to wing. Three windows wide, 2 1/2 storeys above basement, 2 rooms deep; 1 1/2 storey wing on right. Nine panel front door in centre, top 3 glazed, flat hood over, whole up 11 stone steps to quarter landing, lowest 7 wider, simple iron handrail. Either side single storey canted bay, sash windows, hipped lead roof. Below right bay double boarded doors to cellar, with glass pane in upper half of each. First floor 3 sash windows, cambered brick arches. Dentil eaves, M roof with small valley. External chimney on front ridge on right, larger on left, with rendered offsets at first floor level: smaller chimney on rear gable. Between, 3-light casement window to loft, iron opening light. Set back on right low wing, 2 boarded doors with cambered brick arches, 2-light casement with similar head between, boarded door in gabled dormer over. Wing returns towards road, partly altered to form garage. Occupies prominent position in road. Listing NGR: SO8143221280. {Source Work 944.}	Post-Medieval	2963	33564
58060	5590	Medieval Parish Church of St Giles and remains of churchyard cross (LBII* LBII SAM28811) at Maisemore.	Building	Parish church. C15, early C16, 1844, 1869 by Fulljames and Waller. Coursed, squared lias with ashlar dressings, ashlar to porch, stone slate roof. Four-bay nave, north aisle, west tower, south porch, chancel, vestry. South facade: 3-stage tower, moulded top to plinth, diagonal buttresses, moulded string courses. Second stage 2-light reticulated-tracery window, similar third with stone louvres; upper part third stage ashlar; crenellated parapet, string below with 2 gargoyles, moulded rib up corner: pyramid roof with iron weathervane. Nave: square-set end and intermediate buttresses, 3-light C19 reticulated-tracery windows, eastern Perpendicular. Plain projecting eaves. Porch in second bay, plinth, diagonal corner buttresses, moulded door surround, 4-centre arch, hoodmould: half-glazed doors 1972. C19 statue over in original niche with hoodmould, sundial above: parapet gable, cross-gablet apex with cross lacking top member. Two-light window in returns,	Medieval	3787	4220

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				moulded wooden eaves. Chancel slightly set back from nave: plinth, 2-light reticulated-tracery window, square-set corner buttress. Parapet gables to nave and chancel, cross-gablet apices with stone crosses, additional gablet foot of chancel slope. East end 3-light Geometric-tracery window, floriate stops to hoodmould. North elevation, chancel as south; vestry projects, plinth, boarded door and cinquefoil-headed lancet left return: 2-light window with hoodmould north face, parapet gable over, with stump of chimney at apex, stone offsets. Aisle projects on right; plinth, end and centre square-set buttresses, 4 windows, left 3-light Perpendicular tracery, rest 2-light reticulated. Parapet gables with cross-gable apices and stone crosses, stump of chimney on bottom of west gable. Tower, as south side, but window only in third stage: 3 lancets below for stairs. West face: 3-light window with hoodmould to aisle, tower as south, but boarded door with arched, moulded stone surround, 2-light window above offset to right, Decorated tracery, hoodmould. Second stage blank, third as south. Interior: porch arch-braced collar-rafter roof, inserted plastered barrel vault since removed. Nave: octagonal piers with moulded capitals, hoodmould to arches; wide C19 chancel arch with corbelled inner section; iron railing on stone base below. Swelling capitals as at Ashleworth to tower arch. Open, hammer-beam roof trusses, rising from stone corbels, with intermediate half trusses; 2 pairs purlins, wind braces to upper, square ridge piece, exposed rafters. North aisle roof arch-braced collar trusses, one pair purlins with wind braces. Three-bay chancel, dado panelling and reredos as War Memorial; arch-braced collar trusses with short king-post, one pair purlins, painted decoration to chamfers on wallplate and braces. Semi-octagonal wooden Jacobean pulpit, corner columns and strapwork, on stone base: probably C18 hour-glass stand. Octagonal stone front, said to be cut down in C15 from Norman one, on C19 stone base; early C18 wooden cover. George III royal arms over south door. Wheeler wall monument in aisle, with scrolls, cherub and broken pediment, 1680; marble wall monuments to W. Pembruge, 1738, Pitt, 1784: 3 late C17 wall monuments in nave. Chancel restored 1844, further extensive restoration 1869 when north aisle added and gallery removed; no medieval window tracery left in nave or chancel. (D. Verey, Gloucestershire, the Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1970; Kelly's Gloucestershire Directory, 1897) Listing NGR: SO8138021655. {Source Work 344.}			
59677	36471	Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached farmhouse, Mid C19. Incised rendered brick, concrete tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body with wings extending back rear right and left. Single-storey outbuilding at angle to rear right-hand wing, not of special interest. Three storeys and attic lit by 2-light dormer. Three-windowed facade, 12-pane sashes to ground and first floor, 9-pane sashes to second floor. Pilasters with moulded capitals at corners linked to similar pilasters either side of central windows by flattened arches. Central C20 door within open-sided porch with square limestone columns with moulded capitals at each corner, flat roof with moulded stone margin. Three-storey wing rear right with 2-light windows with segmental-headed surrounds. Single-storey wing rear left with canted bay window in left-hand wall. House built to replace Great Coverdean (large manor house of medieval origins) which formerly stood nearby, demolished 1850-1855. Listing NGR: SO8327922508. {Source Work 2416.}	Modern	5213	33376
60018	36467	Maisemore Park, Maisemore.	Building	House. Circa 1825, servants' wing mid C19, altered early C20. Smooth render, lined as ashlar, servants' wing Flemish bond brickwork, slate roof. House 4 x 5, single bay wing, 3-bay servants' wing, 2 storeys. Entrance front: projecting wing on left, canted bay, 2-pane sashes. Single-storey porch in angle, 2 unfluted Ionic columns in antis, Doric pilasters each side, moulded cornice, balustrade over in 3 sections: flat roof. Internally 6-panel door, all fielded, lined as double doors, side lights, single-pane rectangular fanlight over, single-pane windows each side. Set back on right plinth, two 9 pane windows. First floor plain string course at window sill level, bay on left as below, 2 sash windows on set-back wall, one over porch. Moulded cornice, plain parapet and capping hiding hipped roof. Rendered chimney left return and from eaves to right of porch. Right return plinth, 4-window section with wide, plain pilasters each end; four 15-pane sashes, larger lower sash, marginal lights to sides; slightly set back on right paired French doors up 2 steps, similar pilaster at corner. Plain string course at windowsill level over; paired Doric pilasters over plain below, 4 sash windows main section, one beyond. Cornice and parapet as front, chimney online of set back. Interior: glazed screen to hall; dado rail, oak fireplace with fluted Ionic columns, pulvinated frieze; pilasters with heavy consoles to ceiling beams, moulded cornice: 6-panel doors. Open well in centre ceiling with 2 stage balustrade, main balusters square below, turned above, splat balusters between up to mid rail. Dogleg stairs with similar balusters, moulded handrail, square newels. Parquet floor to double room on right: Adam style cornice. End room dado rail, moulded cornice, panelled shutters to bay, mahogany fireplace with paired Ionic columns, green-marble lining. Office on left Ionic columns to wooden fireplace surround, egg and dart frieze. Painted decorative glass to stair window. Porch and fireplaces added soon after 1901, left wing raised and bay added: well to hall and stairs probably mid C19. Wrought-iron	Modern	5123	33575

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				verandah with swept roof to entrance front and right return originally, since removed (1901 photograph at house: sale catalogue at Gloucs. Record Office). Listing NGR: SO8162522353. {Source Work 344.}			
62039	36470	Voyce Cottage, Sandhurst.	Building	Cottage. C17 refronted c1800. Timber framed with brick infill, refronted in brick with rendered gable ends, tiled roof. Two storeys, two bays with off centre entrance. Red brick in English bond. Wooden casement windows in segmental heads, 3 light to right hand kitchen, 2 light to smaller left-hand parlour. Plank door with small hood casements above below eaves, 2 light, and 3 light above kitchen one. Roof gabled at either end, large external brick stack to right, smaller and probably later ie c1800 one to left. Rear wall reveals timber framing. 8 panels of small framing but the centre two with higher replaced divisions. One 2 light and one single light casement. Interior not accessible. Listing NGR: SO8307322888. {Source Work 2416.}	Post-Medieval	7406	33375
62163	36112	Listed Building grade II detached house of early 19th century date known as Twigworth Lawn, located on the east side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	Detached house. Early C19. Brick with incised stucco, slate roof, stuccoed. Brick stacks. Rectangular plan. C20 flat-roofed garage left, not of special interest. Two-storey, three-windowed facade, 12-pane sashes to first floor, 16-pane sashes to ground floor. Central fielded 6-panel door with fanlight, up 4 stone steps. Sashes with triple kystones in right-hand wall	Modern	7408	33011
62443	36484	The Grove, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached house. C18 and C20. Painted brick, red tile roof with brick stacks. Rectangular plan comprising two parallel gabled C18 blocks. C20 wing at right-angles on left and C19 cottage attached rear left not of special interest. C18 main body; 2 storeys with cellar under right end. Five-windowed facade, mostly 16-pane sashes, band between ground and first floors. Central projecting gabled porch with plank door, Sun Insurance plaque over, plank door to cellar lower right. Canted bay lighting ground floor of gable ends. Projecting twin gable-end stacks at right gable-end, axial and gable-end stacks. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8276723197. {Source Work 2416.}	Post-Medieval	8071	33392
63872	14974	Listed Building grade II former manor house, now converted to a hotel, known as Hatherley Manor, Down Hatherley village, Down Hatherley.	Building	Former manor house now hotel. C17, C18, C19 and C20. Main body refaced in red brick. C19, ashlar porch, brick outbuildings, slate and red tile roof including some fishscale tiling, brick stacks. Complex plan, projecting stair well at rear of C17 main body. Flat-roofed C20 extensions to rear of main body not of special interest. Seven-bay, 2-storey facade to main body, lit by plate glass sashes with gauged brick heads and limestone keystones. Two-bay principal gable projecting forward towards left, single bay also with gable set back left, projecting 2-storey gabled porch off-centre right with reused 4-light mullioned and transomed window to first floor, scratch sundial with illegible inscription below, foliate scrollwork at sides and bottom of sundial. C20 four-panelled pointed studded door within moulded 'Tudor'-arched surround below stone-mullioned cross windows with ovolo-moulded mullions inside walls of porch.	Post-Medieval	9789	12856
65455	36114	Listed Building grade II barn of late 17th to early 18th century date, located immediately to the northeast of Court Farm, on the west side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	TWIGWORTH A38 SO 82 SE (west side) 6/165 Barn immediately north-east of Court Farm II 12/08/85 Barn. Late C17-early C18. Weatherboarded square-panelled timber-framing, corrugated iron roof (formerly thatched). Rectangular plan with weatherboarded lean-to at right gable end. Central double plank doors in opposition with raised canopy above. Interior: 5 bays with lofts at both ends. Original queen post trusses of unusual form with principal rafters jointed to main wall posts and with tie beam below level of wall plate. Listing NGR: SO 85195 22659. {Source Work 2416.}	Post-Medieval	10685	33013
66742	36485	Moat Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached farmhouse. C15 or earlier, C17, C18, C19 and C20. Brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. L-shaped plan. C15 wing refaced in brick. C18 runs forwards right with C20 lean-to extension along right-hand wall. C17-C19 block running away at right-angles rear left. C15 main body 1 1/2 storeys. C17-19 block 2 storeys. Ground floor of main body lit by C19 canted bay, 2-light C19 casement above under projecting tiled canopy supported on wooden brackets. Interior: at least 4 probably raised cruck trusses, tie beam with moulded soffit and diamond stops in kitchen, wide joists with run out stops, open fireplace with moulded bressumer in form of almost flat Tudor-arch. Bar stops to beams in room with canted bay. Round-headed doorway from kitchen to rear of house, intersecting beams with run out and stepped stops in rear left-hand wing. Axial lateral and gable-end stacks. Included principally for interior features. Listing NGR: SO8303722859. {Source Work 2416.}	Medieval	12353	33393
67788	36461	Nos 1 & 2, Ivydene, Maisemore.	Building	Two attached houses. C17; altered C19, extended late C20. Timber-framed, rendered panels and plinth; extension mock framing, rear walls rendered. Thatched roof: asbestos slate to left bay. Five bays, 1 1/2 storeys, one room deep. To road: left end framing 3 panels high, intermediate ground floor framing slight, heavier bressumer and studs over: angle braces to wallplate; two 2-light late C20 casements. To right sets forward, wall lower, 2 panels high: small window, curved brace to	Post-Medieval	13546	33569

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				wallplate from stud to right, 2-light casement with small panes, boarded door up 3 concrete steps, straight brace to wallplate, 2-light casement and further brace. Set back on right late C20 wing, timbers applied, 2 1/2 panels high, two 2-light casements. Above, roof on left end half-hip: changes to thatch where wall sets forward, brick chimney on ridge: 2-light casement in swept dormer in old part, larger in extension: half-hip right end. C17 two-bay house with external brick chimney enlarged one bay beyond chimney; infill to angle in front of chimney may be alteration. Cross wall to right of front door, No 2, timber framed; interior otherwise not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8134221251. {Source Work 344.}			
68158	36118	Listed Building grade II former house, now converted to a hotel, of early 19th century date known as the Twigworth Lodge Hotel, located on the west side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	<p>TWIGWORTH A38 SO 82 SW (west side) 5/169 Twigworth Lodge Hotel II 12/08/85</p> <p>Former house, now hotel. Early C19. Stuccoed brick, slate roof, brick stacks. C20 single-storey extension right not of special interest. Main body: 2 storeys, 5-windowed, 12-pane sashes to first floor, 15-pane sashes to ground floor. Band between ground and first floors. Central part-glazed double door in deep reveal. Wrought iron veranda, with curved metal canopy across front. Hipped roof.</p> <p>Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 84242 21811</p>	Modern	13031	33017
68771	7689	Listed Building grade II timber framed farmhouse of about 17th century date, with alterations and extensions of the 19th century, located on the Tewkesbury Road, Twigworth.	Building	Farmhouse. Circa C17; extended and altered in the C19. Timber-framed with brick infilling and front refaced in stretcher bond red brick. Rendered brick axial stack.	Post-Medieval	14125	6303
69404	36457	Riverside and Riverside Cottage (behind Coal Wharf), Maisemore.	Building	Two attached houses. Early C19. Flemish bond brickwork, slate roof. Four-window block on right, 2-window set back on left, both 2 storeys, one room deep., Right section, facing river: sash window on right, flat, rubbed brick arch: door, rectangular fanlight over with marginal lights and St. Andrew's cross; flat, rubbed brick arch. Two similar windows to left, 4 first floor. Plain stone coping to parapet: gable chimney at right end, chimney on ridge one bay from left. Set back on left lower wing: two 2-light casement windows, small panes, cambered brick arch. Half-glazed door on left with similar head. Two windows as ground floor above; chimney in front of ridge, centred between windows. Listing NGR: SO8165921244. {Source Work 344.}	Modern	14687	33563
69621	36264	Listed Building grade II 19th century lodge building, known as The Lodge, for Hatherley Court, Down Hatherley village, Down Hatherley.	Building	Lodge. C19. Brick with incised rendering, slate roof, brick stack and rendered stack. 'L' shaped plan with projecting open-fronted 'porch' at front with Doric columns in antis and triangular pediment, similar triangular pediment at right gable end. All windows C20 nine-pane casements. Bears close resemblance to Mylne lodges on the Sharpness Canal. Listing NGR: SO 85754 22646. {Source Work 2416.}	Modern	15779	33169
70263	36483	Cuffries, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached house. C18 and C19. Brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular C18 main body with gable-end to front, C19 extension at right angles left. C19 lean-to front left not of special interest. C18 main body 2 1/2 storeys. Ground floor of C18 main body lit by 16-pane sash window with shutters. C19 six-panelled door left, band above. First floor lit by 3-light casement with horizontal glazing bars in segmental-headed surround, 2-light casement with horizontal glazing bars and segmental-headed surround above, ground floor of 2-storey C19 extension left lit by similar 2-light casement. Two large projecting stacks from right-hand wall of main body, brick infill between stacks with segmental-headed arch towards bottom, presumably formerly over opening (now blocked). Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8274623429. {Source Work 2416.}	Post-Medieval	15227	33391
70588	36468	Abloads Cottage, Sandhurst.	Building	Formerly four cottages now one. C15 or earlier, C18 and C20. Irregular square-panelled timber-framing with rendered infill, including some wattle and daub, concrete tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body, single bay C18 extension at left-hand end, C18 extension at right-angles rear right partly rebuilt C20. Main body: 16 storeys, upper floor lit by five C20 three-light roof dormers, 2 and 3-light C20 casements to ground floor. C20 double doors with glazing bars right, round-headed entrance (now blocked) to former through passage left. Two C20 plank doors to main body and C18 extension respectively. Similar glazed door and windows at rear. All windows with diamond leaded panes. Twin diagonal stack at right	Medieval	13772	33372

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				gable-end, similar but projecting stack at left gable-end, single diagonal stack off-centre right, similar stack at gable-end of extension rear right. Interior: at least 5 cruck trusses. Tie beams with moulded soffits, joists with stepped stops. Large central open fire with bressumer with moulded stops. Moulded wall plate. Late C17 panelling with bolection moulding in far right-hand room. Listing NGR: SO8263021706. {Source Work 2416.}			
71322	36486	Pound Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Brick, concrete pantile roof and red tile roof. Rectangular plan with extensions at right gable-end and at rear. Main body, 2 1/2 storeys, 3 bays. Two 16-pane sashes with triple keystones lighting ground and first floor respectively. C20 five-panel door lower right under gabled canopy. Left gable-end lit by 16-pane sash. Blocked window with gauged brick head painted to imitate second floor 4-pane window, 2-light casement lighting attic also with gauged head. 1½ storey extension right with forward facing gable lit by three 16-pane sashes left. Sawtooth brickwork at eaves of main body. Decorative bargeboard to forward facing gable of gable lighting extension on left. Axial stack and twin diagonal stack below ridge at right gable-end of main body. Listing NGR: SO8275523642. {Source Work 2416.}	Modern	17959	33394
71885	36117	Listed Building grade II stables of early 19th date, with mid- to late 19th century date extension, located about 5m north of Twigworth Court, on the west side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	Stable block. Early C19 and mid-late C19. Brick, slate roof. Rectangular plan. Mid-late C19 single storey block at left gable-end and buildings at right-angles on right, not of special interest. Main body: 2 storeys, originally one storey, roof height raised when mid-late C19 extension added: 3 bays with central bay projecting slightly from facade. Central round-headed doorway with impostes continued as band across facade. Single round-headed windows with glazing bars either side and slats at bottom. Central pitching door to first-floor flanked by single-light casements with glazing bars within almost flat segmental-headed surrounds, slats at bottom. Opening to first floor inserted mid-late C19 at same time as extension on right. Two-storey, 4 windowed mid-late C19 extension right : round-headed windows with glazing bars as in main body to first floor; 4-pane casements to ground floor. Central stable door within segmental-headed surround.	Modern	17315	33016
72959	8384	St Lawrence's Church, Sandhurst, 14th century church, rebuilt 1858.	Building	Anglican parish church. C14, rebuilt 1858 by Fulljames and Waller. Nave: blue lias with limestone buttresses. Chancel: random coursed blue lias with limestone buttresses, ashlar limestone facing at east end. Vestry and north aisle: blue lias. Tower: lower two stages blue lias, third stage squared and dressed limestone. Concrete tile and red tile roof. Plan: nave with north aisle and projecting south porch, chancel with vestry on north, west tower. Chancel south wall; two 2-light windows with ogee cusped trefoil heads. Tudor-arched priest's doorway, blocked with limestone and red sandstone. Clamp buttress right of doorway. Three-light east window with 3 cinquefoil roundels at top, scroll-moulded hood with foliate stops. North wall; single C19 light with trefoil head. East wall of vestry; 2-light trefoil-headed window. North wall with clamp buttress left; two-light window with flat-chamfered pointed surround, C19 plank door with decorative strap hinges right within shouldered flat-chamfered surround. North wall of aisle; 4 clamp buttresses, twin gables lit by 2-light pointed windows with height scroll-moulded string, moulded eaves, cornice with moulded corbels interrupted by beast-like stone rainwater heads. North aisle west end: 2-light window with pointed trefoil head. Nave north wall: 2 tall 2-light windows with pointed trefoil heads. Three stage tower; lower stages C14 with later upper stage, C19 pointed trefoil-headed window to ground floor on north, similar window on west face. First stage lit by small single rectangular C19 lights, second stage lit by tall belfry windows with pointed trefoil heads and carved spandrels within moulded rectangular surrounds. Monument to Elizabeth, wife of Walter (?) Alardiy, died 1649, set at base of tower on south side; limestone, segmental-headed rectangular limestone panel with simple incised face at top, scroll decoration upper right and left. C19 plank door in deep reveal right. Nave south wall; 2-light C19 window with cinquefoil headed lights- in rectangular surround, left of porch. Three 2- light windows right of porch, 2 with trefoil-headed lights, one with cinequefoil-headed lights. Clamp buttress far right with unfinished probably C17 inscription to Elizabeth, wife of Giles Haward. Possible mass dial with incised square outline above. C19 gabled timber porch with flagged floor incorporating stone ledger to William Bell, died 1653, brass plaque on another ledger to Catherine Bell, died 1729. Slightly stepped gable-end coping with upright cross finials. Pyramidal red tile capping to tower. interior: C20 plank door with decorative strap hinges from porch to nave, within moulded segmental-headed surround with early chip- carved fleur-de-lys at top. Lower part of lintel probably cut away to form segmental-headed opening C19. Four-bay nave arcade with octagonal piers with moulded capitals and naturalistic foliate carving at junction of hoods. C14 pointed arch with double hollow moulding and hood with C19 King and Queen's head stops. C19 pointed chancel arch with ogee and scroll mouldings formerly with two columns either side (now removed) capitals with naturalistic foliate capitals remain, hood with stops with similar carvings. Blocked pointed arch from chancel into vestry, hollow moulding at top with 4-leafed flower decoration. Entrance to vestry right with cinquefoil-headed surround with ogee moulded hood with naturalistic foliate stops. Naturalistic foliate carving around upper part of east window , black marble columns either side with foliate capitals, ogee moulded hood	Medieval	21806	6998

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				<p>with naturalistic foliate stops. Medieval piscina in form of scalloped indentations forming circle drainage hole at centre, in sill of window right of altar. C19 plank door at east end of aisle within flat-chamfered pointed surround. Scroll-moulded hood with stops in form of blocks (presumably unfinished). Roof of nave: 6 bays with C19 collar truss with 'V' struts and triple-curved tie beam. Chancel roof: 3 bays with C19 hammer beam trusses with scissor bracing at top, 4-leafed flower decoration at ends of each hammer beam. Bracing below hammer beams, supported on stone corbels decorated with fine naturalistic foliate carving. Floor of nave: red and black tiles forming diaper pattern. Red, black, grey and encaustic tiling in chancel and sanctuary also in diaper pattern. Pews C19 with linenfold panelling at ends. Two ornately carved C18 chairs either side of altar. C17 octagonal carved pulpit at south-east corner of nave, blind arch on each face with raised foliate scrollwork within each arch of blue background, paired dragons at top, guilloche with rosettes at bottom. C19 wooden lectern in form of eagle on opposite side of nave right of C20 organ. Late C12 circular lead font inside south door decorated with an arcade of eleven compartments, seated figures each with right hand raised and book on knee within arcade alternating with foliate "S" scrolls, foliate frieze at top and bottom, later circular stone base supported by central pillar made up of 3 square columns.</p> <p>Monuments: wooden plaque commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897) in tower. South wall of nave, towards west end: monument to Rev. Walter de Winton (formerly Wilkins q.v. Wallsworth Hall), died 1851 and Anna his wife; white on black marble with upturned burning tapers right and left, open book and biblical quotation at top. Three C17 slate stone monuments within limestone surrounds below; monument lower left to Hester Gyse, died 1673 and John her husband, died 1698 with moulded lugged frame with foliate scrollwork either side, highlighted in gold, inscription in gold lettering. Similar monument right to Joane Gyse, died 1680 with details of benefaction, inscription formerly in gold lettering. Similar monument right in plain rectangular surround (probably C20) in memory of Mary and Gore Bayley, died 1695 and 1697 and children of William and Mary Bayley. Monuments of north wall opposite; two white on grey marble C19 monuments to members of the Hopkinson family, one C18. C19-stained glass in chancel. C19 stained glass in 3 windows in south wall of nave. C20 stained glass at west end of north aisle. {Source Work 2416.}</p>			
74470	36115	Listed Building grade II detached house of 15th century date or earlier, with additions of the 17th and 20th centuries, known as The Manor House, located on the west side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	<p>Detached house. C15 or earlier, C17 and C20. Square-panelled timber-framing with painted brick and rendered infill. L-shaped plan. C15 range parallel to main road, jettied C17 wing at right-angles on right. Single-storey C20 extensions around rear right-hand corner not of special interest. C15 range; 1½ storeys with upper floor lit by 2 eyebrow dormers, one on each side of house. Dormer at front with C20 sash window with horizontal glazing bars. Single light within round-headed surround below eaves far right. C20 thatched gabled porch with C19 part-glazed door within, towards left end. C17 wing: 2 storeys and attic. Gable-end jettied out above eaves level with timber-framing concealed. Right-hand wall with slight jetty at first floor level. Axial stack with sawtooth decoration and projecting composite gable-end stack. Left gable-end of C15 range hipped.</p>	Medieval	18342	33014
75469	36476	Singleton Cottage, Sandhurst.	Building	<p>Two cottages semi-detached. C15 or earlier, C16, altered C20. Square-panelled timber framing, close-studded timber-framing, wattle and daub and painted brick infill, blue lias and painted brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. L-shaped plan. 1½ storeys. South front: gable end of C15 cruck-framed, main body left, close-studded timber-framed wing at right-angles on right. C20 two-light wood casement to first floor in gable end, C20 single light wood casement and C20 raking dormer to close-studded wing left. C19 plank door right. Left-hand wall refaced in brick, C20 with five 2-light C20 casements, two C20 plank doors and three C20 two-light raking dormers. Rear wall of main body: square-panelled timber-framing, window and door blocked in brick where wall rebuilt in blue lias. Interior of C15 main body; at least 3 full cruck trusses, tie beams with run-out stops. C16 wing: tie beams with diamond stops and braces. North end C15 main body not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8222923298. {Source Work 2416.}</p>	Medieval	21485	33382
75582	36508	Tarrens Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	<p>Detached farmhouse. Mid C18, late C18-early C19. Red brick, gable ends on left rendered, slate and red tile roofing, rendered stacks. Rectangular main body with late C18-early C19 extension running parallel to main body attached at rear. Two storey, 4-window facade. C19 cross windows with wood-mullions, two 2-light casements with horizontal glazing bars. All windows with gauged brick heads. Band between ground and first floor continued around extension at back. C20 six-panel door with upper 4 panels glazed, far right. Flat leaded canopy supported by fret-work brackets over. Front door formerly off-centre left, window now inserted in blocking. Windows at rear similar to those at front. Deep hollow-moulded eaves cornice at front. Projecting stack at left gable-end of main body. Left gable-end stack to extension at rear. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8282123097. {Source Work 2416.}</p>	Post-Medieval	20728	33398

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76358	36116	Listed Building grade II detached farmhouse of early 19th century date known as Twigworth Court, located on the west side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	Detached farmhouse. Early C19. Brick with incised stuccoed facade and moulded cornice at front and along right-hand wall. Rectangular main body with later C19 wing at right-angles at rear: agricultural building on same access at rear. Main body: three-storey, three-windowed facade, all plate glass sashes and marginal glazing bars and horns. Central front door with 6 fielded panels within gabled open-sided latticework porch with decorative bargeboards. Agricultural building at rear: 2 storeys, tall 2-light windows with segmental-heads and iron bars to ground floor, round-headed windows with glazing bars lighting first floor. Parallel ridged roof to main body with 2 stacks rising from valley between ridges.	Modern	22785	33015
76822	36455	Stables, about 29m east of Maisemore Court, Maisemore.	Building	Former stables and ciderhouse, now farm store. Early C19. Flemish bond brickwork to front, English bond to rear, ashlar dressings, slate roof. Three-bay front, one room deep, 2 storeys. Facade at garden, plinth, 3 blind arches, about 110mm recess, rising through 2 storeys, semi-circular rubbed-brick arches, with plain stone string courses between at springing level. Ground floor shuttered window on left, cambered brick arch; boarded door to right with 3-pane rectangular fanlight, flat head, whole cut into side of pier between arches but is an original feature. First floor 3 blind windows, rendered, stone sills, slightly-cambered brick arch. Moulded cornice, plain brick parapet and stone coping. Hipped roof, with normal eaves to back and sides. Internally, cider house on left, stable with 2 stalls and 2 loose boxes on right; first floor plastered walls and ceiling; king-post roof trusses. Access to cider house and upper floor doors in left return. Forms group with house and church (q.v.). Listing NGR: SO8145021598. {Source Work 344.}	Modern	22829	33559
77816	20254	Maisemore Court, Maisemore.	Building	Former manor house, now farmhouse and 2 attached houses. Early C17, enlarged and altered late C18 for W. Pitt, C19, minor alterations mid C20. Pebble-dashed render to stonework, ashlar quoins and details to bow window; English bond brickwork north-west corner, Monk bond north-east, slate roof. Irregular H plan, 5-bay entrance front to garden, 3-bay link, 2 rooms deep, 2 1/2 storeys. East front; entrance front to part from late C18 to 1940's; stone plinth, flush stone quoins to main section; dummy window recess on left. Half-glazed door with 2 flush panels below, flush-panelled reveals, all up 4 stone steps with nosings. Half Doric columns each side, full frieze and pediment with guttae over. Two sashes to right. First floor, blind window, 3 sashes, plain string course and parapet over, plain stone capping sweeping up to 3 equally spaced, plain brick chimneys. Two gabled dormers behind in gaps between chimneys, with 2-light casements, large chimney on ridge behind right-hand eaves one. Parapet gables with cross-gablet apices. Lower wing slightly set back on right, 6-panel door on left, up one wooden step, top 2 panels glazed; 16-pane sash to right. Above two 16-pane sashes, plain parapet, parapet gable on right. Left return (south facade), gabled wings right and left; plinth, flush quoins. Right gable 2-storey bow window, curved sashes, ashlar pillars between: to left 3 sash windows in set-back centre: 3-light hollow-chamfered stone-mullioned window in left wing, hoodmould. First floor, bay on right as below, plain parapet to flat roof; 2 sashes in set-back centre, one in left wing. Parapet gables to wings, with former 2-light, hollow-chamfered, mullioned windows, centre mullion since removed, 2-light casement inserted on right, 6-pane window on left. Large, external stone chimney on left return, with stone offsets and brick top. Interior: Maisemore Court: dado rail and moulded cornices to main rooms on ground floor, panelled shutters to rooms on left. Hall, stone paving, 6-panel doors, dentil cornice; stairs, fretwork ends to treads, turned balusters, moulded handrail, wreath at bottom, ramped to landings; oval dome over. Left front, Adam-style fireplace over stone surround, cast-iron fireback, IFC 1588, said to have come from Sussex; dust-ledge panelling, probably late C19. Room behind Adam-style fireplace, cornice brought out over windows. Early C18 stone fireplace surround in pantry, with keystone; cast-iron grate for heating flat irons. Painting of man with whip on wall in cupboard off kitchen. First floor 6-panel doors: panelled shutters to most rooms. Three stone fireplace surrounds with cast-iron grates. Dust-ledge panelling main bedroom, Adam style fireplace, cast-iron grate with reeded frame and corner paterae. Timber-framed wall in square panels to room beyond, boarded door with L hinges. Two pairs purlins main roof, curved wind braces; angle-strut truss over kitchen, one pair purlins, square ridge. Old Court: timber-framed cross walls with segmental door heads: close studded wall to rear. Exposed, unchamfered joists in main room on right. Dust-ledge panelling to first floor room in centre link; hollow chamfer to 2-light stone-mullioned window on left. C17 house 'U' plan open to south with porch on north towards farmyard, and one cross wing projecting same side. Wing later extended, also other cross wing towards farmyard, and angle to porch infilled. Forms group with church and stables (q.v.). Described as 'a good house' by Atkyns. House divided into 2 properties by 1740, recombined probably after 1822, but part still used as cottage early C20: again subdivided mid C20. (Atkyns, The Ancient & Present State of Gloucestershire, 1712; D. Verey, Gloucestershire, the Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1970; Gloucs R.O. - G.D.R. G2/3)	Post-Medieval	27221	17923

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77827	36462	Kivinley, Maisemore.	Building	Incorrectly shown as Keivinley on O.S. map. Cottage. C17, enlarged C18, minor alterations late C19. Brick-nogged timber framing, stone plinth, tiled roof. Two bays, 1 1/2 storeys, one room deep, small extension one corner. Framing 2 panels high; facing road straight brace to wallplate from right corner post, 2-light casement: 8-pane horizontal window, 4-pane beyond with between main post with angle braces to wallplate. Boarded door on left, 2-light casement with small panes. Half-hipped roof right end, large external brick chimney left with offsets. In front small projecting square wing, very thin framing on brick plinth, long braces, boarded door right return; 2-light casement to front, roof hipped on left. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8130421241. {Source Work 344.}	Post-Medieval	27232	33571
78773	4880	Wallsworth Hall	Building	<p>Country house. Reputedly built 1753, altered and extended c19 and C20. Brick with limestone dressings, slate roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body with C19 extensions at rear; the whole now forming a u-shaped plan. C20 lean-tos rear right of C18 main body not of special interest. Facade largely as built: 2½ storeys with flat-chamfered quoins, 3:3:3 windowed; 15-pane sashes to ground floor, 12-pane sashes to first floor, all with wide glazing bars and limestone keystones, moulded lugged architraves to windows lighting central section, central first floor window with pulvinated frieze, 3 bullseye windows with moulded surrounds and glazing bars above, central window keyed, stone balustrade with pedestals with ball finials at either end, brick parapet either side with short sections of balustrading, interrupted-by two C19 dormers with 9-pane sashes within moulded architraves splayed at bottom, enriched frieze and triangular pediments with dragon's head crests within pediments. Central fielded 10-panel door within portico with rusticated Roman Doric columns, enriched frieze, triangular pediment above with dripping icicle decoration (unfinished) and flattened dentil decoration. South front: double C19 glazed doors within C18 portico with rusticated square columns, segmental pediment with cartouche, C19 bay window far right, heraldic shield with dragon's head crest and motto /Synar/Duhun/ above. Three-light carved bay left. C19 extension left lit by 6-pane sashes within moulded architraves, splayed out at bottom and keystones. C19 extension at rear lit by C19 segmental-headed casements, some within moulded architraves, some with keystones C19 mansard roof, square tower off-centre right with bullseye windows flanked by pilasters with foliate brackets forming capitals, pointed pyramidal leaded roof with finial. Interior: C18 fireplace in front right-hand room. Very fine C18 mahogany staircase with twisted balusters moulded under treads and shaped dado. Owned by Walter Wilkins (later de Winton) in 1803 (q.v. monument in Sandhurst Church), still owned by the de Winton family in 1879. Subsequently owned by the Dorrington family. Interior not accessible. D. Verrey (The Buildings of-England: The Vale and the Forest of Dean, 1980). Listing NGR: SO8411523003. {Source Work 2416.}</p> <p>A mansion of 1772, of brick with stone dressings. Front of two storeys and 3-3-3 bays with quoins of alternating length and windows with keystones those in the centre have moulded architraves. Balustraded parapet, raised in the centre, with three bulls eyes attic windows. Central doorway with rusticated Roman Doric columns, an enriched frieze, and a pediment curiously ornamented with dripping circles, more usually found in a grotto. The SW elevation is also original. It has a pedimented portico with rusticated columns and a Rococo shield of arms. The skyline, altered in the C19 has a mansard roof with pedimented dormers and a tower. The house has been divided into tenements, but a very fine C18 mahogany staircase with twisted balusters, moulded under treads and shaped dado survives.</p>	Post-Medieval to Modern	25060	3512
79158	36459	The Old House Cottage, Maisemore.	Building	Small house. Probably late C16 or C17, altered early C19. Two-bay, 1 1/2-storey, one room deep. Brick-nogged timber framing, painted brickwork, thatched roof. To road: to left of centre boarded door up 2 steps, one brick, one stone; 2-light casement window either side, small panes, no lintel. To right, lean-to brick projection, continuing main roof. Two-light casement in swept dormer on left; brick chimney on ridge, left gable, second from main eaves behind lean-to on right: roof half-hip on right gable. Right return framing 2 panels high, 2-light casement with small panes on left, single-light window to right. Collar and tie beam truss above, angle struts, 2-light casement, small panes. Half-hip roof above. Interior not inspected. Forms group with Kivinley and Ivydene (q.v.). Listing NGR: SO8124921287. {Source Work 344.}	medieval	24615	33565
79493	36469	Listed Building grade II 15th century timber framed detached house known as Base Lane Cottage, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached cottage. C15 or earlier and C18. Irregular square-panelled timber-framing with curved bracing, painted brick and wattle and daub infill. Thatched roof with decorative ridge, brick stack. Rectangular main body. 1½ storeys. Upper floor lit by 2 eyebrow dormers with 2 and 3-light casement windows. Plank door far right, another left, flanked by 2-light casements. Stack projects from wall left, 2-light casement with horizontal glazing bars in segmental-headed surround, two plank doors left. Left, gable-end faced in brick; C18 two-light casement with horizontal glazing bars lower left, similar 2-light casement to first floor, oval light towards apex. Timber-framing visible in rear wall, early 3-light window with roughly hewn square wood-mullions far right, rear wall otherwise lit by 1, 2 and 3-light casements mostly with horizontal glazing bars. Far left-hand	Medieval	24936	33374

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				window retains one light with early rectangular leaded panes. Fine central C18 composite stack. Interior: possibly 6 full cruck trusses, wind bracing. Spine beam in central downstairs. Room, large bread oven right of open fireplace, tie beams with ovolo-moulded stops with bars. Large half cone moulding on beam in room on far right-hand of ground floor. Rectangular flat-chamfered stone fireplace. Listing NGR: SO 82665 21532. {Source Work 2416.}			
79614	36473	Mayfield Cottage, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached cottage. C15 or earlier and C20. Rendered stone and brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular main body, C20 flat-roofed conservatory on south and lean-to extension on north not of special interest. 1 1/2 storeys, 2 bays. First floor lit by two 3-light C20 steel casements with horizontal glazing bars, 3-light steel casement lighting ground floor, remainder of south front obscured by C20 flat-roof conservatory. Full cruck truss visible in left gable-end, house possibly contains two others. C20 single light window in left gable-end within blocking of former entrance. Deep chamfered tie beams with ovolo-moulded stops and triangular stops. Listing NGR: SO8279922518. {Source Work 2416.}	Medieval	25066	33378
79670	36113	Listed Building grade II detached house of 17th to early 18th century date, with 19th extension, known as Yew Tree Cottage, located on the east side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	Detached cottage. C17-early C18 and C19. Square-panelled timber-framing with rendered brick infill, painted brick, red tile roof, brick stacks. Rectangular plan with C17-early C18 timber-framed core left, C19 extension right. Timber-framed part 1 storeys, one bay, 2-light hipped half dormer with glazing bars at front, C19 twelve-pane sash lighting ground floor. Two-bay, C19 extension right, ground floor lit by 12-pane sash with horns in segmental-headed surround. C19 plank door within gabled porch left. Projecting stack at left gable-end of timber-framed core. Axial stack to C19 extension.	Post-Medieval	23632	33012
80228	36475	Willington Court Farm, Sandhurst.	Building	Detached farmhouse. C16 and C18. Blue lias and sandstone, brick, rendered brick and close-studded timber-framing, slate roof, brick stacks. Gable-end of close-studded C16 wing extends forwards at centre, gable-end of blue lias and brick block, possibly of similar date right, C18 block probably with earlier core at right angles to and to the rear of close-studded wing. Close-studded wing 1 1/2 storeys, ground-floor of gable-end and left-hand wall refaced in brick, gable-end lit by 3-light casements with horizontal glazing bars, C19 plank door lower left within gabled porch, 12-pane sash to lean-to at rear of C18 main body left. Gable-end of blue lias and sandstone block right; upper part of gable brick with C19 3-light window with horizontal glazing bars with segmental-headed surround, C19 twelve pane sash within brick surround below. Yard front: C18 block right, 2 storeys and attic lit by 3-light roof dormer, 2 and-4-light wood casements with horizontal glazing bars otherwise, band between ground and first floor. Central C19 plank door under gabled canopy. Gable-end of blue lias block left with C20 steel casements to first floor and garret, plank door within segmental-headed surround lower right. Walls of blue lias lock up to 1.5m thick. Right hand wall; rectangular window within flat-chamfered surround (now blocked), C19 single light casement with glazing bars below. C19 twelve-pane sash left, lateral stack. Axial and gable-end stack with diamond shaped indentations from C18 block. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO8348323770. {Source Work 2416.}	Post-Medieval	25475	33381
84292	47933	Post medieval Upper Parting Tar Works, Sandhurst.	Building	Post medieval Upper Parting Tar Works, Sandhurst opened in 1860 by William Butler with the aim of extracting useful products from the crude tar formed as a by-product of making gas from coal. {Source Work 13152.}	Post-Medieval	29762	45411
84645	48258	A Second World War pillbox (Type FW3/22) is visible on aerial photographs The pillbox is located on the north bank of the Horsbere Brook at Longford.	Building	A Second World War pillbox (Type FW3/22) is visible on aerial photographs and has been mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The pillbox is located on the north bank of the Horsbere Brook at Longford (SO 83938 21273). The 1946 vertical photographs show a circular fenced perimeter around the pillbox, within which are possibly three tents. It is not clear what type of activity is taking place here, but it seems likely to be associated with the pillbox; possibly Home Guard training or something similar. Although the pillbox has sunk into the bank (or the flood defence built around it), it is still partially visible on recent aerial photographs taken in 2007 and during a site visit on 14 January 2014. {Source Works 4249, 6880 & 7270.}	WWII	33538	46040
90357	36119	Listed Building grade II status 18th century milestone with inscribed details for Gloucester, located on the west side of the A38 road, Twigworth.	Building	Milestone. C18. Circular limestone column with rectangular curved cast iron inscription plaque with inscription /Glofter/II/in incised lettering (q.v. milestone one mile north in Down Hatherley C.P.) Listing NGR: SO 84926 22462. {Source Work 2416.}		36832	33018

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90488	11148	Listed Building grade II status 18th century milestone located on the southeast side of the A38 road at SO 8559 2388, Down Hatherley.	Building	SO 82 SE DOWN HATHERLEY A38 (southeast side) at NGR SO 8559 2388 6/20 Milestone GV II 12/08/85 Milestone. C18. Limestone with cast iron plaque. Circular column with rectangular curved plaque with incised inscription; /Glofter/III (q.v. milestone one mile north in Norton C.P. and one mile south in Twigworth C.P.). Listing NGR: SO 85590 23896. {Source Work 2416.} A cylindrical stone of the Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust, on the A38, dating from about 1764.	Post-Medieval	36797	9387
91394	36526	Maisemore war memorial, Maisemore.	Building	War memorial commemorating 12 WW1 and 3 WW2 casualties. The memorial takes the form of a granite celtic cross on a rough stone plinth with lead lettering and celtic tracery on the front of the cross. The inscription reads: "THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918/ THEY WHOM THIS CROSS COMMEMORATES/ WERE NUMBERED AMONGST THOSE WHO AT THE CALL/ OF KING AND COUNTRY LEFT ALL THAT WAS DEAR/ TO THEM, ENDURED HARDNESS, FACED DANGER/ AND FINALLY PASSED OUT OF THE SIGHT OF MEN/ BY THE PATH OF DUTY AND SELF SACRIFICE/ GIVING UP THEIR OWN LIVES THAT OTHERS MIGHT/ LIVE IN FREEDOM./ LET THOSE WHO COME AFTER SEE TO IT THAT/ THEIR NAMES BE NOT FORGOTTEN./ (NAMES)	Modern	38553	33537
92269	36452	Cross base in churchyard, about 4.5m south of south-east corner of porch, Church of St. Giles, Maisemore.	Building	The monument includes a cross, dating from the C15, situated in the St Giles churchyard at Maisemore c. 6.5m south of the church porch. The cross, which is listed, LBII, has a three step calvary, a socket, and part of a shaft. The first step is 2.05m long and 0.15m high. The second step is 1.57m long and 0.25m high. Above this is the third step 1.21m long and 0.33m high, with a socket 0.3m square in its upper face. The shaft, broken at a height of 0.3m is cemented into the socket. The calvary is constructed from stone blocks. These and the shaft, have the appearance of great age. Pooley notes that in 1868 a basement step was partly visible embedded in the earth. This step can now be clearly seen. The standing cross in the churchyard at Maisemore survives well, despite the shaft having been broken, in what is likely to be its original location. {Source Work 2873.}	Medieval	38172	33554
92662	36453	Wadley monument in churchyard, about 2m southwest of porch, Church of St. Giles, Maisemore.	Building	MAISEMORE CHURCH ROAD SO 8021-8121 8/64 Vallender and Syms monuments, in churchyard, about 7m south of east end of nave, Church of St. Giles GV II Chest tombs. Late C18, early C19. Stone. Northern to Vallender family, weathered top, step to lid, square-cut edge with inset crenellated moulding. Sides recessed oval with fluted corners, set back each end with reeded fan; ends as sides. Stepped base. Commemorates Thomas Vallender, date illegible, Esther his wife, died 1779, with later inscriptions: date of monument may be 1842. To south, N. Syms monument, died 1799: flat lid, moulded edge, raised panel each side, ends wide pilasters, with raised panel on stem. Moulded top to plinth, stone base at ground level. Later inscriptions. Listing NGR: SO8138021644. {Source Work 344.}	Medieval	37979	33557
92865	36450	Two monuments in churchyard, about 1m south of tower, Church of St. Giles, Maisemore.	Building	MAISEMORE CHURCH ROAD SO 8021-8121 8/61 Two monuments in churchyard, about 1m south of tower, Church of St. Giles GV II Pedestal and chest tombs. Early C19. Stone. Thomas White, died 1814, wife 1787. Pedestal, square dome, step to lid, moulded edge; raised margin to sides, moulded top to plinth, wide stone base at ground level. Indented corners to whole. Same design as Griffith's monument in churchyard, (q.v.). Chest tomb to south, E. Middleton, died 1810. Flat lid, moulded edge, raised panels to sides, with moulded edge: wide pilasters to ends, egg and dart 'capital', sunk panel to stem moulded base. Later inscriptions. Listing NGR: SO8136521649	Modern	38577	33555
93588	36479	Thomas Cother monument in the churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Sandhurst.	Building	SANDHURST VILLAGE SO 82 SW 5/126 Thomas Cother monument in the churchyard of the Church of St. Lawrence c4m south of south porch GV II Pedestal tomb to Thomas Cother of Wootton, died 17-81 and other members of the Cother family. Sandstone and limestone. Stepped square plinth. Square plan with large "S" scroll brackets placed diagonally at corners, decorated with the heads of winged cherubs. Sunken panels with decorated margins on all four sides, three with inscriptions. Fluted frieze above. Moulded pyramidal capping with foliate decoration. Listing NGR: SO8279523321. {Source Work 2416.}	Modern	38843	33386
93607	36481	Samual Ollive monument in the	Building	SANDHURST VILLAGE SO 82 SW 5/128 Samuel Ollive monument in the churchyard of the Church of St. Lawrence c6m south-west of tower GV II Chest tomb to Samuel Ollive, died 1768 and Mary his wife, died 1762. Limestone. Paired raised inscription plaques on either	modern	38253	33389

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
		churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Sandhurst.		side. Inscriptions on north side with incised lettering painted black, rosettes where upper corners of each panel cut away. Hourglass left, bell-flower decoration right. Inscriptions on south side partially legible with carved foliate decoration around inscription plaques. Lyre-shaped ends. Sunken panel at east end with face of winged cherub at top and bulging "S" scrolls either side. Unused circular inscription plaque at west end flanked by foliate "S" scrolls. Dome at top. Thick capping with moulded margin. Tomb formerly lay within railing. Listing NGR: SO8277623324.			
94031	36474	Gate piers in front of Wallsworth Hall, Sandhurst.	Building	SANDHURST - SO 82 SW 5/120 Gate piers in front of Wallsworth Hall GV II* Gate piers. C18 and C19. Limestone and wrought iron. Square piers of flat-chamfered limestone blocks, moulded cappings, Greek key pattern below cappings, crown with heads of rampart lions at centre, above fine wrought iron dragons (q.v. heraldic shield on C19 extension) painted red and black either side. C19 cast iron gates not of special interest. Listing NGR: SO8417122971. {Source Work 2416.}	Modern	40123	33380
94150	36524	19th century tomb located during drainage works at St Lawrence's Church, Sandhurst.	Building	The 19th century tomb was located in trench 3 it was constructed from red brick and capped by a large slab of lias limestone. This tomb belonged to an Edward Hopkinson who died in 1869. The capping appeared to have been carved and may have been a reused tombstone. The letters L, O and either M or W were discernible only. {Source Work 2869.}	Modern	39537	33442
94665	36523	18th century tomb located during drainage works at St Lawrence's Church, Sandhurst.	Building	The 18th century tomb was located in trench 2 of the 1995 excavation and was constructed of red brick. It belonged to a Mary Hopkins who died in 1767. {Source Work 2869.}	Post-Medieval	40796	33441
94790	36454	8/65 Griffiths monument in churchyard, about 7m south of chancel, Church of St. Giles, Maisemore.	Building	Pedestal tomb. E. Griffiths, died 1798. Stone. Square dome, step to lid, moulded edge. Raised margin to sides, moulded top to plinth. Indented corners to whole. Further inscription, 1799. Monument repeat of that to T. White, (q.v.). Listing NGR: SO8138521646. {Source Work 344.}	modern	40624	33558
95187	36451	Wadley monument in churchyard, about 2m southwest of porch, Church of St. Giles GV II, Maisemore.	Building	Chest tomb. M. Wadley, died 1826, J. Wadley, 1824. Stone. Weathered top, step, moulded edge to lid. Whole tapers downwards below; raised oval to sides with drapery caught up in centre and at ends over. Ends wide pilaster, plain on east, draped urn in sunk panel on west. Moulded top to high plinth, stone paving at ground level originally carrying iron railings. Later inscriptions: good lettering. Listing NGR: SO8137021645. {Source Work 344.}	modern	39876	33556
95829	36482	Lovering and two Salcomb monuments in the churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Sandhurst.	Building	Chest tomb c5m north of nave to Alice Salcomb, died (?) 1768 and Mary her daughter, died 1773. Brick plinth with stone capping, tomb limestone with sandstone capping. Oval inscription plaque on north side with raised 4-petal flower decoration, foliate mouldings at corners, marginal fielded panels set back left and right. Similar but illegible inscription plaque on south side. Sunken panel at east end with open book on crossed palm leaves, cable moulded and 4-petal flower decoration below, rosettes and egg and dart moulding above. Faces of 2 winged cherubs at west end with crown of glory at centre above with clouds either side. Mouldings at east end. Capping with moulded margin. Tomb formerly lay within a cast iron railing. Tomb cl.5m south of preceding tomb, to Bodw-I William (?) Lovering. C17. Limestone with sandstone capping. Fielded inscription panels on sides. Inscription to Bodw-I Lovering on south side flanked by foliate scrollwork. Incomplete inscription to Henry Clark, died 1830 with sunken marginal panels on north side. Faces of two-winged cherub at west end with clouds above beams of light from bottom of cloud. Square panel with moulded margin at east end. Capping with moulded margin. Tomb c0.5m south of preceding tomb, to William Salcomb, died 1760 and Rachel his wife. Limestone. Raised inscription panels on both sides flanked by hanging foliate decoration. Sunken rectangular panels at either end. Tomb formerly stood within cast iron railing. Listing NGR: SO8280023322. {Source Work 2416.}	modern	41533	33390
95987	8398	St Matthew's Church, Twigworth.	Building	St Matthews Twigworth was built in 1842-4 by T Fulljames. The chancel and south aisle were added in 1891 by Waller & Son. The tower has a small but sharp spire and stands in front of a box-nave. It is built of carefully roughened stone in the Early English style. Verey describes it as 'elegant but prim' with the additions being 'more accomplished, but not more interesting, with detail breaking away into semi-Dec[orated]'. {Source Work 291.}	modern	42184	7012
96572	36480	Joseph Drinkwater monument in the	Building	Chest tomb. Probably to Joseph and Hannah Drinkwater and their children. Mid C18. Sandstone tomb on brick base with moulded stone capping. Rectangular plan with segmental ends. Eroded fielded inscription plaques on north and south sides and at east end. Urn in front of crossed palm leaves at west end with cable moulding and egg and dart moulding above, 4-	Post-Medieval	41354	33387

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
		churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Sandhurst.		petal flower decoration at bottom. Similar mouldings at east end. Moulded pyramidal capping with 4-leafed flower moulding. Tomb formerly lay within cast iron railing. Listing NGR: SO8279723324. {Source Work 2416.}			
99187	14974	Listed Building grade II former manor house, now converted to a hotel, known as Hatherley Manor, Down Hatherley village, Down Hatherley.	Building	Former manor house now hotel. C17, C18, C19 and C20. Main body refaced in red brick. C19, ashlar porch, brick outbuildings, slate and red tile roof including some fishscale tiling, brick stacks. Complex plan, projecting stair well at rear of C17 main body. Flat-roofed C20 extensions to rear of main body not of special interest. Seven-bay, 2-storey facade to main body, lit by plate glass sashes with gauged brick heads and limestone keystones. Two-bay principal gable projecting forward towards left, single bay also with gable set back left, projecting 2-storey gabled porch off-centre right with reused 4-light mullioned and transomed window to first floor, scratch sundial with illegible inscription below, foliate scrollwork at sides and bottom of sundial. C20 four-panelled pointed studded door within moulded 'Tudor'-arched surround below stone-mullioned cross windows with ovolo-moulded mullions inside walls of porch.	Post-Medieval	46374	12856
100109	49612	Twigworth War Memorial, Churchyard of the Church of St Matthew, Tewkesbury Road, Twigworth.	Building	The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss. One such memorial was erected at Twigworth, within the churchyard of the mid-C19 Church of St Matthew, to commemorate the 15 local men who lost their lives during the First World War. It was carved by sculptor Arthur Frith of Gloucester, and the dedication ceremony by the Bishop of Gloucester took place on Sunday 19 September 1920. Following the Second World War a further inscription was added to the war memorial.	Modern	47072	47885
55015	8567	Mearstar Fieldnames	Placename	Fieldnames "Mearstar" and "Mearstar Piece" at SO865241 & SO865239 from Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1840. {Source Works 425 & 599.}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	389	7181
55021	8745	Burnt House Orchard Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Burnt House Orchard" from Enclosure Award dated 1807{2}.{1}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	395	7358
55772	8553	Woodcott Tump Fieldname	Placename	HER 8553 DESCRIPTION: - Fieldname "Woodcott Tump" from a Map of Maisemore Parish (534) dated 1837. Fields walked October 1975 by A Hannan & R Wilson (599). Two possible house platforms observed and a hollow way.	Medieval	1656	7167
55791	8600	White Croft Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "White Croft" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1243	7214
55939	8756	Cold Hedge Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Cold Hedge" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1249	7369
55940	8596	Vineyard Piece Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Vineyard Piece" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}{3}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1250	7210
55941	8598	The Grove Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "The Grove" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1251	7212

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55942	8597	The Park Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "The Park" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1252	7211
55946	8589	Great Grove Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Old Mill" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}{3}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1257	7203
55978	8601	Dark Orchard Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Dark Orchard" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}{3}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1258	7215
55979	8602	White Cross Field Name	Placename	Field name 'White Cross Field' from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839. <2><1>	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1259	7216
55980	8628	Grove Acres Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Grove Acres" from Estate Map of 1801{2}.{1}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1260	7242
55982	8629	The Park Fieldnames	Placename	Field names "The Park" at SO842215 & SO844214 from Estate Map of	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1262	7243
56019	8591	Bury Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Bury Field" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}{3}	Medieval	1424	7205
56161	8593	Burnt House Piece Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Burnt House Piece" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}{3}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1537	7207
56232	8599	The Grove Fieldname	Placename	HER 8599 DESCRIPTION: - Fieldname "The Grove" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1} AREA MANAGEMENT :- Site owned &/or managed by Glos CC{3}	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1654	7213
56807	8590	Old Mill Fieldname	Placename	Fieldname "Old Mill" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1839{2}.{1}{3}	Post- Medieval	1241	7204
96506	8820	Willington Medieval Settlement	Placename	HER 8820 DESCRIPTION: - Earliest reference is to "Wilinton(e)" in a document dated 1201 {3} meaning "Farmstead near the Willows". The "court" or mansion is from the family name Willington derived from this placename. More detail in {2}.{1} Willington Court on OS 1:10000 map at SO835238.	Early Medieval to Medieval	42583	7433
96507	8821	Sandhurst Medieval Settlement	Placename	Sandhurst appears in Domesday Book of 1086 {3} as "Sanher" meaning "sandy, wooded hill". More detail	Early Medieval to Medieval	42584	7434

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
96509	8822	Wallsworth Placename	Placename	Wallsworth appears in a document of c1200 as "Walesw(u)rth(e)" meaning "Enclosure of the Walh or the Welshman". {Source Works 3074 and 599.} The placename element Worth is noted as indicating a place where people are in residence. Wallsworth is included in a local list of Gloucestershire placenames with this element	Early Medieval	42586	7435
97294	8833	Twigworth Placename	Placename	Twigworth appears in a document of 1216 as "Twiggtrthe" meaning "Twicga's enclosure". More detail in {2}. {1}. The paper record refers to Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, 1833-44. This was not located on 02/06/2000.	Early Medieval	42932	7446
55019	7598	Roman potter from Blackland Field, Down Hatherley.	Record	Sherds of Roman pot found in Blackland Field after ploughing prior to laying as pasture. Found in October 1975 by Hannan and Wilson {Source Work 599.} Field name "In Blackland Field" at SO862234 and SO863230 from Enclosure Award dated 1807. {Source Works 3378 & 599.}	Roman	393	6212
55020	7599	Roman pottery from Burnt House Orchard, Down Hatherley.	Record	Roman pot found in field with the name "Burnt House Orchard". Found after ploughing in 1975 by Hannan A and Wilson R. {Source Work 599.}	Roman	394	6213
55650	4452	Enclosure? N of Innsworth Lane	Record	A complex of possibly Roman linear and curvilinear ditches, an enclosure and/or trackway are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in two fields at the corner of Innsworth Lane and Frog Furlong Lane and centred on SO 86125 21362, the cropmarks extend about 466 metres north-south, and 184 metres east-west as mapped from the available aerial photographs. The cropmarks are something of a palimpsest and in some places fragmentary but do suggest two phases: one phase represented by linear features and ditches that share a general SW-NE orientation: the second phase by more curvilinear and amorphous features with a focus in the bottom half of the cropmark complex, centred on SO 86125 21362, where there is a possible subcircular enclosure. The features are partially visible in aerial photographs taken in 2010 where the fields remain under cultivation. {Source Works 4249,10261,13085,13130 & 13133.}	Roman	1011	3085
55653	5603	Roman site, Six Acre Field	Record	1964 - A Roman building site was discovered within six-acre field in 1964. The unpublished trial trenches were dug by local enthusiasts. This site has since been erroneously reinterpreted as a Roman Road. The site is identified with a large flat east-west platform approximately 20m by 40m long, bounded by ridge and furrow plough land located in the eastern part of the field. In September 1964 an 8m long trench was excavated along the platform. Part of a red sandstone flagged floor was exposed and finds included a box flue fragment and two sherds of Oxfordshire red ware dated to AD370-400. A larger trench was subsequently excavated, and a similar flagged floor was revealed. Radiating heat scorches were noted on the floor and no finds were recorded. A shallow adult supine burial, with head west, was found dug through a Roman floor level (also interpreted as a road) at approximately SO85602292. Both forearms and lower legs had been cut away by the plough. The left collar bone was noticeably depressed, assumed to be the result of the habitual carrying of a heavy load over the shoulder. No grave goods were recovered but other human bones were found including a femur. O'Neill interpreted it thus 'This is the site of a Roman Villa, in which a Saxon soldier was buried. The robbed building stone was probably used for the adjacent Saxon Down Hatherley Manor'. 1973 - Two ditches or pits containing Romano-British pottery were recorded by A Hannan at SO85552293 in 1973 in a sewerage trench across the ridge and furrow. Pottery, bone and fragments of lias stone were recovered. Site finds have also included regular sized red, white and bark blue tesserae, including large black and white pieces over 1 inch square, wall plaster fragments with colours, yellow, pink and green and one piece with small rose flowers painted on, a coin of Tetricus I (270-273) and a small stone ball the size of a tennis ball (4460). 1995 - The field was walked by members of GADARG on 8th November 1995. It was divided into 20m squares and 14 were examined intensively for 20 minutes each. 247 sherds of Romano-British pottery were retrieved ranging in date between the C2 and late C4. Three quarters of these were of undatable Severn ware. Other finds include a cententionalis coin of Constantinius II, some small pieces of grey lias, a few limestone cubes that could be tesserae, three small pieces of painted	Roman	1014	4233

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				wall plaster, some slag and eighteen fragments of red-grey sandstone which could have come from either roof slates or floor flags. The concentration of finds could either have been caused by plough action or a site, the former being more likely (4459). 2010 - Site visit by GCCAS. The ploughed field contained a scatter of Roman pottery including a sherd of Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Dragendorff 37 bowl; date c AD 160-80 stamped with the makers name ADVOCISUS.			
55771	4468	DMV? -Maisemore Court	Record	<p>HER 4468 DESCRIPTION: -</p> <p>Parcel of ridge & furrow bounded by substantial earthwork banks and overlain (?) by small rectangular feature at SO81482182 (see SMR 4469). Traces of ridge & furrow visible in orchard to S of Maisemore Court & linear channels N of church & E of farm buildings.{1} The E linear channel is probably associated with drainage into the Severn (W channel). No clear indication of settlement although there is an area of surface irregularities at SO814552174 C & a possible hollow way to the W at SO815216.{pers comm S Brown} Site classified by St Joseph as a DMV although the regularity of the earthworks suggest a Civil War battery (SMR 4469) {3} Area visible on RAF APs {5} traces of earthworks only-poor prints {6} area N of Maisemore Court-masked</p> <p>by fertiliser trails. {pers comm S Brown} Earthwork site, possible DMV, situated due N of Maisemore Court and west of road to Bridge Farm {8}.</p> <p>2015 - Severn Vale NMP Project - see below</p> <p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below:</p> <p>Site classified by Dr St Joseph as a DMV [see HER 4468] although the regularity of the earthworks suggest a Civil War battery.{Source Work 862.}</p> <p>Maisemore Court listed in Deserted Medieval villages of Glos. {Source Work 1999.}</p> <p>The earthworks referred to above (Sources 1-3) are visible as earthworks and later as cropmarks on aerial photographs and have been mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The earthworks are centred at SO 81489 21747, north of Maisemore Court and comprised an L-shaped ditch, measuring about 4.5metres in width, with an adjoining bank on the north side. This is possibly the feature described as regular and interpreted as a possible civil war battery above (Source 1-2) though it may be a former field boundary. To the east of this bank is a possible hollow way, which extends north-south from the Court to The Rudge road. The tithe map shows this, as well as a former building at SO81535 21751. (4-5) â€œ {Quoted from Source Work 4249.}</p> <p>{Previously in Source Works 3346, 4249, 6634, 7163 & 13133.}</p>	Medieval	1655	3101
55943	4343	Earthworks N of Church - Sandhurst	Record	<p>New earthworks located between Sandhurst Church and Pennell's Farm visible</p> <p>on RAF APs {1}, not visible on {3}.</p> <p>Area bounded on N and E side by ridge and furrow, which is abundant in the vicinity, and suggesting medieval date, although there are drainage channels marked on OS map and a water-filled pond and ditches? are visible, possibly associated with drainage. Linears in N part of field are possibly traces of ridge and furrow. Earthwork evidence is not detailed enough to suggest unequivocally, settlement remains. {pers comm S Brown}</p>	Placename Data - Uncertain period	1253	2976
55944	5583	Alleged Moat	Record	<p>1898 - G A Cardew included the site in his article on the moats of the Severn Vale. Even at this time there was little evidence with Cardew noting "The south and west faces have been filled in, the northern trench drained, but there is water in the western face. It must have been about 60 yards each way and the platform are not raised." Cardew suggested that</p>	Medieval	1254	4213

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				<p>Sandhurst moat could be one of a number of moats sharing a common purpose, which he saw as standing in close relation to one another, close to rivers or brooks in the Severn Vale and "ancient trackways", commanding lines of communication and lying " close up to and under the very foot of the hills, the border land or marches of the vale". Cardew also suggested that "every moated fort at the foot of the hills is a counter-point to Romano-British and British forts on the hills" and put forward an idea that these moats "played a part in the Roman story of our country and were often found useful by the invading Saxon." {Source Work 2723}</p> <p>The south and west sides have been filled in and the northern trench drained, but there is water on the east side. It must have been about 55m each way: the platform is not raised. {Source Work 862.}</p> <p>The feature shown on OS 25" extends to the southeast of the published position with no indications of the northern side nor any signs of ditches to the west. It seems probable that it is a drainage ditch and unlikely that it ever formed part of a moat. {Source Work 862.}</p> <p>AREA MANAGEMENT :- Site owned &/or managed by Glos CC{Source Work 486.}</p> <p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quote The feature shown on OS 25" extends to the SE. of the published position with no indications of the northern side nor any signs of ditches to the west. It seems probable that it is a drainage ditch and unlikely that it ever formed part of a moat. (3) The alleged moat referred to above (Source 1-3) was viewed on aerial photographs as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The moat was not visible on any available photographs (except for the length of ditch described in Source 3. The remains of the moat, however, are marked as water filled ditches surrounding Moat Farm, which suggests that there was a moat located here. The longer, remaining, southeast ditch may have fed the moat as well as being an integral part of the east side. The moat seems to have formed a triangular area rather than being rectangular or square. The Tithe map (1839) and 1st OS map (1884) still shows part of the north and west side though the east side has largely been filled in by 1844. The 2nd (1903) and 3rd edition OS maps (1923) show a gradual filling in of the ditches, hence little if anything remains of the moat. Based on the map evidence alone it would seem that a moat is still likely at this site, despite the reservations of the authority above (Source 3). (4-6) {Quoted from Source Work 4249.}</p>			
55945	13988	Decoy ponds at Bengrove Farm	Record	<p>HER 13988 DESCRIPTION: -</p> <p>Decoy pools shown on modern 1:10000 map at Bengrove Farm. Shown as water filled extant ponds. Narrow rectangular shape either side of central 'U' shape.</p> <p>Site visited by J. Isaac, May 1995. See site file for further information.</p>	Post-Medieval	1256	12018
55981	5584	Possible medieval to post-medieval settlement site suggested by a series of earthworks including drainage ditches, plough headlands and an area of ridge and furrow in Twigworth.	Record	<p>Rectangular enclosure.{1} Platforms in the field (cantered SO845220) visible from the ground. Ridge and furrow come to an end against them. The platforms continued under the A38 road improvement.{3} Rectangular enclosure seen on {2} situated W of A38, E of footpath, not far from road.{4}</p> <p>2019 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below: (SO 84502201) Recta</p> <p>The enclosure referred to above (Source 1) is actually part of an area adjacent to medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow. The 1959 photographs appear to show an enclosure, but aerial photographs taken in 2006 show an area of parallel ditches, which may indicate an area of former settlement or may be remnant cultivation furrows or drainage ditches. Lidar imagery also shows probable plough headlands at SO 84482 22058. The earthworks were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. (2-3) {Source Work 4249.}</p>	Medieval and Post-Medieval	1261	4214
56018	5582	Abloads Court DMV	Record	<p>HER 5582 DESCRIPTION: -</p> <p>Deserted Medieval village at Abloads Court.{1} Referred to in the Pipe Rolls dated 1190 & 1191-2 as "Abbelada" meaning "Abba's river crossing". More</p>	Medieval	1423	4212

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				detail in {4}{5}. {3} Abloads Court SO827214. {6}			
56020	4660	The earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village at Abloads Court, Sandhurst.	Record	<p>HER 4660 DESCRIPTION: -</p> <p>The earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village at Abloads Court, Sandhurst.</p> <p>Earthworks visible on Severn Trent APs {1} (i) SO82552190 a massive bank with simple gap at SO82522198 bounds the W edge of ridge and furrow W of Goodacres. (ii) SO82552155 predominantly banks forming sketchy enclosures.</p> <p>(iii) SO82752145 (area immediately N of Abloads Court) faint traces of ditches (vegetation marks) confused by drainage features. {pers comm S Brown} DMV{4}. {3}</p> <p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database. Deserted Medieval village at Abloads Court (SO 828213) (1) SO 827214 Listed in deserted Medieval villages of Gloucestershire. (2) The possible deserted village of Abloads Court referred to above (Sources 1-2) was viewed on aerial photographs as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Two areas of earthworks were identified and mapped: the first south of Abloads Cottage, parallel to Horns Ditch (SO 82594 21591). Ditches were visible forming enclosures, which may suggest boundary ditches round former housesteads or farmsteads, parallel to the road, though no house platforms were visible. These ditched boundaries were still visible as earthworks in 1999. The second area was north of Abloads Court (SO 82721 21466), where a linear bank and an adjoining ditch was visible in 1947, possibly a former field boundary, this earthwork has been levelled but was still visible as a cropmark in 1999. (3-4) {Quoted from Source Work 4249.}</p>	Medieval	1425	3292
56532	9696	Roman Potsherd finds	Record	Several sherds of Roman pottery recovered on the bank of the Horsebere brook following mechanical excavation of the tributary by Severn Trent W.A. {Source Work 2051.}	Roman	1242	8308
56620	15600	Maisemore Lock and Lockhouse.	Record	Lock and lock house to allow access to the R. Severn from the West Channel past Maisemore Weir. Disused (1994) and filled in - all commercial access S of this lock by way of Gloucester Docks and Sharpness Canal. Lock house north of lock.	Post-Medieval	1869	13442
57395	21195	Silver bar found by metal detectorist in Sandhurst.	Record	"Silver ingot, cast in an open mould, sub-rectangular in section; pitting and other indentations on three of the sides are typical of casting in an open stone mould, while the upper surface is smoother and more rounded. Length 81.5mm, width 11.5mm; it weighs 54.9 grams, and the silver content is approximately 95%. The size and general appearance of this ingot indicate that it is more likely to be an ingot of the Viking period, rather than from an earlier or later period. All its salient features - the size, shape, and casting technique - are consistent with such a context, and closely similar parallels can be found, for instance, in the Cuerdale, Lancs., Viking hoard, dated to the beginning of the tenth century. The silver content is also consistent with a date in the early medieval period. The weight may just possibly represent an approximation to twice a known Viking weight unit of 26 grams; but this must remain speculation." {Mrs Leslie Webster, Acting Keeper, Medieval and Modern Europe, The British Museum 02/10/02 - Source Work 484.}	Early Medieval	2629	18874
58676	20020	Maisemore Farm	Record	A mid C19 model farm designed by Messers Clutton for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Surveyed as part of EH's thematic study of planned and model farms (4614). Also known as Maisemore Court Farm.	Modern	4021	17696
59041	50237	Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow confined to the higher land above the floodplain of the Rivers Leadon and Severn in the parish of Maisemore, Gloucestershire.	Record	<p>Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow confined to the higher land above the floodplain of the Rivers Leadon and Severn in the parish of Maisemore, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted bean area of Medieval/Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks, levelled earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs. The area is located within the parish of Maisemore and centred at SO 8125 2066. The area is bounded to the east by the River Severn (SO 8155 2058), to the west and south by the River Leadon (So 80814 2071 and SO 8116 2024) and to the north by the village of Maisemore (SO 8104 2112).</p> <p>The ridge and furrow roughly covers a polygonal area measuring 790m by 690m at its widest points and is orientated</p>	Medieval and Post-Medieval	59858	48968

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				<p>north/south. The majority of the blocks of ridge and furrow were already plough levelled by 1946, some visible as cropmarks. The ridge and furrow is confined to the higher land above the floodplain of the Rivers Leadon and Severn, the lower fields are more likely to have been used as water meadows. Blocks of ridge and furrow visible as strip fields to the north of Persh Farm centred at SO 8114 2099 were possibly used as orchards. All of the ridge and furrow were plough levelled by 1969. (1-2)</p> <p>Further mapping of the ridge and furrow described above (Sources 1-2), within the parish of Maisemore, was carried out as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The ridge and furrow is largely concentrated around the village of Maisemore but is also visible as discrete areas and blocks throughout the parish.</p> <p>Associated lynchets, drainage ditches, and field boundaries were also mapped and recorded. Some blocks of ridge and furrow are still visible as earthworks south of Maisemore, though the majority is levelled. (3-6) {Quoted from Source Work 4249.}</p>			
70396	7173	Moated Site	Record	Possible moat at Drymeadow Farm {1}	Medieval	14333	5793
82934	45357	Site of Maisemore church house in the southeast of the churchyard of St Giles's Church, Maisemore.	Record	Site of Maisemore church house in the southeast of the churchyard of St Giles's Church, Maisemore. {Source Work 12009.}	Medieval	28236	42125
84486	45363	Possible site of Sandhurst's church house adjoining the north side of the churchyard of St Lawrence's Church, Sandhurst.	Record	Possible site of Sandhurst's church house adjoining the north side of the churchyard of St Lawrence's Church, Sandhurst. {Source Work 12009.}	Medieval	28441	42131
85252	48203	A Second World War Royal Air Force camp is a satellite camp for nearby RAF Innsworth visible on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Innsworth Lane.	Record	<p>A Second World War Royal Air Force camp is visible on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located on Innsworth Lane and centred on SO 85942 21218, this camp has an area of about 15,017 square metres and was a satellite camp for nearby RAF Innsworth. Fourteen rectangular military huts about 18 x 5.5 metres, along with other smaller buildings, are scattered irregularly in a field and hedgeline, along with an emergency water supply and six earth covered air raid shelters. This is likely to have been an accommodation site. Aerial photographs taken in 1959 show that all but four of the buildings had been demolished, though the concrete hut platforms remain. The water tank and the air raid shelters were also still visible. The camp layout is still evident on Ordnance Survey maps dated to 1971. Aerial photographs taken in 2010 show that two of the original military buildings remain extant in pasture, along with an earth-covered air raid shelter. {Source Works 4249, 6880, 7823,13085, 13133 & 13428.}. 2020 - Oxford Archaeology have been commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Robert Hitchin's to record four structures which are proposed for demolition near Innsworth in Gloucestershire. The buildings are situated within a field, to the east of Innsworth House Farm, which will form part of the Road 6 area of a major on-going residential development in this area. There is no statutory requirement to record the buildings, although they are of local significance as surviving evidence of a Second World War accommodation camp forming part of RAF Innsworth.</p> <p>The four buildings recorded for this study include two large sheds, ablutions block and an air raid shelter. The sheds are situated in the north-east corner of the field and along the west boundary. The sheds are similar in construction and have both been adapted in recent years for agricultural use. They are clad in corrugated sheeting with shallow pitched roofs and have been subdivided using terracotta breeze blocks. Features such as crittall windows and high-level vents, which are positioned above former entrances, provide evidence of the earlier use and construction of the buildings. Today, the two sheds survive in a precarious state and are surrounded by considerable overgrowth.</p> <p>The ablutions block and air raid shelter are small brick built structures, that would have been used by those living on the camp. The shelter would have been covered in earth at the time of construction, and this now has a considerable amount of overgrowth on it. The entrances are protected by blast walls, and internally the shelter is constructed from pre-cast concrete</p>	WWII	33989	45931

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				panels. The ablutions block is sub-divided into two sections, to the west are cubicles and a sink and to the east is an open area with no features of interest. (HER 51406) The accommodation camp, which these buildings formed part of, covered an area of 15,017 metres square and other camps were also widespread in the surrounding fields. Little evidence now survives of these camps, although it is understood that there are some surviving buildings within Innsworth (Imjin) barracks, which remain in use. {Source Works 16695}			
87269	4451	Medieval moated site at Hatherley Court, Down Hatherley.	Record	Partially filled in but with the northern and eastern sides remaining. It was said to have once been divided by a trench running across the centre from east to west, the house standing on the southern half. No history or evidence of masonry around the moat. (2) Only the eastern, northern and a very short length at the north of the western arm remains of the moat. There is no trace of a subdividing trench. Feature correctly shown on OS 25".		32824	3084
87373	48050	A Second World War searchlight battery is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Gloucester Clay Pigeon Shooting Club, Norton	Record	A Second World War searchlight battery is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in a field at SO 86128 23813, about 118 metres east of Gloucester Clay Pigeon Shooting Club, the remains of the searchlight battery consists of a large circular earthwork bank about 17.9 metres in diameter and roughly 2 metres wide, with a small circular earthwork mound at its centre about 2 metres in diameter. About 47 metres to the south is earthwork evidence of a rectangular hut platform about 15 metres long and 5.5 metres wide. Searchlight sites typically comprised one to three searchlight emplacements consisting of a small ring-ditch to provide the crew with shelter during an air raid, a predictor emplacement for calculating the height and range of targets, a generator, a light anti-aircraft machine gun pit emplacement and often hutted accommodation for the crew. The earthworks were still visible in pasture on aerial photographs taken in 1981 but there is no evidence of the features in aerial photographs taken in 2010, where the field is under arable cultivation and are therefore potentially plough levelled	WWII	33929	45636
87550	46145	Late Iron Age to early Roman enclosures and settlement on land at Twigworth.	Record	019- Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation at Area 1, Twigworth, Gloucester, in February to March 2019. The site is situated immediately east of the possible course of the Gloucester to Tewkesbury Roman road and 100m north west of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement found in an earlier evaluation. The excavation uncovered a double ditched Roman trackway aligned north west to south east, at right angles to the putative Roman road. An inhumation burial was recorded alongside the northern ditch of the trackway. This produced no dating evidence but is likely to also belong to the Roman period. Several intercutting ditches recorded in the southern part of the site contained post medieval and modern material. The Roman trackway was truncated by a number of north east to south west aligned furrows which were recorded across the site. Trackway- excavation uncovered two ditches that defined a north west to south east aligned Roman trackway, and an associated skeleton. Only four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the trackway ditches, one of which can be dated to the 2nd century. The trackway was aligned at right angles to the suggested course of the Gloucester to Tewkesbury Roman road (now the A38). It is possible that this trackway may have led to the late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead 100m south east of the site. Further excavation in the rest of the development site may shed more light on the route and purpose of the trackway, and provide more precise dating evidence for this feature. Burial- The skeleton was aligned with the trackway and was located 0.5m south of the northern trackway ditch. There was no dating evidence with this skeleton but its alignment with the trackway strongly suggests that the burial was a contemporary feature. There was no grave cut recorded for this burial and the skeleton was heavily truncated, probably by modern ploughing. The individual was an adult and showed traces of cribra orbitalia, resulting from poor diet or disease. The position of the skeleton in the area of the trackway itself and between two drainage ditches suggests a deliberate placement on a communications route, perhaps on the periphery of a settlement, which was a common practice in the Roman period (Smith et al. 2018). A shallow grave was also found during the Twigworth villa excavation, under a road or floor, with the head to the west as with the burial from the present site. {Source Work 16154.}	Roman	33713	42936
88234	26502	A post-medieval "local" lead token, found in the	Record	A local lead token found in the garden of Gable End, Base Lane, Sandhurst. The item was taken to Gloucester City Museum for identification but not accessioned. {Source Work 553}.	Post-Medieval	34589	22488

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
		garden of Gable End, Base Lane, Sandhurst.					
88883	48266	Areas of extensive medieval to post-medieval water meadows are visible on aerial photographs along the Wotton and Horsbere Brooks at Longford and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Longford	Record	Possible areas of extensive medieval to post-medieval water meadows are visible on aerial photographs along the Wotton and Horsbere Brooks at Longford and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The meadows, centred at SO 83255 21111, comprise a complex network of ditches, visible as earthworks. Some areas show a more regular pattern, which may suggest not all ditches were visible to appreciate the overall network or some areas comprise drainage ditches rather than a water meadow. Many of the ditches appear to be levelled or filled in on recent aerial photographs taken in 2010. {Source Works 4249, 7270, 10250 & 13085.}	Medieval	35909	46049
89446	14911	U-shaped features at Twigworth Fields	Record	Re-cut of Twigworth Fields ditch alignment bounding Court Farm land to the south. Five undefined U-shape features, some possibly natural sand-loam filled undulations, cut Jurassic gravel levels, recorded along length of E-W field ditch.	Unknown	35638	12815
89447	14909	Trumpet mount find, Six Acres Field, adj Hatherley Court	Record	A Celtic triskele trumpet mount found in a field east of Six Acres field, adjacent to Hatherley Court moat, by metal detector.	Prehistoric	35639	12813
89677	20469	1797 'Cartwheel Penny' of George III found at Pennels Farm House, Sandhurst.	Record	1797 'Cartwheel penny' of George III found at Pennels Farm House, Sandhurst {Source Work 553.}	Modern	34748	18086
89678	20471	Post medieval objects found at 'Ladycroft', Sandhurst.	Record	Fragments of post medieval glass, roof tile and pottery (late 18th century Staffordshire and Bristol black glazed kitchen ware) found at 'Ladycroft', Sandhurst {Source Work 553.}	Post-Medieval to Modern	34749	18088
91858	27513	A Roman coin found to the north of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester, which was recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2004.	Record	2004 - A Roman coin found to the north of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester, was recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in June 2004.	Roman	38739	24067
94203	8801	Down Hatherley Medieval Settlement	Record	Down Hatherley appears in 1086 Domesday Book {3} as "Athelai" meaning "hawthorn clearing". More d	Early Medieval	42204	7414
96039	48449	Silver-gilt posy finger ring with a thick D-shape cross-section hoop from Sandhurst.	Record	"Silver-gilt posy finger ring with a thick D-shape cross-section hoop. The flat inner hoop is engraved with the inscription * MY x TRVST x IS x IN x GOD. The outside curved edge is undecorated silver. The inside of the hoop is gilded. Discussion: A similar example is recorded on the British museum database 1961,1202.149 which has the inscription '* GEVE * GOD * THE * PRAYSE *' is dated to the 16th to 17th century. Another example recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (database reference: DUR-9F0AB6, Treasure number: 2014 T795) has the inscription LOVE + GOD + ABOVE + ALL and is dated to the 16th to 17th century. The style of the upper-case lettering on this finger-ring is also consistent with a 16th to 17th century date." {Quoted from Source Work 7987.}	Post-Medieval	42398	46320
99327	8090	The Roman Road between Birmingham and Gloucester, was almost ploughed level by 1957. Ditched perpendicular to the flanking ditches are also visible, suggesting a junction, Twynning.	Record	Margary's RR180: Birmingham to Gloucester "It seems clear that a direct road to Gloucester through Droitwich and Worcester branched from Ryknild Street to the south of Birmingham, near the alignment angle at Selly Park... From the old farm of Stratford [Worcestershire] to Tewkesbury the straight alignments of the road, often well-raised by 2-3 feet, are very typical and seem designed to follow the high ground in the narrowing space between the Severn and Avon. After Tewkesbury the road is quite clearly an adapted ridgeway from much of its course, which is cleverly designed to follow a very narrow ridge of high land, and it comes into Gloucester through the site of an earlier camp at Kingsholme where it connected with the road from the east, Ermin Street. At Longford	Roman	45297	6704

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				<p>on this road, just before reaching the city, some traces of the earlier paving were formerly noted." {Source Work 154.}</p> <p>This Roman road (Margary's RR 180) was important, since it linked the major military establishments of Gloucester and Droitwich, although its route through Tewkesbury is uncertain. The Avon crossing may have been north of Stanchard Pit though the site of King John's Bridge (HER 451) cannot be discounted. The road's route immediately south of the town is uncertain too, though the tongue of marl represented by the 50 foot (15m) contour, thrusting directly towards Oldbury, can now be seen as a likely line. {Source Works 163 and 862.}</p> <p>NB/ The digitised line of this Roman road on Gloucestershire County Council's GIS is extremely tentative, as it has been taken mainly from Margary's map {Source Work 154.} and the Ordnance Survey's Map of Roman Britain {Source Work 3121.}, both of which are very small scale.</p> <p>Parallel linear cropmarks visible on National Monuments Record aerial photograph (ap) {Source Work 2910.}. They are aligned roughly north-south and are visible for c.220m and possibly represent a trackway (double ditched) although features continue alignment of present field pattern & could well be of recent date. Rectilinear features to the west of the trackway are indistinct, possibly old field boundaries. Severn Trent APs show only the northern 150m of trackway. Initially thought to be medieval in date, now considered part of the Roman road. {Pers Comm S. Brown.}</p> <p>Hare Lane, formerly Herestrete, is from old English meaning military road, highway. Hare Lane is located to the northwest of the north gate of Gloucester. {Source Work 3075, 3074, 107 and 12821: GCM 1552.}</p> <p>Visible as ditched on RAF APs</p>			
99328	43288	Route of the Government Pipelines and Storage System (GPSS) pipeline constructed in 1942.	Record	Route of the Government Pipelines and Storage System (GPSS) pipeline constructed in 1942. {Source Work 11614.}	Modern	45298	40430
101458	27932	A Second World War Royal Air Force camp is visible on historic aerial photographs. Located on a lane immediately south-east of Drymeadow Farm, this was a satellite accommodation camp for nearby RAF Innsworth. Drymeadow farm, Innsworth.	Record	<p>2005 - A series of huts were identified from the OS map base to the north of Drymeadow Lodge, Innsworth Lane. They are brick built on a concrete base with a single entrance and small windows. The associated shelters, one per hut, are built of concrete and semi-submerged below the present ground level with a possible small air vent. The huts (approximately 23 on the present OS map base) and shelters are between Drymeadow Lodge and Drymeadow Farm an area that was wooded during the first half of the C20. The huts may have been part of a dispersed accommodation site for either RAF Innsworth or RAF Staverton. They may have been re-used as a Pow camp after the war to house German prisoners returned to Britain from the USA and Canada. {Source Work 484.}</p> <p>2015 - Severn Vale NMP Project.</p> <p>A Second World War Royal Air Force camp is visible on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located on a lane immediately north-west of Little Innsworth Farm on Innsworth Lane and centred on SO 85092 21319, this camp has an area of about 34,376 square metres and was a satellite camp for nearby RAF Innsworth. Rectangular military huts about 20 x 5.5 metres are scattered irregularly along a single access road and adjacent hedgelines. This is likely to have been an accommodation site. Aerial photographs taken in 1959 show that many of the camp's buildings have been demolished, with just the concrete hut platforms visible. However, some huts remained upstanding. Aerial photographs taken in 1959 show the camp is in a state of abandonment, though the camp layout is still clearly marked out on Ordnance Survey maps dated to 1971. The camp is now covered in encroaching woodland, though some of the huts are still visible in aerial photographs taken in 2010 and at least one air raid shelter also remains apparently intact</p>	Modern	32406	24498

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101495	5905	Route of the 1726 Hereford and Gloucester Turnpike	Record	A minor road is signposted to Clifford's Mesme, the old (turnpike) road can be seen forking diagonally to the right as a grassy track, which emerges after 100yds at Dursley Cross House, formerly the Dursley Cross Inn. The base of the original Dursley Cross (SMR 5186) still survives in front of the house though concealed by grass. A footpath continues the line of the old road to Cross Farm where it joined the modern road {Source work 79.} 1841 This road had fallen out of use by 1841 as its line is not marked on the rectified 6" scale copy of the Longhope tithe map {pers comm Hoyle J} At this time the line of the road was under orchard {Source work 6634.} 1880-2001 The line of the road is marked as a footpath on 1st, 2nd and 3rd OS County Series 25" maps and on the OS Raster 1:10,000 scale maps . During these periods the line of the road was under orchard {Source works 5134, 5136, 5138 & 6635.}	Post-Medieval	46775	4533
101770	4469	Civil War Battery?- Maisemore Court	Record	Parcel of ridge & furrow bounded by substantial earthwork banks and overlain (?) by small rectangular feature at SO81482182 (see SMR 4469). Traces of ridge & furrow visible in orchard to S of Maisemore Court & linear channels N of church & E of farm buildings.{1} The E linear channel is probably associated with drainage into the Severn (W channel). No clear indication of settlement although there is an area of surface irregularities at SO814552174 C & a possible hollow way to the W at SO815216.{pers comm S Brown} Site classified by St Joseph as a DMV although the regularity of the earthworks suggest a Civil War battery (SMR 4469) {3} Area visible on RAF APs {5} traces of earthworks only-poor prints {6} area N of Maisemore Court-masked	Post-Medieval	59861	3102
101832	4464	Moat-Bengrove Farm	Record	<p>1898 - G A Cardew noted that the moat had been much altered. "The northern trench has been prolonged to make a pond, and all other faces filled in; but the western face can still be traced. They were 50 to 60 yards long. The old house was pulled down some years ago. The platform was slightly raised." Cardew suggested that Bengrove Farm moat could be one of a number of moats sharing a common purpose, which he saw as standing in close relation to one another, close to rivers or brooks in the Severn Vale and "ancient trackways", commanding lines of communication and lying " close up to and under the very foot of the hills, the border land or marches of the vale". Cardew also suggested that "every moated fort at the foot of the hills is a counter-point to Romano-British and British forts on the hills" and put forward an idea that these moats "played a part in the Roman story of our country, and were often found useful by the invading Saxon." {Source Work 2723}</p> <p>1968 - N arm of moat prolonged to make a pond & the other sides filled in-although the W face can still be traced The old house which stood on a slightly raised platform had been pulled down some years previously. {Source Work 862.}</p> <p>1969 - Waterfilled NE arm of moat with extension to the N for the pond are together c90m long. A slight depression indicates the line of the NW arm. Present owner stated that indications of the other arms could be seen until c1946 when improvements to the farm caused them to be filled up & built over. {Source Work 862.}</p> <p>NE arm of moat visible on 1946 RAF APs {Source Works 863 and 1889} tree lined within orchard. No sign of moat in area to W which is under arable/buildings.{8}</p> <p>Site visited by J. Issac May 1995. Further information in site file SMR 13988.</p> <p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below: Moat (NR) (1) The northern trench of the moat has been prolonged to make a pond, and the other sides, which must have measured 50 to 60 yards in length have been filled in, though the western face can still be traced. The old house, which stood upon the slightly raised platform had been pulled down some years previously. (2) The extant remains consist of the waterfilled NE arm of the moat with the extension to the north for the pond, together about 90 metres long, and a slight depression indicating the line of the NW arm. According to the present owner indications of the other arms could be seen until about 1946 when improvements to the farm caused them to be filled up and built over. Published 1:2500 survey revised. (3) The moat described above (Sources 1-3) was viewed on aerial photographs as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Only the eastern arm, which is currently water filled was visible though obscured by tree canopies. A moat is marked on the Tithe map of 1839, which depicts a square moat; the current extended eastern arm is on the northeast side. A</p>	Medieval	63377	3097

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				building or two is also depicted in the centre of the moated island. The moat was not marked on the 1st edition OS map (1884) and may have largely been filled in by then. (4-6)			
101840	50466	Post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible as an earthwork located at Coombe Bottom in the parish of Sandhurst.	Record	Further mapping of blocks of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow and areas of extensive drainage within the parish of Sandhurst and were mapped as part of the above project (Sources 1-2). The ridge and furrow appear to be a mixture of later post-medieval straight and narrow cultivation and earlier medieval curving ridge and furrow. Some of the ridge and furrow is within old orchards and may be either re-using earlier cultivation or the ridges and furrows may be created for the orchards. Associated plough headlands, drainage ditches and field boundaries were also mapped and record. Most of the ridge and furrow recorded appears to be levelled on recent aerial photographs, though some may retain some height. (3-6) {Source Work 4249.}	Medieval	69829	49235
101944	50012	Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.	Record	<p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below:</p> <p>Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in the parish of Down Hatherley and centred on SO 86543 22816, the ridge and furrow blocks mostly represent the enclosure (c. 1807) of the medieval open field system, though the narrow width and straightness of a few blocks of ridge and furrow suggest they are steam ploughed rig dating from the 19th century. Aerial photographs taken in 2010 and remote sensing data gathered in 2012 indicate that many of the ridge and furrow earthworks have been plough levelled, though some blocks located north and south of Down Hatherley Lane, around Down Hatherley village, remain extant. (1-8). {Quoted from Source Work 4249.}</p> <p>2019 - SUMO Geophysics Ltd were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development at Hatherley Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire. Very weak linear trends in the data appear to correspond to ridge and furrow cultivation patterns visible on satellite imagery. A stronger linear anomaly, on a similar alignment, might indicate a ditch / drain, service cable or even a plastic pipe (buried in a magnetically enhanced trench fill). {Source Work 15791.}</p> <p>2019 - Archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Down Hatherley Lane, Twigworth. The work consisted of six trenches and targeted on a slight linear and discrete anomalies identified in a previous geophysical survey. These were identified as the traces of ridge and furrow, and traces of burnt material and iron in the topsoil. {Source Work 15845.}</p> <p>2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material</p>	Medieval	51720	48724
102012	50197	Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow in the parish of Innsworth, Gloucestershire.	Record	2018 - This area of ridge and furrow was previously recorded within a record in the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. The area of ridge and furrow as recorded by Historic England was far larger and included areas already assigned numbers within the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, with which this record has been cross-referenced. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below:	Medieval	58243	48927
103692	50310	Medieval and/or post-medieval water meadow is visible on aerial photographs, lying on the east side of the River Severn in Sandhurst parish.	Record	Medieval and/or post-medieval water meadow is visible on aerial photographs, lying on the east side of the River Severn in Sandhurst parish.	Medieval	135427	49048
105234	47698	20th Century Royal Air Force base at Innsworth.	Record	A 20th century Royal Air Force Base is visible on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located on Innsworth Lane and centred on SO 86553 21646, Royal Air Force Innsworth opened in 1940 and served as a training base (No 7 School of Technical Training) and then also No. 2 WAAF Depot, with over 5000 personnel by war's end. The RAF base then went through more military incarnations until it finally closed in March 2008. The RAF base	Modern	30342	44672

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				has an area of about 673,331 square metres and is mapped on the 1971 dated 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map. By that time, however, many of the Second World War buildings and earth-covered air raid shelters had been demolished and levelled. Only these unrecorded buildings and structures have been mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Aerial photographs taken in 2010 show that some of the original wooden wartime buildings on the east side of the camp, along with four large hangar buildings, remain in use. The camp is now the location of Imjin Barracks, the headquarters of a multi-national military force. {Source Work 4249, 6880, 7823,13085 & 13428.}			
57822	20489	A late post-medieval carved bone handle (probably from a 'pap scoop'), a modern button and an undiagnostic bead from Riverside House, Maisemore.		A late post-medieval carved bone handle (probably from a 'pap scoop'), a modern alloy button and an undiagnostic bead found at Riverside House, Maisemore {Source Work 553.}	Medieval	3121	18095

11.5 NON-DESIGNATED HER EVENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE EDGES OF THE PDA

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
55651	7602	Cropmark	Event	2020 - Evaluation undertaken at Innsworth Areas 5 and 6, Innsworth. No features were identified during the source of this work that would explain the appearance of a cropmark on the site. {Source Work 17148.}	Unknown	1012	6216
56294	50796	Medieval and post medieval ridge & furrow and associated field boundaries recorded during, Area 1 excavation, Twigworth, Gloucester.	Event	<p>2019- Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation at Area 1, Twigworth, Gloucester, in February to March 2019. The site is situated immediately east of the possible course of the Gloucester to Tewkesbury Roman road and 100m north west of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement found in an earlier evaluation. The excavation uncovered a double ditched Roman trackway aligned north west to south east, at right angles to the putative Roman road. An inhumation burial was recorded alongside the northern ditch of the trackway. This produced no dating evidence but is likely to also belong to the Roman period. Several intercutting ditches recorded in the southern part of the site contained post medieval and modern material. The Roman trackway was truncated by a number of north east to south west aligned furrows which were recorded across the site.</p> <p>Medieval and post medieval field system- excavation also uncovered evidence for the medieval to post medieval agricultural use of the site, in the form of furrows and boundary ditches. Ditch group 67, aligned NE SW, corresponds with the approximate location of a field boundary on the 1799 Gloucester enclosure map (CgMs 2013). This feature was cut by further ditches (groups 62 and 63) that are likely to be of fairly recent date. {Source Work 16154.}</p>	Roman and Medieval	81617	49621
61391	30922	2005 - Geophysical survey of land at Innsworth. Three phases of activity recorded.	Event	2005 - A modern archaeological magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services University of Durham between 10/10/2005 and 04/11/2005 in connection with a proposal for residential development. 75 hectares of land was surveyed. Three separate foci of features pertaining to past settlement have been discovered, representing multi-phase occupation of the landscape. It is possible that a wide range of settlement dates is represented including prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval. Ring ditches, curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures and trackways have been detected in Areas 1 and 2. A complex palimpsest of rectilinear enclosures, ditches, trackways and pits has been found covering Areas 5, 6, 7 and 8. It appears that multiple phases of settlement are represented. A double-ditched enclosure is located in the northwest corner of Area 6, with possibly associated features found in Area 12. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation across the majority of the survey area indicate intensive agricultural exploitation of the landscape	Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval	6163	28896

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				from the medieval period until the present. Upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks are present in many areas also. {Source Work 9242.}			
61392	30932	2005-6 - Evaluation on land at Innsworth. Three foci of late Iron Age/early Roman activity recorded.	Event	2005-2006 - A modern archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology between 17/10/2005 and 16/01/2006 in connection with a proposed housing development. 188 trenches were excavated over an area of approximately 120 hectares. A double-ditched enclosure of late iron Age/early Roman date was located to the north of the evaluated area. Within the enclosure were shallow linear features and small pits/postholes, possibly evidence of structural remains. Within the central area of the evaluation area were large numbers of ditches, some inter-cutting, forming square and rectangular enclosures. The layout suggests a possible farmstead with large quantities of ceramic evidence dating to the late iron Age/early Roman period. Some features contained Roman material from the C2 to C4, suggesting that the site was in use for some time. leading away north-west from this area was a contemporary parallel ditch arrangement, very possibly a trackway/droeway. in the south-east corner of the evaluated area was an area of numerous inter-cutting ditches and discrete features including pits/postholes indicative of settlement. linear and curvilinear features were identified, and the ceramic evidence suggests a fairly long-lived area of activity. However, it seems likely that the main focus of this possible settlement activity lies beyond the eastern boundary of the evaluated area. Away from these concentrations were ditches typical of field systems from the late prehistoric through to the Roman period. Medieval plough furrows were revealed in areas across the site, together with a few post medieval features. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery under Accession Number 2005.332. {Source Work	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval	6164	28901
62141	53754	Farm buildings recorded during modern archaeological watching brief at the Steadings, Maisemore Court, Maisemore.	Event	1998 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on the site on 24th August, 16th September and 28th September 1998 in connection with the conversion of a Dutch barn and cart shed to offices. A stone wall of post-medieval date, probably from an earlier farm building and a spread of brick rubble which formed the foundation for the present barn were observed {Source Work 4940.}	Post-Medieval	20952	51465
62142	53755	Ridge and furrow recorded during a 1994 evaluation in advance of a churchyard extension at St Giles Church, Maisemore.	Event	1994 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by members of Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group during July 1994 in connection with a proposal to extend the churchyard. Two trenches and a test pit were excavated. Remnants of ridge and furrow were recorded. The site archive has been deposited at Gloucester City Museum {Source Work 6619}.	Medieval	14106	51468
63151	26690	A modern programme of archaeological works at Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst.	Event	2003-4 - Marches Archaeology undertook a programme of work at Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst between the May 2003 and March 2004. The work involved the observation and recording of four areas. Area 1 consisted of the excavation of a service trench in the area to the north and east of the previously identified moat, area 2 in the interior of Units 2 and 3 of the farm buildings and areas 3 and 4 close to the moat. None of the work encroached on the moated site itself. The report considers that the lack of medieval finds or features found suggests that none existed here, rather than that 19th century building work destroyed it. The work found no features or deposits which dated to earlier than the 19th century. One feature in area 4 was interpreted as a flagged road or yard surface. The report raised the possibility that this could be the footing of a wall running roughly north to south which may be the boundary shown on the 1801 map. However, the report comments that this seems unlikely due to the substantial width of this feature. A brick lined bottle well was found to the south of Unit 2 and a stone lined drain in Area 3. These date to the second half of the 19th century and were constructed with the courtyard complex. Animal burials were found in area 3 and again date to the later 19th century or 20th century	Modern	8631	23134
63523	20718	Desk-based assessment at Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst.	Event	2000 - A desk-based assessment was undertaken by Marches Archaeology at Bengrove Farm during May 2000. There are likely to be remains of medieval and post-medieval activity in the vicinity. the site currently consists of a courtyard of late C19 farm buildings, with a detached cart-shed and granary to the north-east. During the medieval period Bengrove was associated with the Manor of Coverden and was apparently its main centre. A medieval moat, shown on an estate map of 1801, formerly occupied the area to the north of	Medieval	8719	18274

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				the proposed development area. this map also shows buildings in the north-eastern part of the study area. A pronounced ridge and furrow field system survives directly south-east of the study area.			
63602	22251	Negative watching brief at Vina House, Tewkesbury Road, Twigworth.	Event	2003 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Foundations Archaeology on 26/05/2003 in connection with the construction of the new house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. {Source Work 7372.}	Negative	11248	20682
63657	21147	Desk based assessment and geophysical survey of the proposed Cattle Market Agricultural Centre, Innsworth.	Event	<p>2001 - An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants in connection with a proposal to develop the site. The assessment indicated that there is very little evidence for early colonisation in the area. There was activity in the Severn Valley during the later prehistoric period. During the Roman period, the area was apparently occupied by a landscape of villas, smaller farmsteads and field systems. There is relatively little evidence for activity during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Aerial photographs suggest that the area to the southwest of the proposed agricultural centre was used for arable agriculture. There is no evidence for the type of medieval land use within the proposed development area itself. No oblique aerial photographs of the site have been taken. No SMR records were recorded within the proposed area. The earliest map of the area is dated 1799 and shows a pattern of open fields. The first county series Ordnance Survey map c.1880 shows no buildings or structures within the area. Mineral extraction on the site has removed 25% of the area. The remaining lagoon has recently been backfilled with spoil (post 1988) (Source Work 6429).</p> <p>2001 - A geophysical survey was undertaken on two areas of the site by GSB Prospection between 12-29/11/2001. The scan of the available area revealed that the level of noise varied across the proposed development area. The area to the east of the tip was found to have increased background magnetic levels, while the area to the south of the tip was found to be exceptionally magnetically quiet. As a result of the scan two areas were chosen for detailed survey. These were both within the large field to the east of the refuse tip. The most northerly of these areas produced some ill-defined anomalies that may be archaeological in origin. The second area provided evidence for pit-type responses. However, the latter are within a general spread of ferrous type material buried at depth {Source Work 6587}.</p>	Uncertain outcome	8587	18850
64388	21395	Negative watching brief at Sunnyside, Sandhurst Lane, Sandhurst.	Event	2002 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on 16/04/2002 in connection with the construction of a garage. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. The site archive will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery under accession number 2002/10. {Source Work 6670}.	Negative	9314	19250
68478	36525	1994 evaluation in advance of a churchyard extension at St Giles Church, Maisemore.	Event	1994 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by members of Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group during July 1994 in connection with a proposal to extend the churchyard. Two trenches and a test pit were excavated. Remnants of ridge and furrow were recorded. The site archive has been deposited at Gloucester City Museum {Source Work 6619}.	Medieval	14106	33533
69902	30933	Late Iron Age/Early Roman double-ditched enclosure recorded during a 2005-6 evaluation excavation on land at Innsworth. Gullies, pits and postholes within may indicate possible structures.	Event	<p>2005 - A modern archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Service University of Durham between 19-22/12/2005. Three areas were surveyed covering approximately 9ha. The remains of palaeochannels have been detected in Area 1. Other features reflecting recent course-straightening of the stream along the northern boundary of Area 1 are also in evidence. Two possible ditches have been detected in Area 2, one of which may be the remains of a ring-ditch. A change in the magnetic texture between the northern and southern halves of Area 3 may reflect a change in soil conditions, possibly as a result of differing cultivation practices in the past, or it may be indicative of the presence of alluvial soils associated with the floodplain. {Source Work 9267.}</p> <p>2005-2006 - A double-ditched enclosure of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was recorded during a modern evaluation excavation. Two 'V' shaped ditches were recorded, the outer one had been recut by a single large 'U' shaped ditch. Within the enclosure were pits, postholes and gullies which may indicate possible structures. Pottery was mostly dated to the C1-C2. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum under Accession number 2005.332. {Source Work 9244.}</p> <p>2018/19 - Excavation over three areas on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury, carried out prior to</p>	Prehistoric and Roman	15057	28905

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				<p>development of the site.</p> <p>A post-excavation assessment and updated project design was produced in January 2020.</p> <p>Area 3 at the north of site further investigated an Iron Age farmstead, including a rectangular enclosure containing a square enclosure, which in turn surrounded a ring ditch, and a separate round house. See HER 30933.</p> <p>The work identified a large quantity of finds indicative of domestic settlement and environmental samples from the site contained waterlogged organic remains including those of plants, pollen and insects.</p> <p>A full excavation report is forthcoming.</p>			
69944	30934	Late Iron Age/Roman linear ditches or a trackway, mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Late Iron Age/Early Roman farmstead and trackway recorded during a modern evaluation excavation on land at Innsworth. Pottery continues into the C4 indicating	Event	<p>2005 - A series of Late Iron Age/Early Roman square and rectangular ditches indicating a probable farmstead were recorded during a modern evaluation excavation. A parallel ditched trackway or drove-way led away from the site. Pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the C4 was retrieved indicating that the site continued in use for a long time. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum under Accession Number 2005.332. {Source Work 9244.}</p> <p>2015 - Severn Vale NMP Project.</p> <p>Possible Late Iron Age/Roman linear ditches or a trackway are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in a field about 130 metres north-west of Innsworth House Farm and centred on SO 85749 21312, the cropmarks extend about 114 metres north-south and 37.5 metres east-west as mapped from the available aerial photographs. The cropmarks appear to be four linear ditch sections between 0.3 and 5.5 metres wide, converging and crossing in a N-S, NNW-SSE and NW-SE alignment and may represent evidence of a trackway. There is an association with Late Iron Age/Roman settlement at the location. The cropmark features are partially visible in aerial photographs taken in 2010. {Source Works 4249, 6880 & 7270.}</p> <p>2018/19 - Excavation over three areas on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury, carried out prior to development of the site.</p> <p>A post-excavation assessment and updated project design was produced in January 2020.</p> <p>Area 1 in the southwest of the site was targeted on an area of linear features including trackways, ditches and enclosures, which had been identified in earlier work on the site. Excavation suggested that these features were largely of Roman date, and also revealed wells and waterholes containing preserved organic remains including the wooden barrel lining of a well. See HER 30934.</p> <p>The work identified a large quantity of finds indicative of domestic settlement and environmental samples from the site contained waterlogged organic remains including those of plants, pollen and insects.</p> <p>A full excavation report is forthcoming.</p>	Prehistoric and Roman	15058	28906
69945	30937	Undated waterhole recorded during a modern evaluation excavation on land at Innsworth. Cut by a later Roman ditch.	Event	<p>2005-2006 - An undated waterhole was recorded during a modern evaluation excavation by Oxford Archaeology. It was cut by a Roman ditch but contained no dating material. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum under Accession Number 2005.332. {Source Work 9244.}</p> <p>2015 - Severn Vale NMP Project.</p> <p>A complex of possibly Roman linear and curvilinear ditches, an enclosure and/or trackway are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in two fields at the corner of Innsworth Lane and Frog Furlong Lane and centred on SO 86125 21362, the cropmarks extend about 466 metres north-south and 184 metres east-west as mapped from the available aerial photographs. The Nmp study has confirmed that the Roman ditch extends away from the undated watering hole. {Source Works 4249,10261,13085,13130 & 13133.}</p>	Roman	15059	28913

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				<p>2018/19 - Excavation over three areas on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury, carried out prior to development of the site.</p> <p>A post-excavation assessment and updated project design was produced in January 2020.</p> <p>Area 2 lay in the southeast of the site and targeted a complex of linear and curvilinear features identified in an earlier evaluation. Excavation confirmed their interpretation as field ditches of Roman in date and also identified a late Iron-Age to early Roman roundhouse. See HER 30935 and 30937.</p> <p>The work identified a large quantity of finds indicative of domestic settlement and environmental samples from the site contained waterlogged organic remains including those of plants, pollen and insects.</p> <p>A full excavation report is forthcoming</p>			
70238	29696	2007 - Negative evaluation at Maisemore Court, Maisemore.	Event	2007 - A modern archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on 04/10/2007 in connection with the construction of a new dwelling. Three trenches were excavated. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum. {Source Work 9092.}	Negative	14093	27612
74004	14910	Roman ditches and finds have been identified during a watching brief in 1992 at Twigworth Fields, Twigworth.	Event	<p>1992 - A watching brief was carried out on a sewer trench running across and along the A38 Tewkesbury Road in 1992 by Gloucester Archaeological Unit. Part of a N-S U-shaped ditch alignment and T junction with a similar ditch extending east towards A38 was recorded beneath an unadopted lane or trackway extending west to cottage within Twigworth Fields.</p> <p>Finds from the ditches include early Severn Valley potsherds, heat fractured? pebbles (pot boilers) and possibly fragments. The ditch alignment lay first beyond and possibly respects the modern enclosed boundaries of land and cottages, extending N along the west side of the A38 from Little Vina Cottage. {Source Work 10655.}</p>	Prehistoric	20072	12814
75051	32295	2005 - Geophysical survey on land at Innsworth. Phase II.	Event	2005 - A modern archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Service University of Durham between 19-22/12/2005. Three areas were surveyed covering approximately 9ha. The remains of palaeochannels have been detected in Area 1. Other features reflecting recent course-straightening of the stream along the northern boundary of Area 1 are also in evidence. Two possible ditches have been detected in Area 2, one of which may be the remains of a ring-ditch. A change in the magnetic texture between the northern and southern halves of Area 3 may reflect a change in soil conditions, possibly as a result of differing cultivation practices in the past, or it may be indicative of the presence of alluvial soils associated with the floodplain. {Source Work 9267.}	unknown	20128	29072
75271	28138	2005 - Watching brief at Paddock House, Maisemore, containing no features or deposits of archaeological significance.	Event	2005 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology & Planning Solutions on 24/10/2005 in connection with the construction of an extension to the property. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. The site archive will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery. {Source Work 8394.}	Negative	20705	24764
76565	40931	1992 - A watching brief carried out on a sewer trench in the area of 'Twigworth Fields', across and along the A38 Tewkesbury Road, Twigworth by Gloucester Archaeological Unit. The work identified ditches containing Severn valley ware.	Event	1992 - A watching brief carried out on a sewer trench in the area of 'Twigworth Fields', across and along the A38 Tewkesbury Road, Twigworth, by Gloucester Archaeological Unit. Part of a N-S U-shaped ditch alignment and T junction with a similar ditch extending east towards the A38 was recorded beneath an unadopted lane or trackway extending west to cottages within Twigworth Fields.	Unknown	22760	37985
77430	20235	1998 - Archaeological watching brief at the Steadings, Maisemore Court, Maisemore.	Event	1998 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on the site on 24th August 16th September and 28th September 1998 in connection with the conversion of a Dutch barn and cart shed to offices. A stone wall of post-medieval date, probably from an	Post-Medieval	20952	17905

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				earlier farm building and a spread of brick rubble which formed the foundation for the present barn were observed {Source Work 4940.}			
78119	47511	2014 evaluation at Hatherley Manor Hotel, Down Hatherley.	Event	2014 In June 2014, Benchmark Archaeology undertook an evaluation on land at Hatherley Manor Hotel, Down Hatherley Lane, Down Hatherley. The trial-trenching did not identify any medieval or earlier features or deposits but did identify a number of features relating to an earlier phase of the existing walled garden (suggested by mapping of 1807 and visible construction breaks) that dates to the 19th Century. {Source Work 12698.}	Negative	27440	44363
78403	45419	2013 evaluation at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth.	Event	2013 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2013 at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth. Seven trenches were excavated revealing a series of predominantly east/west-aligned ditches, several of which yielded Romano-British pottery, within the southern and eastern part of the site. These features, identifying a previously unrecorded area of Romano-British activity, were masked by later ridge and furrow cultivation and consequently were not identified during a preceding geophysical survey. Evidence of medieval and/or later ridge and furrow was also identified throughout the site. Modern land drains were noted and an area of disturbance within the north-eastern part of the site that was infilled with modern dump deposits {Source Work 12305.}	Roman and Medieval	27450	42189
78404	45420	Roman ditches and gullies from the 2013 evaluation at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth.	Event	2013 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2013 at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth. Seven trenches were excavated revealing a series of predominantly east/west-aligned ditches, several of which yielded Romano-British pottery, within the southern and eastern part of the site. These features, identifying a previously unrecorded area of Romano-British activity, were masked by later ridge and furrow cultivation and consequently were not identified during a preceding geophysical survey. Evidence of medieval and/or later ridge and furrow was also identified throughout the site. Modern land drains were noted and an area of disturbance within the north-eastern part of the site that was infilled with modern dump deposits. {Source Work 12305.}		27451	42190
78964	27039	2004 - Geophysical survey on land at Longford, near Gloucester. A large rectilinear enclosure with smaller adjoining enclosures and ridge and furrow detected.	Event	2004 - An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services University of Durham on behalf of CgMs on 16-27/05/2004 in connection with proposed residential development. Fluxgate gradiometer survey was used. A number of ditched features were detected, comprising a large rectilinear enclosure with smaller adjoining rectilinear features. The date of these features is uncertain, but they are likely to have origins in the late prehistoric/Romano-British period. Areas of former ridge and furrow cultivation were detected as well as former field boundaries. {Source Work 7845.}	Prehistoric and Roman	23210	23536
79545	43020	2007 - A dendrochronological survey was carried out at Base Lane Cottage, Sandhurst, by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in 2007. The building could not be dated.	Event	2007 - A dendrochronological survey was carried out at Base Lane Cottage, Sandhurst, by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in 2007. The building could not be dated. {Source Work 11472.}	Post-Medieval	24937	40144
82322	44817	2013 magnetometer survey at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth.	Event	2013 A magnetometer survey of 2.5ha of land at Yew Tree Farm in Twigworth located a number of weakly positive linear and curvilinear anomalies of uncertain origin. It is possible that many of these in the northern part of the site are associated with modern ground disturbance. The southern part of the site contains extant ridge and furrow, and the ridges are visible within the magnetic data as positive linear responses. In the northern part of the site the ridge and furrow has been removed and very strongly magnetic material has been used within the ground make-up. {Source Work 12125.}	Unknown	28907	41563
82463	44737	2013 desk-based assessment by CGMS of land at Twigworth, Gloucestershire.	Event	2013 The desk-based assessment established that there are former Medieval/Post-Medieval cultivation remains, a trackway, and an enclosure cropmark of uncertain, but possibly Prehistoric/Roman, date. Beyond these assets it was concluded that there was a moderate to high potential for the presence of buried heritage assets with archaeological interest dating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval/Post Medieval periods. It was also acknowledged that the previous lack of field investigation within the majority of the study site and the potential masking effect on any earlier activity resulting from later Medieval/Post-Medieval cultivation meant that there was a potential for further archaeological deposits to be present. {Source Work 12114.}	DBA	28288	41489

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
83313	46142	Geophysical survey of land at Twigworth. Settlement enclosures were identified.	Event	2013 - An archaeological magnetometer survey was undertaken by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. The survey has produced clear evidence for a group of enclosures and related features indicating a settlement site in the centre of field 1, but there is no evidence for any other comparable findings elsewhere within the survey area. Findings of potential archaeological relevance from the remainder of the survey are limited to a few is pit-like features, and occasional traces of ridge and furrow cultivation {Source Work 12412.}	Medieval	27988	42933
84797	47939	2015 negative watching brief at St Giles Parish Church, Maisemore.	Event	2015 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire Archaeology during April 2015 in connection with groundwork to install a wheelchair ramp in the south porch of St Giles' Church, Maisemore. No features of archaeological significance were recorded during the works. Finds included building material probably related to the former church which was demolished in the C19 and disarticulated human bone {Source Work 13161.}	modern	31101	45419
85078	44805	2012 desk-based assessment of land at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth.	Event	2012 In addition to Yew Tree Farm dating to the 18th century but heavily remodelled, the site also contains significant areas of well-preserved ridge and furrow up to 0.75m high. While there was no evidence of buried archaeological features it was concluded that the presence of medieval and later plough soils may mask unrecorded archaeological remains. {Source Work 12132.}	Medieval and Post-Medieval	33502	41579
85085	48004	2015 - Archaeological desk-based assessment, Walnut Farm, Tewkesbury Road, Norton.	Event	2015 - Archaeological and Planning Solutions were commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land (the Site) proposed for residential development at Walnut Farm, Tewkesbury Road, Norton in Gloucestershire. The Roman road which led northwards from Gloucester to Tewkesbury is located approximately 400m to the west of the Site and Roman occupation sites and features have been identified in archaeological investigations approximately 675m to the south and 1km to the north-east. The potential for archaeological features to be present within the Site cannot therefore be discounted. The Roman road which led northwards from Gloucester to Tewkesbury is located approximately 400m to the west of the Site and Roman occupation sites and features have been identified in archaeological investigations approximately 675m to the south and 1km to the north-east. The potential for archaeological features to be present within the Site cannot therefore be discounted. During the medieval period the Site lay within an open field system known as Inlands Field around the settlement of Norton. Ridge and furrow earthworks associated with this field system can be observed in fields F1 and F2 and the southern part of field F3 on aerial photographs dating from 1946 and these earthworks still survive in Field F1. The existing field boundary enclosing fields F1 and F2 was created when the Site was enclosed around 1807. Because of the presence of archaeological sites of Roman date within the vicinity the possibility of associated buried archaeology existing within the Site cannot be ruled out. Because of this a geophysical survey of the Site has been requested by the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeologist in order to help determine whether significant archaeological remains are present. {Source Work 13277.}	Roman	33829	45545
87391	27915	An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Innsworth.	Event	2005 - CgMs were commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Innsworth centred on SO 852 212. The site lies at about 10 metres AOD and covers approximately 120 hectares. No scheduled monuments or other sites with statutory designations lie within or near the site. A number of hedgerows qualify as important. The study suggested that the site has low/no potential for settlement or important archaeological remains. Undated cropmarks are recorded within the eastern part of the study site, but the report considers that there is low/no potential for "significant artefactual evidence of prehistoric date". Roman activity was found near Longford which is southwest of the study site but there appears to be no similar evidence within the site. A localised part of the site near Drymeadow farm has a moderate potential for medieval remains. Structures from World War II survive nearby to the site. The report considers that "field evaluation is required to clarify the extent, date and condition of archaeological resources within parts of the study site	DBA	32405	24476

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
87392	52712	Drymeadow WW2 Camp, Former RAF Innsworth, Gloucestershire. Historic Building Investigation and Recording	Event	2020 "Oxford Archaeology has undertaken historic building recording works at a former Second World War military camp near Drymeadow Farm in Innsworth, Gloucestershire prior to the removal of the buildings as part of the major Taylor Wimpey Whittle Gardens redevelopment. The buildings are not listed but they are of some local heritage interest having together formed one of a number of accommodation camps associated with the nearby RAF Innsworth. RAF Innsworth was principally used by the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Fifteen structures from the camp survive and remain partially visible while another two are thought to survive but are totally obscured by vegetation. The structures can be divided into three distinct types: surface air raid shelters constructed from prefabricated concrete panels; brick ablution blocks; and further similar brick huts which incorporated sleeping accommodation and WCs. The buildings are of limited conventional heritage significance, but they are the type of structure which was constructed in huge numbers but is very rarely recorded prior to demolition. The recording will help in developing a wider typology of such buildings constructed at camps throughout the country." {Quoted from Source Work 17141.}	WWII	32406	51767
87549	46143	Evaluation on land at Twigworth. Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosures and field system recorded.	Event	2013 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2013 on land at Twigworth, Gloucester. Sixty-six trenches were excavated. The earliest datable features encountered consisted of a complex of Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditched circular and rectangular enclosures, many of which correlated with cropmarks identified during preceding aerial photographic analysis and with anomalies noted during geophysical survey. Pits, a posthole and a central eroded area within one ditched enclosure, together with abundant artefactual remains, suggest a settlement focus whilst the identification of outlying Roman ditches suggests an associated field system. Evidence of medieval and/or later agricultural practice was identified throughout the site in the form of predominantly north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east-aligned plough furrows and associated post-medieval/early modern land drains. Several undated features were also noted	Roman	33712	42934
88722	50296	Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow lying in the west of the parish of Norton, Gloucestershire.	Event	Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow lying in the west of the parish of Norton, Gloucestershire. 2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below: A small area of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow and extensive drainage is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs around Norton Hill in the parish of Norton and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The ridge and furrow appear to be a mixture of later post-medieval straight and narrow cultivation and earlier medieval curving ridge and furrow. Some of the ridge and furrow is within old orchards and may be either re-using earlier cultivation or the ridges and furrows may be created for the orchards. All of the ridge and furrow recorded appears to be levelled on recent aerial photographs taken in 2010, though some may retain some height. (1-3) Contiguous blocks of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on historic aerial photographs as earthworks and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in Norton parish and centred on SO 85971 24491, remote sensing data gathered in 2012 suggest that many of the ridge and furrow blocks have been plough levelled by continued cultivation in the latter half of the 20th century. Aerial photographs taken in 2010 show that many of the blocks are now visible as cropmarks. (9-16) Further mapping as part of the same NMP project as above (Source 1-3) was carried out in the northeastern half of the parish within the Ordnance Survey map sheet SO82NE. The ridge and furrow were concentrated to the east of Court Farm at SO 85151 25174. The large blank area northeast of Norton, along the River Chelt, with no ridge and furrow, but extensive drainage ditches, matches an area of the meadow land marked on a	Medieval	62419	49034

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				<p>map from 1804. Associated drainage ditches, particularly in the meadow land where it is extensive and field boundaries were also mapped and recorded. Most of the ridge and furrow was plough levelled and much denuded on recent aerial photographs taken in 2007, though some blocks may still retain some height. (4-6)</p> <p>More ridge and furrow were mapped and recorded in southwestern part of the parish around Bishops Norton in map sheet SO82SW. Only a small percentage remains visible as earthworks on recent aerial photographs and lidar imagery. (1, 4, 7-8) {Quoted from Source Work 4249.}</p> <p>2018 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land at Walnut Farm, Norton, by Worcestershire Archaeology between 6th and 9th August 2018. (NGR SO 85346 23771). Furrows, the remains of medieval strip agriculture were present in four of the trenches and contained pottery sherds ranging from medieval to the 19th century. No evidence of any other archaeological activity was identified during the evaluation {Source Work 15328.}</p>			
90201	30935	A complex of possibly Roman linear and curvilinear ditches, an enclosure and/or trackway, mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Roman settlement activity indicated by inter-cutting ditches, pits, postholes, linear and curvilinear features during	Event	<p>2005-2006 - An area of Roman settlement activity was recorded during a modern evaluation excavation. A series of inter-cutting ditches, pits, postholes, linear and curvilinear features were identified. The main focus of the settlement is not thought to be within the evaluation area but somewhere to the southeast. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery under Accession Number 2005.332. {Source Work 9244.}</p> <p>2015 - Severn Vale NMP Project.</p> <p>A complex of possibly Roman linear and curvilinear ditches, an enclosure and/or trackway are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in two fields at the corner of Innsworth Lane and Frog Furlong Lane and centred on SO 86125 21362, the cropmarks extend about 466 metres north-south, and 184 metres east-west as mapped from the available aerial photographs. The cropmarks are something of a palimpsest and in some places fragmentary but do suggest two phases: one phase represented by linear features and ditches that share a general SW-NE orientation: the second phase by more curvilinear and amorphous features with a focus in the bottom half of the cropmark complex, centred on SO 86125 21362, where there is a possible subcircular enclosure. The features are partially visible in aerial photographs taken in 2010 where the fields remain under cultivation. {Source Works 4249,10261,13085,13130 & 13133.}</p> <p>2018/19 - Excavation over three areas on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury, carried out prior to development of the site.</p> <p>A post-excavation assessment and updated project design was produced in January 2020.</p> <p>Area 2 lay in the southeast of the site and targeted a complex of linear and curvilinear features identified in an earlier evaluation. Excavation confirmed their interpretation as field ditches of Roman in date and also identified a late Iron-Age to early Roman roundhouse. See HER 30935 and 30937.</p> <p>The work identified a large quantity of finds indicative of domestic settlement and environmental samples from the site contained waterlogged organic remains including those of plants, pollen and insects.</p> <p>A full excavation report is forthcoming</p>	Roman	34513	28908
94214	48283	2016 geophysical survey of land at Twigworth.	Event	<p>2016 The survey provided strong evidence for archaeological activity, in the form of an apparent enclosure system. It was not possible to fully define the eastern extents of this due to the presence of strong magnetic anomalies in the north-east of the site, associated with modern near-surface magnetic material and strong</p>	medieval	42263	46073

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				responses associated with metal barriers that surround some trees and saplings. Responses associated with the current ploughing regime and with a possible regime of ridge and furrow were also identified and there were a number of anomalies within, or adjacent to, the apparent enclosure system that have alignments similar to the agricultural regimes. It cannot be determined with certainty if these are caused by archaeological features, such as trackways or additional enclosures or sub-divisions, or if they are related to the agricultural activity. {Source Work 13814.}			
94979	48743	2016 two phase evaluation on land at Twigworth.	Event	<p>2016 - A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during February and August 2016 prior to the residential development of two fields at Twigworth. The c. 4.3 ha site comprises an arable field and a former orchard associated with Chestnut Tree Farm, located to the east of the A38, approximately 4 km north of Gloucester City centre.</p> <p>Phase 1 of the evaluation took place in February 2016 and involved excavation of seven trenches within the arable field. Anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey were targeted revealing Romano-British cut features which are likely to be associated with a settlement in the immediate vicinity, including two inhumations and possible cremation deposits. The features were concentrated at the north-eastern end of the field and clearly extended into the adjoining orchard,</p> <p>Phase 2 of the evaluation took place from the 8th to 14th August 2016 and comprised the excavation of two trial trenches along the route of a proposed roadway through the orchard field. Again geophysical anomalies were targeted, and the trenches revealed more linear features containing Romano-British ceramics and metalwork</p>	Roman	39654	46749
95324	48744	Romano-British settlement and mixed-rite cemetery on land at Twigworth.	Event	2016 - A Romano-British settlement and mixed-rite cemetery were recorded during an evaluation on land at Twigworth by Wessex Archaeology. Nine trenches were excavated, and linear drainage and boundary ditches were recorded (one contained a C1 Hod Hill type brooch clasp) along with two inhumations (only one of which was excavated and was of an adult male aged between 45 and 55 years old) and cremated human bone fragments indicating a mixed-rite cemetery. A trackway with finds including pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, iron objects which had been trampled into the surface of the feature was also recorded. A rubbish pit containing pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, worked stone, iron nails and iron hobnails was recorded in Trench 9. The site archive will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum under Accession Number GLRCM 2016.4 {Source Work 14292.}	Roman	39577	46750
96774	48715	2016 desk-based assessment on land at Twigworth.	Event	The site can be considered likely to have a potential for the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Areas of settlement and agricultural activity have been identified around the study site, particularly to the south and southeast, and also to the northeast. The site can be considered likely to have an archaeological potential for agricultural activity dating to the Medieval period. The site has remained agricultural land throughout its documented history, with attendant post-depositional impacts to archaeological deposits from farming, particularly ploughing, together with the planting, cultivation and subsequent removal of areas of orchard. Proposals include the residential development of the study site, including the creation and maintenance of open space {Source Work 14269.}	DBA	41976	46710
97480	36521	Watching brief on a drainage improvement scheme at the Church of St. Lawrence, Sandhurst.	Event	1995 - An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service between May 30th and June 5th, 1995. The excavation of drainage trenches was observed. Two tombs dating to the C18 and C19 were partially revealed. Some early and late medieval pottery sherds were recovered. Five trenches were excavated. The C18 tomb was located in trench 2 and was constructed of red brick. It belonged to a Mary Hopkins who died in 1767. The C19 tomb was located in trench 3 it was constructed from red brick and capped by a large slab of lias limestone. This tomb belonged to an Edward Hopkinson who died in 1869. The capping appeared to have been carved and may have been a reused tombstone. The letters L, O and either M or W were discernible only. Trench 4 revealed one sherd of C12	Post-Medieval	43313	33409

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				Malvernian ware and from trench 5 one sherd of later medieval pottery was retrieved. Some structural remains possibly from the rebuilding of the church were noted from trench 4 {Source Works 2869 and 4575}.			
98634	49436	2017 magnetometer survey of land west of Church Road, Maisemore.	Event	2017 - A magnetometer survey was carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd on land to the west of Church Road, Maisemore. The results indicated the presence of a group of discrete positive responses in the central western part of the site that may relate to cut, pit-like features. Elsewhere, positive and negative linear and discrete positive responses were weak and poorly defined. Other anomalies related to modern disturbance associated with services and dumped magnetic debris. {Source Work 14821.}	Unknown	46218	47598
98874	49455	1964 excavations at Six Acre Field, Down Hatherley.	Event	<p>1964 - A Roman building site was discovered within six-acre field in 1964. The unpublished trial trenches were dug by local enthusiasts. This site has since been erroneously reinterpreted as a Roman Road.</p> <p>The site is identified with a large flat east-west platform approximately 20m by 40m long, bounded by ridge and furrow plough land located in the eastern part of the field. In September 1964 an 8m long trench was excavated along the platform. Part of a red sandstone flagged floor was exposed and finds included a box flue fragment and two sherds of Oxfordshire red ware dated to AD370-400.</p> <p>A larger trench was subsequently excavated, and a similar flagged floor was revealed. Radiating heat scorches were noted on the floor and no finds were recorded.</p> <p>A shallow adult supine burial, with head west, was found dug through a Roman floor level (also interpreted as a road) at approximately SO85602292. Both forearms and lower legs had been cut away by the plough. The left collar bone was noticeably depressed, assumed to be the result of the habitual carrying of a heavy load over the shoulder. No grave goods were recovered but other human bones were found including a femur. O'Neill interpreted it thus 'This is the site of a Roman Villa, in which a Saxon soldier was buried. The robbed building stone was probably used for the adjacent Saxon Down Hatherley Manor'. {Source unknown - see 5603.}</p>	Roman- Early Medieval	46231	47624
99656	49281	2017 desk-based assessment of land off Tewkesbury Road, Twigworth.	Event	<p>2017 "Previous archaeological evaluative works within the proposed development area have identified undesignated heritage assets. A geomagnetic survey in 2013 identified a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies in addition to copious evidence for the extant ridge and furrow present throughout the application site (HER44817). Follow-up trial trenching in the same year ascertained that the ridge and furrow was masking a number of Romano-British ditches (HER45419 & HER45420). In addition to archaeological evidence already identified within the application site, several foci of later Iron Age and Roman-British settlement have been located to the south of the development site (e.g. HER30922, HER30932 & HER46143). Further Romano-British settlement is also located a short distance to the north and north-east (e.g. HER48744 & HER5603). The presence of Romano-British features has already been confirmed within the application site and the immediate archaeological context indicates that there is a high potential that these features, which are of regional (medium) heritage value, are more extensive. There is also a high potential that archaeological deposits and features related to later medieval agricultural and settlement activity may be situated within the application site. These deposits and features will likely be of only local (low) heritage value.</p> <p>The development of the site will result in the removal of previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Previous evaluative works have only partially characterised the archaeological resource within the application site. In line with paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework the Local Planning Authority are required to make a balanced judgement with regard to the scale of harm to the heritage asset and its significance. Therefore, it is highly likely that the said authority will require further works in a post-determination phase. We consider it reasonable to expect that a strip, map and record programme will be requested."</p>	Prehistoric and Roman	45965	47425

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
99901	33461	Monitoring of a sewerage scheme 1973, Down Hatherley.	Event	1973 - Two ditches or pits containing Romano-British pottery were recorded by A Hannan at SO85552293 in 1973 in a sewerage trench across the ridge and furrow. Pottery, bone and fragments of lias stone were recovered. {Source Work 9716.}	Medieval	45489	30217
100082	41800	Turnpike road from Gloucester to Norton.	Event	<p>Turnpike road that connected Gloucester and Norton was the first half of the road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. Administered by the Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust along with the Gloucester to Cheltenham turnpike. As section of this turnpike also goes from the top of Wotton Hill, Gloucester, through Churchdown following the B4063 to meet the road connecting Coombe Hill and Cheltenham at a place formerly known as Bedlam. Administered by the Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust along with the Turnpike road from Gloucester to Norton. {Source Work 3627.}. 2013 In September 2013, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by NMC Nomenca to undertake a watching brief during the installation of a new rising main sewer pipe as part of the Longford and Innsworth Sewer Requisition Scheme.</p> <p>Forty-eight trenches were recorded during the course of the watching brief, many of which were archaeologically sterile. (Nineteen trenches were excavated whilst the archaeologist was not present on site, and in those instances the trenches were recorded as found.)</p> <p>Eighteen trenches presented archaeological features. At various locations along Tewkesbury Road a compacted metalled surface was observed, which was interpreted as a probable Roman road (HER 8090). A soil deposit which appears to have built up over the Roman road surface suggests that the road fell out of use for a period of time before re-use in the post- medieval period. Above the soil deposit a compact stone surface comprising large cobbles and stones was encountered. This surface was interpreted as a post- medieval turnpike (HER 41800). The turnpike was well constructed and compact, providing a good solid surface, which was pressed into a layer of clay directly beneath.</p> <p>A well-constructed arched culvert was recorded in Trench 27 at a depth of 1.2m beneath the modern road surface. The culvert was orientated roughly north to south and was constructed of brick. Internally, the culvert was extremely silted up and was obviously no longer in use. The trench cut for the culvert was backfilled with soil containing waste material which dated to the 19th century, which suggests a possible date for the culvert itself. The culvert represented a drainage system of some function, but it was impossible to ascertain any relationships with the surroundings.</p> <p>A small pit was observed in Trench 45, which was located in the field to the south of the water treatment plant, in an area where known cropmarks have indicated the probable survival of archaeological features. The lower fill of the pit was very dark and may have been a mixture of ash and clay, but due to weather conditions during excavation it was very difficult to ascertain for certain. There was, however, no evidence of in-situ burning within or around the feature.</p> <p>The pit may relate to the features that are responsible for the cropmarks in the field, but no artefacts were recovered during excavation and no other features were encountered in the excavated area.</p>		45640	38898
100716	52056	2020 magnetometry survey at Land Off Brook Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire.	Event	A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over approximately 4.6 ha of land at Twigworth, Gloucestershire. No definite archaeological anomalies were detected, although a weak sub-circular response and discrete anomaly could have an archaeological explanation. A discrete positive response may also have an archaeological explanation, perhaps related to a shallow backfilled pit, however; it could equally have a natural explanation. Two corroborated historic field boundaries were identified, together with evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation across the site. {Source Work 17012.}	Medieval	0	51256
101003	49583	2017 evaluation at Margaret's Cottage, Sandhurst Lane, Sandhurst.	Event	2017 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services between 1st and 4th December 2017. Two 2m by 2m test pits were excavated. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded {Source Work 14961.}	Negative	46558	47774

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
101355	49752	2018 magnetometry survey at Walnut Farm, Norton.	Event	<p>2018 - A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over approximately 2.5 ha of grassland at Walnut Farm, Norton by Sumo on 8th and 26th June 2018.</p> <p>No definite archaeological anomalies have been identified. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation has been detected, along with areas of modern made ground, magnetic disturbance and two underground services {</p>	Medieval	47367	48338
101498	30936	Ridge and furrow recorded during a 2005-6 evaluation excavation on land at Innsworth. Some extant.	Event	<p>2005-2006 - Ridge and furrow indicative of medieval ploughing was recorded across the site of a modern evaluation excavation. Some of the features were still visible as earthworks, in other areas the plough marks were excavated. The site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum under Accession Number 2005.332. {Source Work 9244.}</p> <p>2018/19 - Excavation over three areas on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury, carried out prior to development of the site.</p> <p>A post-excavation assessment and updated project design was produced in January 2020 and confirmed the existence of ridge and furrow in several areas across the site.</p> <p>A full excavation report is forthcoming. {Source Work 16599.}</p> <p>2021 - Evaluation carried out to the nor</p>	Medieval	15060	28921
101677	50235	Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow lying above the floodplains of the Wotton and Horsbere Brooks in the parish of Longford, Gloucestershire.	Event	<p>Area of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow lying above the floodplains of the Wotton and Horsbere Brooks in the parish of Longford, Gloucestershire. The area covered by this monument overlaps existing monuments HER 7161 and 17582.</p> <p>2004 - An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services University of Durham on behalf of CgMs on 16-27/05/2004 in connection with proposed residential development. Fluxgate gradiometer survey was used. Areas of former ridge and furrow cultivation were detected as well as former field boundaries. {Source Work 7845.}</p> <p>2018 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below:</p> <p>Blocks of medieval to Post-Medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs within the parish of Longford and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The ridge and furrow is largely confined to the higher land above the floodplains of the Wotton and Horsbere Brooks. Blocks of ridge and furrow were still visible as earthworks to the west (SO 83645 21010) and east (SO 84345 20841) of Longford village, the blocks at SO 83246 20401 were levelled on recent aerial photographs and some were bisected by the A40(T) road. Associated field boundaries and drainage ditches were also recorded and mapped</p>	Medieval	59857	48966
101983	49783	2018 evaluation on land at Walnut Farm, Norton.	Event	<p>2018 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land at Walnut Farm, Norton, by Worcestershire Archaeology between 6th and 9th August 2018. (NGR SO 85346 23771).</p> <p>The Roman road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury is located approximately 400m to the west of the site and Roman occupation sites and features have been identified in the vicinity.</p> <p>The site comprises pasture and the remains of demolished agricultural buildings.</p> <p>Ten trenches were excavated across the proposed development site. Fragments of possible Iron Age pottery were found within the subsoil of one trench, but they were not determined to have originated from any cut</p>	Prehistoric	49629	48438

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				feature. Furrows, the remains of medieval strip agriculture were present in four of the trenches and contained pottery sherds ranging from medieval to the 19th century. No evidence of any other archaeological activity was identified during the evaluation			
102130	50467	Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs within the parish of Twigworth.	Event	<p>2013 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2013 at Yew Tree Farm, Twigworth. evidence of medieval and/or later ridge and furrow was identified throughout the site {Source Work 12305.}</p> <p>2019 - This monument was previously recorded within the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment. That record, formerly held within the AMIE database, is quoted below:</p> <p>Almost contiguous blocks of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs within the western the parish of Twigworth. They were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Associated field boundaries and drainage ditches were also recorded and mapped. Most of the ridge and furrow was plough levelled on recent aerial photographs though some blocks such as at SO 84390 22044 were still visible. (1-4)</p> <p>Contiguous blocks of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located between Twigworth Fields and Court Farm, abutting the A38 road, the ridge and furrow is mostly aligned north south. Whilst a few blocks around Court Farm remain as extant earthworks, aerial photographs taken in 2010 and remote sensing data gathered in 2012 indicate that many of the remaining ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks have been ploughed levelled by post-war arable cultivation practices</p>	Medieval	70081	49236
102705	51238	2018/19 - Excavation on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury.	Event	<p>2018/19 - Excavation over three areas on land northwest of Innsworth, Tewkesbury, carried out prior to development of the site.</p> <p>A post-excavation assessment and updated project design was produced in January 2020.</p> <p>Area 1 in the southwest of the site was targeted on an area of linear features including trackways, ditches and enclosures, which had been identified in earlier work on the site. Excavation suggested that these features were largely of Roman date, and also revealed wells and waterholes containing preserved organic remains including the wooden barrel lining of a well. See HER 30934.</p> <p>Area 2 lay in the southeast of the site and targeted a complex of linear and curvilinear features identified in an earlier evaluation. Excavation confirmed their interpretation as field ditches of Roman in date and also identified a late Iron-Age to early Roman roundhouse. See HER 30935 and 30937.</p> <p>Area 3 at the north of site further investigated an Iron Age farmstead, including a rectangular enclosure containing a square enclosure, which in turn surrounded a ring ditch, and a separate round house. See HER 30933.</p> <p>The work identified a large quantity of finds indicative of domestic settlement and environmental samples from the site contained waterlogged organic remains including those of plants, pollen and insects. The existence of ridge and furrow in several areas across the site was also confirmed (HER 30936).</p> <p>A full excavation report is forthcoming.</p>	Prehistoric and Roman	109474	50201
102867	50793	2019 archaeological excavation at Area 1, Twigworth, Gloucester.	Event	<p>2019- Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation at Area 1, Twigworth, Gloucester, in February to March 2019. The site is situated immediately east of the possible course of the Gloucester to</p>	Roman	80968	49618

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				Tewkesbury Roman road and 100m northwest of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement found in an earlier evaluation. The excavation uncovered a double ditched Roman trackway aligned northwest to south east, at right angles to the putative Roman road. An inhumation burial was recorded alongside the northern ditch of the trackway. This produced no dating evidence but is likely to also belong to the Roman period. Several intercutting ditches recorded in the southern part of the site contained post medieval and modern material. The Roman trackway was truncated by a number of northeast to south west aligned furrows which were recorded across the site. {Source Work 16154.}			
103124	50377	2019 - Archaeological evaluation consisting of six trenches, carried out on land south of Down Hatherley Lane, Twigworth. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were present.	Event	2019 - Archaeological evaluation consisting of six trenches, carried out on land south of Down Hatherley Lane, Twigworth. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were present. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Down Hatherley Lane, Twigworth. The work consisted of six trenches, which were targeted on a slight linear and discrete anomaly identified in a previous geophysical survey. These were identified as the traces of ridge and furrow, and traces of burnt material and iron in the topsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were present.	Medieval	66454	49128
103141	49921	2017 evaluation on land west of Church Road, Maisemore.	Event	2017 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land west of Church Road, Maisemore by Rubicon Heritage on 3rd and 4th October 2017. Eight trenches were excavated. A post medieval field boundary was recorded in two of the trenches {Source Work 15500.}	Post-Medieval	47920	48612
103403	50311	2019 magnetometry survey at Hatherley Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire	Event	The survey has not recorded any responses which would readily be interpreted as indicating the presence of archaeological features at the site. There are very weak linear trends in the data which correspond to ridge and furrow cultivation patterns visible on satellite imagery. A stronger linear anomaly, on a similar alignment, might indicate a ditch / drain, service cable or even a plastic pipe (buried in a magnetically enhanced trench fill). There is strong ferrous interference around the field edges and possible a ferrous pipe along the northern boundary. {Source Work 15791.}	Medieval	63363	49049
103642	52022	2020 Archaeological desk-based assessment Land Off Brook Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire.	Event	2020 - A desk-based assessment was undertaken by the RPS group in 2020 at Land Off Brook Lane, Twigworth, Gloucestershire. To support a forthcoming planning application for residential development. The access road element of the proposals has previously been assessed and is being archaeologically mitigated as part of a separate development scheme. As such, this assessment is only concerned with the northern and southern areas of the study site.	DBA	0	50904
104203	51406	2020 Historic Building Investigation and Recording, Second World War Military Camp, Land at Innsworth, Gloucestershire.	Event	2020 - Oxford Archaeology have been commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Robert Hitchin's to record four structures which are proposed for demolition near Innsworth in Gloucestershire. The buildings are situated within a field, to the east of Innsworth House Farm, which will form part of the Road 6 area of a major on-going residential development in this area. There is no statutory requirement to record the buildings, although they are of local significance as surviving evidence of a Second World War accommodation camp forming part of RAF Innsworth.	Modern	121282	50417
105376	53750	Post medieval farmyard features from a 2003-4 programme of archaeological works at Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst.	Event	2003-4 - Marches Archaeology undertook a programme of work at Bengrove Farm, Sandhurst between the May 2003 and March 2004. The work involved the observation and recording of four areas. Area 1 consisted of the excavation of a service trench in the area to the north and east of the previously identified moat, area 2 in the interior of Units 2 and 3 of the farm buildings and areas 3 and 4 close to the moat. None of the work encroached on the moated site itself. The report considers that the lack of medieval finds or features found suggests that none existed here, rather than that 19th century building work destroyed it. The work found no features or deposits which dated to earlier than the 19th century. One feature in area 4 was interpreted as a flagged road or yard surface. The report raised the possibility that this could be the footing of a wall running roughly north to south which may be the boundary shown on the 1801 map. However, the report comments that this seems unlikely due to the substantial width of this feature. A brick lined bottle well was found to the south of Unit 2 and a stone lined drain in Area 3. These date to the	Modern	8631	51441

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
				second half of the 19th century and were constructed with the courtyard complex. Animal burials were found in area 3 and again date to the later 19th century or 20th century			
105515	53792	2004 evaluation on land at Longford, near Gloucester.	Event	2004 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology for CgMs between 12/07/2004 and 02/08/2004. 82 trenches were machine excavated. A late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosed farmstead, overlain by settlement-related enclosures of early and middle Roman date (C1-C3). Dumps of pottery wasters were found in the upper infill of the farmstead ditch are of particular note. These indicate the presence of a previously unknown kiln, probably operating in the late C1 too early to mid C2. One grave was identified (but not fully excavated) on the north-western edge of the site. Most of the remains were situated in the western (Longford) half of the site, occurring at a typical depth of 0.60-0.70m below ground level but with localised variations up to 1.10m and as little as 0.40m below ground level. No archaeological remains were seen along the proposed A38 link-road where topsoil was underlain by deep, homogenous silty-clay alluvium. Only isolated archaeological features or feature groups were identified in the eastern half of the site. A construction compound formerly sites at the northern extremity of the site was shown to have caused only minor ground impacts and has not significantly altered archaeological potential, although no archaeological evidence was encountered in that area. {Source Work 8220.}	Prehistoric and Roman	23210	51607
105882	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material. "Two fragments of ceramic building material of broad Roman date, one of which could be identified as part of a tegula (flanged roof tile), were recovered from the fill of a slightly curving ditch of indeterminate function identified in a trench in the south-western part of the site (Trench 8). Evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval agricultural activity, comprising the ploughed-out remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, was identified throughout the site. Three ditches, correlating closely to linear anomalies, depicted by a preceding geophysical survey and as field boundaries on the First Edition 1884-1885 Ordnance Survey map, were identified cutting the subsoil within trenches excavated in the central part of the site. A number of undated ditches were identified in Trenches 5 and 8 in the central part of the site. The function of these features remains unclear; however the absence of artefactual and faunal material within the fills of these features suggests that they lay at an appreciable distance from any former settlement, and they are therefore considered most likely to have been associated with agricultural activity." {Source Work 17114.}	Medieval	0	51640
105883	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105884	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
105885	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105886	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105887	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105933	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105934	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105935	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105936	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640

OBJECTID	TAG	A_DESC	Event/ Building/ Record	Description	Period (most likely)	OID_SDE	AREA_ID
		undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.					
105937	51950	2020 - Evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth, identified evidence of the medieval and postmedieval agricultural landscape including ridge and furrow, as well as a series of undated ditches and a single ditch containing Roman building material.	Event	Duplicate record - 51950	Medieval	0	51640
105938	51951	Slightly curved ditch identified in 2020 evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth. Contained one fragment of Roman CBM (not closely identifiable) and one fragment of Roman tegula.	Event	Slightly curved ditch identified in 2020 evaluation of Land off Brook Lane, Twigworth. Contained one fragment of Roman CBM (not closely identifiable) and one fragment of Roman tegula. {Source Work 17114.}	Roman	0	51641
105977	51952	Undated and post-medieval to modern ditches identified during 2020 evaluation and geophysical survey at Land Off Brook Lane, Twigworth.	Event	Undated and post-medieval to modern ditches identified during 2020 evaluation and geophysical survey at Land Off Brook Lane, Twigworth. . "Three ditches, correlating closely to linear anomalies, depicted by a preceding geophysical survey and as field boundaries on the First Edition 1884-1885 Ordnance Survey map, were identified cutting the subsoil within trenches excavated in the central part of the site. A number of undated ditches were identified in Trenches 5 and 8 in the central part of the site. The function of these features remains unclear; however the absence of artefactual and faunal material within the fills of these features suggests that they lay at an appreciable distance from any former settlement, and they are therefore considered most likely to have been associated with agricultural activity.	Post-Medieval	0	51642
106243	13513	Post-medieval pit identified in 2020 evaluation undertaken at Innsworth Areas 5 and 6, Innsworth.	Event	"The results of the evaluation confirmed that the archaeological features were sparsely spread across the area, represented by undated field boundary ditches of possible Roman and medieval date, and a pit of post-medieval date." {Source Work 17148.}	Post-Medieval	0	51844
106244	13514	Undated ditches (possibly Roman or medieval) identified in 2020 evaluation undertaken at Innsworth Areas 5 and 6, Innsworth.	Event	"The results of the evaluation confirmed that the archaeological features were sparsely spread across the area, represented by undated field boundary ditches of possible Roman and medieval date, and a pit of post-medieval date." {Source Work 17148.}	Roman and Medieval	0	51845
106247	13512	2020 - Evaluation undertaken at Innsworth Areas 5 and 6, Innsworth.	Event	"The results of the evaluation confirmed that the archaeological features were sparsely spread across the area, represented by undated field boundary ditches of possible Roman and medieval date, and a pit of post-medieval date." {Source Work 17148.}	Roman and Medieval	0	51843
107744	24065	2021 - Evaluation carried out to the north of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester, identified field boundaries of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date, and the remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow.	Event	2021 - Evaluation carried out to the north of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester, identified multiple undated ditches across the site and a single undated posthole. Whilst none of the ditches contained dating evidence, they are believed likely to be Iron Age/Romano British as they are heavily truncated by medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow. {Source Work 17272.}	Prehistoric and Roman	0	52738
107746	24066	Field boundaries and posthole believed to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date, identified during 2021 evaluation north of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester.	Event	2021 - Evaluation carried out to the north of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester, identified multiple undated ditches across the site and a single undated posthole. Whilst none of these features contained dating evidence, they are believed likely to be Iron Age/Romano British as they are heavily truncated by medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow. {Source Work 17272.}	Prehistoric and Roman	0	52740

11.6 NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME (RECORDS WITHIN THE PDA ONLY)

Note – There are 2160 records from the NMP Programme within the Study Area. The vast Majority record Ridge and Furrow earthworks and we have selected only the records within the PDA to tabulate here. Figure 21 depicts the location of all the line/polygon records

OBJECTID	LAYER	MONARCH	PERIOD	TYPE	EVIDENCE	PHOTO
143366	RIGARRLEVEL	1579694	POST MEDIEVAL	RIDGE AND FURROW	CROPMARK	RAF/58/2958 F22 0140-0141 19-JUN-1959
143389	RIGARRLEVEL	1579694	POST MEDIEVAL	RIDGE AND FURROW	CROPMARK	RAF/58/2958 F22 0140-0141 19-JUN-1959
143392	RIGARRLEVEL	1579694	MEDIEVAL	RIDGE AND FURROW	CROPMARK	RAF/58/2958 F22 0140 19-JUN-1959

11.7 PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (PAS)

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
49683	Silver ingot, cast in an open mould, sub-rectangular in section; pitting and other indentations on three of the sides are typical of casting in an open stone mould, while the upper surface is smoother and more rounded. Silver ingot, cast in an open mould	INGOT	Certain	EARLY MEDIEVAL	800	1099	EARLY MEDIEVAL	EARLY MEDIEVAL							Chance finds during metal detecting
68071		COIN	Certain	ROMAN	348	355	ROMAN		Uncertain - 4th century	Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)			Diademed and draped bust facing right	soldier spearing fallen horseman left	Metal detector
111387	Cast copper alloy brooch, semi-circular, concave cross-section wings that have a recessed on the forward edge and a backward facing lug at either end. Both lugs have a hole in the centre for the spring support bar, this is complete and made of copper alloy	BROOCH	Certain	ROMAN	80	120	ROMAN	ROMAN							Metal detector
111388	Copper alloy, cast Dolphin brooch, with hinged mechanism, cylindrical wings, the right wing has a nick taken out of the terminal. Band of beading runs around the circumference of the wing closest to the head, this is followed by a section with a narrow	BROOCH	Certain	ROMAN	100	200	ROMAN								Metal detector
111390	Cast copper alloy dolphin hill brooch with a spring mechanism, semi-circular, concave cross-section wings that have a double recessed line on the forward edge. On the reverse of the wings there is a knob in the top centre, this is all that remains of the	BROOCH	Certain	ROMAN	43	100	ROMAN								Metal detector
111391	Cast copper alloy head stud brooch. That artefact has a hinge mechanism, with hollow wings supporting the pin support bar, there is a slot in the centre where the pin would fit, only a fragment of which remains.	BROOCH	Certain	ROMAN	80	120	ROMAN								Metal detector
111393	Cast copper alloy brooch fragment, length 35mm, width 2mm, thickness	BROOCH	Certain	ROMAN	43	200	ROMAN								Metal detector

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
	10mm, weight 2.55g. This is the lower leg of a bow brooch. The leg is plain and narrows to a point at the foot, complete catch plate on the reverse. The break is old and the surface														
111395	Cast copper alloy purse bar loop, length 32mm, width 16mm, thickness 6mm, weight 6.68g. Oval loop, with a sub-oval cross-section 6mm wide, 3mm thick. The base has a circular knob that would be the top of a swivel, the base of the knob is stepped inward	PURSE	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1400	1600	MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
111396	Annular buckle, 20mm in diameter 3mm thick, weight 2.22g. The frame has a circular cross-section 2mm diameter at the strap end, which expands towards the forward edge which has a diameter of 4mm. There is a notch that acts as a pin rest on the outside	BUCKLE	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1250	1540	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
111398	Cast copper alloy belt loop, length 14mm, width 19mm, thickness 3mm, weight 1.37g. The buckle is pentagon shaped in plan, with a rectangular cross-section frame 2.5mm high, 1mm thick. The back edge has a circular hole with the remains of a copper alloy	STRAP FITTING	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1300	1450	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
111400	Hollow hexagonal barrel padlock 41mm long, 9mm wide, 19mm high, weight 8.86g, made of cast copper alloy. The artefact is a long hollow hexagonal tube, there is a Square slot (5mm by 5mm) removed from the topside of one of the terminals, below which is a	PADLOCK		MEDIEVAL	1100	1400	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
111401	Cast copper alloy annular brooch, diameter 54mm, thickness 4mm, weight 22.42g. The artefact has an oval cross-section 4mm high, 5mm wide.	ANNULAR BROOCH	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1200	1400	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
111402	Cast copper alloy buckle with integral plate, length 24mm, width 16mm, thickness 1mm, weight 1.02g. Most of the frame is missing as a result of corrosion, with only one curved arm remains suggesting that the frame was originally D-shaped. The plate has	BUCKLE	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1250	1400	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
111403	Copper alloy cast buckle fragment 14mm long, 3mm wide and 5mm thick, weight 1.52g. Only the bottom corner remains, this consists of a steeply curved arm that arcs round to the base, at the terminal of which has an animal head with a gaping mouth.	BUCKLE	Certain	ROMAN	350	500	ROMAN	EARLY MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
111404	Cast copper alloy buckle fragment. The buckle is D-shaped with a triangular cross-section, the strap bar is narrowed and recessed. Only one side remains, this has a moulded beasts head biting onto the strap bar.	BUCKLE	Certain	EARLY MEDIEVAL	1000	1100	EARLY MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
111406	Groat of Elizabeth I Date 1560-1561 Obverse; Bust facing right Obverse inscription; [ELI]ZABETH D G AN FRIN HI [B RE]GINA Reverse; Shield divided into	COIN	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1560	1561	POST MEDIEVAL		Elizabeth I of England	Groat (silver)	English coin early Modern 1489 - 1660		Bust facing right	Shield divided into four by the royal coat of	Metal detector

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
	four by the royal coat of arms, long cross separating this into quarters Reverse inscription; PO													arms, long cross separating this into quarters	
111408	Half penny of Richard II, local die. Date 1377-1399 Obverse; Bust facing pellet in each shoulder Obverse inscription; [RICHARD R] EX ANGLP Reverse; Long cross with three pellets in each angle, quatrefoil in centre of cross Reverse inscription; CIVI/TAS/	COIN	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1377	1399	MEDIEVAL		Richard II of England	Halfpenny	English coin Late Medieval 1377 - 1489		Bust facing pellet in each shoulder, Coin struck off centre, slightly crude face. Some of the detail of the face has worn away.	Long cross with three pellets in each angle, quatrefoil in centre of cross.	Metal detector
111410	Half penny of Richard II Date 1377-1399 Obverse; Bust facing forward Obverse inscription; RIC[A]R R[EX] ANGLIE Reverse; Long cross with three pellets in each angle Reverse inscription; CIVI/TAS/LON/[D]on Mint; London Wear; fine 14mm diameter weight 0.55g	COIN	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1377	1399	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	Richard II of England		English coin Late Medieval 1377 - 1489		Bust facing forward	Long cross with three pellets in each angle	Metal detector
111413	Cut Halfpenny of Henry II, Class 1b Date 1180-ca. 1185 Obverse; Top left of the crown, plus top of the sceptre Obverse inscription; HE Reverse; Short cross voided with four pellet in the angle Reverse inscription; GOC Mint; Winchester (pro	COIN		MEDIEVAL	1180	1185	MEDIEVAL		Henry II of England		English coin short and long cross period 1180 - 1278	Short cross class 1b (N 963)	Top left of the crown, plus top of the sceptre	Short cross voided with four pellet in the angle	Metal detector
111414	Irish sixpence of James I Date; 1603-1604 Obverse; No detail remains Obverse inscription; IACOBVS D [G A]NG SCO [FRA ET HIB] REX Reverse; Crowned harp Reverse inscription; [TVEATVR] VNITA DEVS Mint mark; Bell Wear; poor Diameter 22mm weight	COIN	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1603	1604	POST MEDIEVAL		James I of England	Sixpence	English coin early Modern 1489 - 1660		No detail remains	Crowned harp	Metal detector
111416	French copper alloy token Date; 1380-1422 Diameter 23mm, thickness 1mm weight 2.63g Obverse; Crown Obverse inscription; AVI MARIA GRACIA.	TOKEN	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1380	1722	MEDIEVAL			Other			Crown	Cross with fleur-de-lis terminals within a four arched frame, this side is extremely worn so little detail remains.	Metal detector
111418	Cast copper alloy dress hook, length 30mm, width 15mm, thickness 2mm, weight 3.28g. Rectangular plate 19mm long, 15mm wide, with open work decoration consisting of a line of two fleur-de-lis at the e top standing on a bar, which is in turn on top of two	DRESS HOOK	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1600	1700	POST MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
111419	Copper alloy buckle fragment, length 65mm, width 8mm, thickness 3mm, weight 7.84g. This is the forward edge from a double looped buckle, the frame has a circular cross-section that with chevron decoration running down the topside. At the terminal is a	BUCKLE	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1550	1650	POST MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
111420	Cast copper-alloy Roman strap-mounted terret. The terret is plain consisting of a large circular loop,	HARNESS FITTING	Certain	ROMAN	43	250	ROMAN	ROMAN							Metal detector

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
	41mm diameter and 25mm internal diameter, 8mm thick and a rectangular lower loop, measuring 26mm long 16.5mm internally, 12mm deep, 6mm internally. In														
111422	Cast copper alloy bracelet fragment length 60mm, width 9mm, thickness 3mm, weight 10.95. One terminal (the widest one) is broken, this is an old break. This end also has moulded decoration consisting of four sections with convex sides (7mm long) each s	BRACELET	Certain	ROMAN	250	410	ROMAN								Metal detector
387121	Cast copper alloy buckle length 15mm, width 13mm, thickness 3mm, weight 1. 18g. Rectangular frame with a separate sheet roller. Date 1250-1450	BUCKLE	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1250	1450	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
387123	Copper alloy annular brooch diameter 21.5mm, thickness 4mm, weight 2. 81g. The band is 5mm wide and rectangular in section, there are ten collets each would have held a stone. There is a hole in the frame for the pin but this is now missing.	BROOCH	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1300	1400	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
387126	Copper alloy strap fitting fragment length 22mm, width 17mm, thickness 2mm, weight 2.54g. rectangular plate with a semi-circular projection that has a serrated outer edge on one side. The other side has been truncated. Inscribe zigzag decoration on the top.	STRAP FITTING	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1300	1500	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
387129	Lead ampulla length 42mm, width 30mm, thickness 3.5mm, weight 26.2g. The flask chamber is circular with an ornate crown on one side and what maybe a double shield on the other side. There are two holes in the neck where the flask would have been sewn onto	AMPULLA	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1350	1550	MEDIEVAL								Metal detector
387133	Sheet copper alloy buckle plate length 24mm, width 9mm, thickness 4.5mm, weight 0. 99g. sheet plate that has been folded in two, there is a hole at the bent for the buckle pin. Date possibly medieval	BUCKLE	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1066	1500	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
388457	Cast copper alloy brooch of Colchester derivative, Polden Hill (Mackreth Group 5, flat wing ends type, Western Group), cf. Mackreth 2011, 5.a2 Plate 50, no. 1575. Length 28mm, width 24mm, thickness 13mm, weight 8.4g.	BROOCH	Certain	ROMAN	80	120	ROMAN	ROMAN							Metal detector
388490	Nummus of the House of Constantine Obverse: laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right Reverse: victory advancing left	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	343	348	ROMAN		House of Constantine	Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)			laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right	victory advancing left	Metal detector
388498	Heavily corroded radiate or nummus	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	275	400	ROMAN		Uncertain (AD 260 - 402)	Radiate or nummus			illegible	illegible	Metal detector
388500	Heavily corroded radiate or nummus	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	260	400	ROMAN		Uncertain (AD 260 - 402)	Radiate or nummus			illegible	illegible	Metal detector
388504	Heavily corroded radiate or nummus	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	260	400	ROMAN		Uncertain (AD 260 - 402)	Radiate or nummus			illegible	illegible	Metal detector

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
446993	Roman copper alloy coin Victorinus In Gaul (AD 269-71) radiates Rev: [INVICTVS] Sol running left 1.21g, corroded	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	269	271	ROMAN	ROMAN	Victorinus	Radiate (antoninianus)				Sol running left	Metal detector
449186	Copper alloy ingot of uncertain date The ingot is of small 'finger' form and is complete (with a length of 41.2mm and a weight of 9.1g). The ingot was simply cast, probably within a simple depression and is of irregular oval section (with a maximum width	INGOT	Certain	UNKNOWN	0	0	EARLY MEDIEVAL	EARLY MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
449187	Roman copper alloy coin Probably GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard type; c. AD 335-40, or possibly a contemporary imitation	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	335	340			Uncertain - 4th century	Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)				Probably GLORIA EXERCITVS, one standard type	Metal detector
659260	Silver-gilt posy finger ring with a thick D-shape cross-section hoop. The flat inner hoop is engraved with the inscription * MY x TRVST x IS x IN x GOD. The outside curved edge is undecorated silver. The inside of the hoop is gilded.	FINGER RING	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1600	1700	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
705077	Copper-alloy strap slide, used to hold down the free end of a strap. It has a cast oval frame, rectangular in cross-section, with a bar offset below a pair of internal projections.	STRAP FITTING	Possibly	MEDIEVAL	1150	1400	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
721278	Silver three pence fragment of Elizabeth I Date to 1567 Obverse: only the back of the crowned bust facing left, rose behind remains [ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA] Reverse: shield with the royal coat of arms divided by a long cross, 1567 above [POSU	COIN	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1567	0	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL	Elizabeth I of England	Threepence	English coin early Modern 1489 - 1660	Threepence: Elizabeth I, 1561-1582 (N 1998)	only the back of the crowned bust facing left, rose behind remains	shield with the royal coat of arms divided by a long cross, 1567 above	Metal detector
721424	Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I dated to 271-274 (Reece 13) radiate bust right [...] / figure standing left right arm raised [...]	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	271	274	ROMAN	ROMAN	Tetricus I	Radiate (antoninianus)			radiate bust right	figure standing left right arm raised	Metal detector
721490	Copper alloy barbarous radiate, unreadable emperor dated to AD 275-285 (Reece 14) radiate bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	275	285	ROMAN	ROMAN	Radiate (Barbarous)	Radiate (antoninianus)			radiate bust facing right	no detail remains	Metal detector
723346	Henry VII half groat Third coinage 1498-1499 Obverse: Crowned bust facing forward (double arched crown) HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Reverse: shield with the royal coat of arms divided by a long cross POSVI DEUM ADIVTORE MEUM / CIVITAS CANTOR Mint mark: Tun	COIN	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1498	1499	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	Henry VII of England	Half groat	English coin Late Medieval 1377 - 1489	Halfgroat: Henry VII, Facing bust issue, Class 3 (N 1708, 1709, 1712)	Crowned bust facing forward (double arched crown)	shield with the royal coat of arms divided by a long cross	Metal detector
734934	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dated to AD 330-335 (Reece Period 17). laureate, cuirassed bust right [...] / two soldiers standing either side of two standards [GLORIA EXERCITVS]	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	330	335	ROMAN	ROMAN	House of Constantine	Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)			laureate, cuirassed bust right	two soldiers standing either side of two standards	Metal detector
741324	Copper alloy barbarous radiate, unreadable emperor dated to AD 275-285 (Reece 14) small radiate bust facing	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	275	285	ROMAN	ROMAN	Radiate (Barbarous)	Radiate (antoninianus)			small radiate bust facing right	Stylised female figure holding an	Metal detector

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
	right [...] / Stylised female figure holding an upright staff to her left [...] V[...]													upright staff to her left	
747306	Silver cut farthing of Henry II (1133-1189) Cross and Crosslets (Tealby) probably class F which dates this coin to 1174-1180 Obverse: bust facing forwards holding sceptre (only the bottom quarter remains) Reverse: Large cross potent with a cross potent i	COIN	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1174	1180	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	Henry II of England	Cut farthing	Coin of Norman and Early Plantagenet England 1066-1180	N 961 (Cross-and-Crosslets (Tealby): class F)	bust facing forwards holding sceptre (only the bottom quarter remains)	Large cross potent with a cross potent in the angle	Metal detector
747918	Copper alloy nummus of Magnentius, dated to AD 351-352 (Reece 18) Obverse: bare-headed, draped, cuirassed bust right, A behind head [DN] M[AGNEN-TIVS PF A]VG, Reverse: two Victories holding a wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X [VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE]	COIN	Certain	ROMAN	351	352	ROMAN	ROMAN	Magnentius	Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)			bare-headed, draped, cuirassed bust right, A behind head	two Victories holding a wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X	Metal detector
748726	Copper alloy spoon fragment. The object is a 'Baluster seal' or 'seal top' type spoon handle that has a flat undecorated circular disc (seal) as the terminal. The moulded Baluster decoration below the seal leads onto an oval cross-section stem; the stem	SPOON	Certain	POST MEDIEVAL	1550	1650	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
827097	Medieval coin: groat of Edward III (1279-1377) minted in London during AD 1356. North No. 1174. Series F.	COIN	Certain	MEDIEVAL	1356	1356	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	Edward III of England	Groat	English coin Edwardian type 1279 - 1377	Groat: Edward III, 4th coinage, pre-treaty F (N 1174)	Crowned bust facing forward.	Long cross with three pellets in each quarter.	Metal detector
833224	A worn Byzantine coin, possibly a billon aspron trachy nomisma of John II Comnenus (AD 1118-1143), second coinage, dating to the period c.AD 1122-1137. Mint of Constantinople. Cf. Dumbarton Oaks, vol. 4 part 1, pp. 248-249, 265, nos. 10a.1-10a.10, pl. I	COIN		BYZANTINE	1122	1137	BYZANTINE	BYZANTINE	John II Komnenos	base-silver aspron trachy			Bust of Christ facing, bearded and nimbate, wearing tunic and kolobion, holding Gospels in left hand. Pellet in each limb of nimbus cross.	Bust of Emperor facing wearing stemma, division, collar-piece, and panelled loros of simplified type. Holding in right hand a sceptre cruciger with plain shaft, and in left a globe cruciger.	Metal detector
961795	A copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dated to AD 348-350 (Reece 18) diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right [...] / emperor in military dress standing left on galley, holding phoenix (or victory) on globe left and a labarum right; Victory to	COIN		ROMAN	348	350	ROMAN	ROMAN	House of Constantine	Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)			diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right	emperor in military dress standing left on galley, holding phoenix (or victory) on globe left and a labarum right; Victory to right at helm steering the ship	Metal detector
1009185	A fragment of a medieval finger ring formed of a decorated flat band. Only the part of the bezel remains consisting of a square panel with raised border	FINGER RING		MEDIEVAL	1100	1200	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL							Metal detector

ID	description	objecttype	objectCert	broadperio	fromdate	todate	periodFrom	periodToNa	rulerName	denominati	categoryTe	typeTerm	obverseDes	reverseDes	discoveryM
	that internally has a quatrefoil of four squares conjoined in the centre. This is flanked by a														
1015425	Copper alloy D-shaped buckle with a pointed forward edge that has a recess in the centre for the pin rest.	BUCKLE		MEDIEVAL	1250	1450	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL							Metal detector
1018020	An incomplete silver half groat of Henry VII dated to 1489-1493 Mintmark: Cinquefoil Obverse: Crowned bust facing forward (double arched crown) HE- [...] Reverse: long cross with three pellets in each angle POS - E MEUJ / CIVI-DON Note: this coin has b	COIN		MEDIEVAL	1489	1493	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	Henry VII of England	Groat	English coin Late Medieval 1377 - 1489	Groat: Henry VII, Facing bust issue, not further defined (N 1703 - 1706)	Crowned bust facing forward (double arched crown)	long cross with three pellets in each angle	Metal detector

12 APPENDIX 3 – ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY DIRECT IMPACTS UPON ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

12.1 INTRODUCTION

12.1.1 The primary aim of any assessment is to identify the heritage assets within a development site, and to provide a report on them which should enable the reader to understand their historical context, offer guidance on their level of value/importance, identify the significance of impact that the development might have upon them, and recommend mitigation to limit the impact of the development on them.

12.2 DESCRIBING POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARCHAEOLOGY

12.2.1 In order to use consistent terminology, in a recognised way, our approach to describing effect/s will be based on the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), LA 104⁶⁶. The DMRB is a widely used scalar approach to assessing and describing potential impact/s. One of the useful characteristics it has is to remind us of the need to consider development as having the potential to have a negative, positive or neutral impact.

12.3 TABULATIONS USED

12.3.1 The remainder of this section describes the approach we would take where the DMRB approach is taken. Therefore, it is most directly applicable to archaeological remains. However, some of the tabulations are also useful for the consideration of heritage setting as they provide a framework for labelling the value (or sensitivity) of a heritage asset. The inclusion of terms such as Listed Building is done as we are retaining the language of the DMRB and because these are a useful reminder of the ways in which such assets are valued by that system.

12.3.2 The relative value (importance) of a heritage asset in Table 11 is based upon Table 3.2N Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions.

⁶⁶ Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring (formerly HA 205/08, HD 48/08, IAN 125/15, and IAN 133/10). Revised August 2020

Table 12: Factors for Assessing the Value of Heritage Assets

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution: <i>World Heritage Sites (including those nominated).</i> <i>Assets of acknowledged international importance.</i> <i>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</i>
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution: <i>Scheduled Monuments (including those proposed).</i> <i>Non-designated monuments of which could potentially be worthy of scheduling.</i> <i>Listed Buildings.</i> <i>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</i>
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution: <i>Conservation Areas.</i> <i>Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</i>
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale: <i>Non-designated assets of local importance.</i> <i>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</i> <i>Assets of limited value, but with the potential to contribute to local research objectives.</i>
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale: <i>Assets with very little or no surviving heritage interest.</i>
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

12.3.3 Factors that need to be considered in assessing the magnitude of the impact are given in Table 12, based on the LA 104 (2020, Table 3.4N Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions), but in modified form, for each historic environment sub-topic (archaeological remains, historic buildings, historic landscapes etc) has its own set of factors, which are set out in great detail in the Design Manual.

Table 13: Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

12.3.4 The significance of the impact of a development on a particular heritage asset is then established from the matrix (Table 13) also taken from the LA 104 (2020, Table 3.8.1).

Table 14: Significance Matrix

	Magnitude of impact (degree of change)					
	Significance of Effect Category Matrix	No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Environmental value (sensitivity)	Very high	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

Note: The 'Significance of Effect Categories' can be either Very Large, Large, Moderate, Slight or Neutral

12.3.5 The DMRB also contains a hierarchical list of Significance of Effect Categories. These are used in the Matrix of Table 13. We note the list describing this scale of Effect does not make a judgement on whether total loss, substantial harm, less than substantial harm or no harm will be caused. In terms of cultural heritage it is these terms which must be used in order to equate the impact assessment with the NPPF, hence our use of the Sliding Scale of Harm below.

12.3.6 Therefore, our assessment text will use these Significance of Effect Categories and then go on to describe what, in our professional opinion, this means in terms of the Sliding Scale of Harm.

12.4 THE SLIDING SCALE OF HARM

12.4.1 There is a recognition, by some heritage professionals, that *“significant impacts derive from one spectrum (visible in the methodology of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, published by Highways England) and that harm is ruled by another spectrum - and that the two do not necessarily align with each other”*⁶⁷.

12.4.2 Therefore, we note that a *major adverse change on a high sensitivity asset* would result in a *large or very large* effect in terms of the DMRB methodology.

⁶⁷ 2019. Edis, J. The Harm Paradox: An Essay on Harm Affecting Heritage Assets.

However, that does not necessarily equate to *substantial harm*. Conversely, a *minor adverse* change on a Low sensitivity asset may result in a slight effect. However, that does not necessarily equate to less than substantial harm. It is the specific and relative sensitivity to change of each heritage asset that must be considered when equating the impact assessment with harm.

- 12.4.3 Professional judgement, with reference to key planning decision/s is used to equate the results of the assessment process to the NPPF. Therefore, we note that even a ‘slight’ or ‘negligible’ effect is considered to fall within less than substantial harm⁶⁸. We also note that there is, increasingly, an acceptance of the notion of a scale within less than substantial harm. A useful example of a Planning Decision reflecting this scale is provided by the following text:

6.28 As generally agreed, the less than substantial category comprises a sliding scale, spectrum or gradient from (at the bottom) the merest trace of harm, to (at the top) a very significant degree of harm a touch below what would fall within the substantial category of harm.⁶⁹

- 12.4.4 In order to visualise this, we refer to the following Graphic (Table 14) as a means of understanding the Sliding Scale of Harm and allowing others to appreciate how we are understanding it.

Table 14: Sliding Scale of Harm in 5 Categories

Total Loss	
Substantial Harm	
Less than Substantial Harm	Major
	Moderate
	Minor
No Harm	

⁶⁸ This in line with the judgement in *R.(oao James Hall and Company Limited) v City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and Co-Operative Group Limited [2019] EWHC 2899 (Admin)*. Section 34 of which clarified three categories of harm.

⁶⁹ This quoting from paragraph 6.28 of the judgement of LAND AT CITROEN SITE, CAPITAL INTERCHANGE WAY, BRENTFORD TW8 0EX APPLICATION REF: GLA/4279 & 01508/A/P6

13 APPENDIX 4 - METHODOLOGY – HERITAGE SETTING

13.1 INTRODUCTION

- 13.1.1 The primary aim of any assessment is to identify the heritage assets within a development site, and to provide a report on them which should enable the reader to understand their historical context, offer guidance on their level of value/importance, identify the significance of impact that the development might have upon them, and recommend mitigation to limit the impact of the development on them.
- 13.1.2 The assessment process has given due consideration to Historic England guidance on setting as set out in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets.⁷⁰

13.2 NARRATIVE VERSUS TABULATED APPROACH TO SETTING

- 13.2.1 There is a difference in approach, within our Methodology, to the way in which Heritage Setting and physical archaeological remains are assessed. This flows not from company preference, but from current trends in practice between professional archaeologists and heritage consultants.
- 13.2.2 We note specifically that when it comes to Heritage Setting; there is a range of opinion on whether the tabulated approach (of the DMRB which relies upon tabulation and numerical scoring) is the most useful. Or, whether a more narrative approach (using the language of NPPF in terms of heritage assets) is more suitable as it may convey a richer understanding of the importance of a place and the interrelationships it has with its surrounding landscape.
- 13.2.3 We are open to either approach and we recognise the value of both. However, we will use a narrative (less tabulated) approach to assess heritage setting in this instance. This will use the expert judgement of the heritage consultant following the Historic England guidance (GPA3) and using the vocabulary of the NPPF. We also recognise the growing concept of a Sliding Scale of Harm (referred to above).
- 13.2.4 When assessing the impact of proposals on designated heritage assets, it is not only a question of whether there would be a direct physical impact on that asset, but instead whether change within its ‘setting’ would lead to a loss of ‘significance’. This as a consequence of indirect impact.
- 13.2.5 In simple terms, setting is defined as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced’. The Historic England Good Practice Advice guidance on setting establishes that it has a ‘twin role’ in both contributing to significance and allowing heritage significance to be appreciated. It therefore must be recognised from the outset that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset and cannot

⁷⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

itself be harmed. Its importance relates to the contribution it makes to the significance of the designated heritage asset and the extent to which it allows that significance to be appreciated.

- 13.2.6 Historic England guidance identifies that ‘change to heritage assets is inevitable, but it is only harmful when significance is damaged.’
- 13.2.7 In that regard, ‘significance’ is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as ‘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.’
- 13.2.8 As such, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated heritage assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is not a question of whether setting would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within an asset’s ‘setting’ would lead to a loss of ‘significance’ or the ability to appreciate ‘significance’ based on the above ‘heritage interest’ as defined in the NPPF.
- 13.2.9 Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the impact of proposals on designated heritage assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the contribution made to that significance or the ability to appreciate that significance by its ‘setting’, in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm. The guidance identifies that change within a heritage asset’s setting need not necessarily cause harm to that asset - it can be positive, negative or neutral.
- 13.2.10 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, arising from the proposed scheme, has followed the guidance set out in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’ published by Historic England in 2017. Part 1 of this guidance reproduces the definition of setting as outlined in the Glossary of NPPF, which observes that the setting of a heritage asset is:
- 13.2.11 ‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’
- 13.2.12 The guidance states that the importance of setting ‘lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.’
- 13.2.13 It goes on to note:
- 13.2.14 ‘All heritage assets have significance, some of which have particular significance and are designated. The contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies. Although many settings may be enhanced by development, not all settings have the same capacity to accommodate change without harm to the significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate it.’
- 13.2.15 Whilst identifying that element of an asset’s setting can make an important contribution to its significance the guidance states that: ‘Setting is not itself a

heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated'. It continues by adding that: 'Conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change; indeed, change may be positive...'

13.2.16 On a practical level, the Historic England guidance identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a five- step procedure, i.e.:

1. Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
2. Assess the degree to which these setting make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
3. Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
4. Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
5. Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

13.2.17 As far as Step 2 is concerned, the guidance makes the following observations:

13.2.18 'The second stage of any analysis is to assess whether the setting of an affected heritage asset makes a contribution to its significance and the extent and/or nature of that contribution; both setting, and views which form part of the way a setting is experienced, may be assessed additionally for the degree to which they allow significance to be appreciated. ...this assessment should first address the key attributes of the heritage asset itself and then consider:

13.2.19 The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets; the asset's intangible associations with its surroundings, and patterns of use; and the asset's intangible associations with its surroundings, and patterns of use.'

13.2.20 Thereafter, the guidance notes that '...this assessment of the contribution to significance made by setting will provide the baseline for establishing the effects of a proposed development on significance, as set out in 'Step 3' below.' Having established the baseline, the following guidance is provided in respect of an assessment of the effect upon 'setting'; i.e.:

13.2.21 'In general, the assessment should address the key attributes of the proposed development in terms of its. location and siting; form and appearance; wider effects; and permanence.'

13.2.22 Appeal decisions, e.g. Javelin Park, Gloucestershire (Ref 12/0008/STMAJW)⁷¹, have clarified the interpretation of existing guidance, establishing that the ability to see a proposed development, either from the heritage asset itself or from within its setting, should not be equated with harm to the significance of

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https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/412072/15-01-16_DL_IR_Javelin_Park_2200210.pdf

the asset. The key issue is whether and to what extent the proposed development would affect the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset.

14 APPENDIX 4 – PLANNING FRAMEWORK

14.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

14.1.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest. The setting of the heritage asset can also contribute to its significance. Setting is defined in the NPPF (Glossary) as follows:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”

14.1.2 Historic England advocates in The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Revised December 2017) that a stepped approach should be taken to the assessment of impacts on setting and significance. This guidance, which was originally issued by English Heritage in 2011, is generally known as GPA3. It should be noted that the advice states in paragraph 1 that it does not constitute a prescriptive methodology.

14.1.3 The most recent authority relating to the concept of the setting of heritage assets is to be found in the case known as Catesby Estates⁷², which in essence confirms that the setting of heritage assets is not confined to visual matters or views. Abstract and historical considerations are part of setting, and while it is reasonable to consider the extent of setting there is usually no fixed boundary to it.

14.1.4 The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.

14.1.5 The NPPF requires any impact involving harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset to be considered in terms of either “substantial harm” or “less than substantial harm” as described in paragraphs 199 to 202 of that document. Paragraph 199 states that:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”

⁷² Catesby Estates Limited v Steer [2018] EWCA Civ. 1697.

14.1.6 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF then states that:

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”

14.1.7 Paragraph 201 of the NPPF then goes on to describe the balancing exercise in cases where there is less than substantial harm as follows:

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.”

14.1.8 Paragraph 203 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

14.1.9 Footnote 68 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 200, states that “Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.” Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised in July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that “Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence”, and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

“What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?”

14.1.10 The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

14.1.11 (1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework

footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.

those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.

those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

14.1.12 The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document Scheduled Monuments, published by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's website.

14.1.13 (2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion, the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

14.1.14 Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

14.1.15 Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment.

14.1.16 Paragraph 205 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.

14.1.17 Paragraphs 206 and 207 of the NPPF advise on development affecting conservation areas and World Heritage Sites.

14.2 LEGISLATION

- 14.2.1 Legislation affecting scheduled monuments is contained the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act details the designation, care and management of scheduled monuments, as well as the procedures needed to obtain permission for works which would directly impact upon their preservation. There are no Scheduled Monuments which are close enough to be affected by the proposals.
- 14.2.2 The decision maker is required by section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building⁷³. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm⁷⁴. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances. There are Listed Buildings located within the vicinity of the Application Area.

14.3 RELEVANT LOCAL POLICIES

- 14.3.1 Tewkesbury Borough Council has a section on their website which details Planning Policy. This explains that the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) which was adopted back in December 2017, Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough and Tewkesbury Borough councils have been working towards its immediate review. This continues to be a collaborative strategic development plan of the three areas and includes a close working relationship with Gloucestershire County Council (<https://www.jointcorestrategy.org/joint-core-strategy-review>).

⁷³ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137

⁷⁴ South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141

15 APPENDIX 5 - HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 are intended to protect important countryside hedges from destruction or damage. The Regulations define what a hedgerow is in terms of the regulations and set out the criteria for determining what an 'important' hedgerow is. The existence of hedgerows can be important in archaeological terms, as they can be an indicator of ancient land use patterns and systems of tenure. In planning terms an early awareness of their existence can help to guide ways of integrating ecologically and archaeologically landscape elements into a masterplan.

Hedgerow Regulations⁷⁵

The regulations define a hedgerow as being;

'any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land, or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if—

it has a continuous length of, or exceeding, 20 metres; or

it has a continuous length of less than 20 metres and, at each end, meets (whether by intersection or junction) another hedgerow'.

In terms of the criteria for determining what an 'important' hedgerow is, for the purposes of this assessment these will be limited to those criteria within the Regulations which define a hedgerow which is considered 'important' in terms of archaeology and history. These are as follows:

'1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.

2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—

included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or

recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

3. The hedgerow—

is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and is associated with any monument or feature on that site.

4. The hedgerow—

⁷⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1997/1160/contents/made>

marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or

is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.

5. The hedgerow—

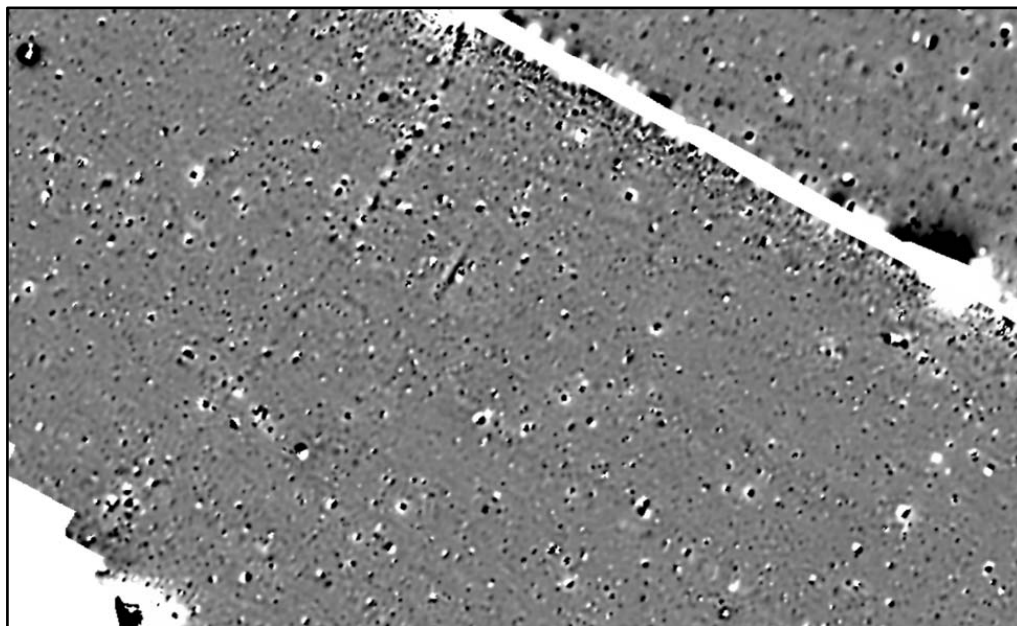
is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or

is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—

is substantially complete; or

is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.'

16 APPENDIX 6 – GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



**Archaeological geophysical survey of
the proposed Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst
Gloucestershire
December 2021**

Report no. 22/002

Author and Illustrator: Chris Manktelow



Archaeological geophysical survey of the proposed Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst Gloucestershire December 2021

Report no. 22/002

Project Manager: John Walford

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Version notes:
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Text: Chris Manktelow

Illustrations: Chris Manktelow

Project: Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst		OASIS No: molanht1- 503813	
ACTIVITY TYPE			
Project/Activity type	Geophysical survey		
Reason for investigation	Planning: Pre-application		
Development type	Solar farm		
Planning reference ID	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
National grid ref	SO 838 226		
Site name	Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire		
REVIEWERS/ ADMIN			
HER for project	Gloucestershire		
National organisation	Historic England		
WORK UNDERTAKEN			
Methodological summary	Magnetometer survey with a cart-mounted array of Bartington Grad-01-100L fluxgate gradiometers.		
Previous work?	None	Future works?	Not known
Dates - Start date:	13-12-21	End date:	17-12-21
GEOPHYSICS			
Geology	Jurassic interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Rugby Limestone formation, with no drift geology recorded.		
Land use (i.e., arable)	Arable		
Survey type	Magnetometer survey		
Size of survey area	c25ha		
Instrumentation	Bartington Grad-01-1000L	Fluxgate – Multiple sensor	
Configuration	Hand-pushed cart survey (6-probe array)		
Spatial resolution	Traverse spacing	0.8m	Reading interval 0.225m
Resolution (data values)	0.1nT		
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Title	Archaeological geophysical survey of the proposed Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, December 2021		
Author(s)	Chris Manktelow		
Publisher / place / date	MOLA Northampton / Northampton / 2022		
Report number	22/002		
Report release delay?	Six months		
PEOPLE			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project manager	John Walford		
Project supervisor	Chris Manktelow		
Funding body	Sonedix Bengrove Ltd		
KEYWORDS			
Monuments found/ date	Undated ditches		
RESULTS			
Description of outcomes	A small circular feature, measuring c5m in diameter, was detected in the west of the survey area but its archaeological significance is unclear. Several linear features, which may be ditches, were also detected, along with medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow, historic field boundaries and former ponds.		
ARCHIVES			
Accession ID	TBC		
Finds Archive repository	None	Expected date of submission:	-
Paper Archive repository	TBC	Expected date of submission:	TBC
Digital Archive repository	TBC	Expected date of submission:	TBC

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Fig 7: Unprocessed magnetometer data (north)	1:2000

Archaeological geophysical survey of the proposed Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire December 2021

ABSTRACT

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake a magnetometer survey across c25ha of land for the proposed Bengrove Solar Farm, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire. A small circular feature, measuring c5m in diameter, was detected in the west of the survey area but its archaeological significance is unclear. Several linear features, which may be ditches, were also detected, along with medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow, historic field boundaries and former ponds.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology, on behalf of his client Sonnedix Bengrove Ltd, to undertake an archaeological geophysical survey of c25ha of land to the south-east of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 838 226) (Fig 1). The purpose of the survey was to identify and map any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development of a solar farm.

The survey comprised a magnetometer survey and was conducted over one week commencing on 13 December 2021. It followed a Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2021) and was also conducted in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and European Archaeological Council guidelines (CIfA 2014 and Schmidt *et al* 2015).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, geology and topography

The survey took place across two adjacent fields located c700m southeast of Sandhurst. The fields are bounded to the north-west by a farm track and to the south-east by Cox's Brook. Hedges separate the survey area from farm buildings and pasture fields to the north and arable fields to the south (Fig 1).

The survey area lies on broadly level ground between c10m and 12m above Ordnance Datum, with a slight slope in the south-east towards Cox's Brook.

The solid geology of the survey area comprises interbedded Jurassic mudstone and limestone of the Rugby Limestone formation. No drift geology is recorded within the survey area although Quaternary alluvium has been recorded immediately adjacent to the west, south and east (BGS 2022).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The client has provided MOLA with data from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) covering the survey area and its immediate environs (search date 18/10/21). This shows that there are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments, no known find spots and no known monuments other than ridge and furrow within the survey area itself.

The survey area is located in an area where Roman activity is known, and the route of the Gloucester-Birmingham Roman road (HER 6704) passes c600m to the east of the survey area.

Evaluation trenching completed in 2013 discovered previously unknown Roman activity in Twigworth, c1.5km south-east of the survey area (HER 45420). A series of east to west aligned ditches were discovered and these contained Roman pottery dating to the 1st-3rd centuries AD (Barber 2013). Another archaeological evaluation completed near Twigworth uncovered Roman enclosures and settlement activity dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD (HER 46145). A later small, mixed-rite cemetery was discovered by the same excavation, with the burials and cremations cutting through the settlement remains (HER 48744) (Fairhead 2016). Further evaluation work was completed 100m to the north in 2019, uncovering Roman remains including a trackway which was aligned perpendicular to the A38 (HER 46145).

The centre of Sandhurst is located c850m west of the survey area. The village is recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 as "*Sanher*" giving the village an early medieval to medieval origin (HER 8821).

The remains of a medieval moat lie c500m from the survey area in the grounds of Bengrove Farm. Only the north-western arm of the moat is visible today as the others have been backfilled. A medieval building is thought to have stood at the centre of the moat (HER 4464). Another alleged medieval moat is located at Moat Farm, c750m from the survey area, but evidence for this is far less substantiated when compared to the moat located at Bengrove Farm (HER 5583).

A possible rectangular enclosure and building platform with a series of parallel ditches have been documented in a field c850m to the south-east of the survey area, with the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation in the immediately surrounding area. It is unclear whether the presumed building would have been domestic or agricultural in nature (HER 5584).

A collection of decoy pools, pre-dating AD 1840 and used in the hunting of wildfowl, are situated just to the east of the survey area (HER 13988).

The survey area is presently composed of two fields and historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the northern of these has been relatively unchanged since the late 1800's. The southern field was previously split into three separate fields with the north-western part being mapped as a wooded area until the mid-1920's. The three fields were amalgamated into one by the time of the 1970 Ordnance Survey mapping. A small pond towards the north-eastern edge of the field seems to have been removed at the same time, whilst another pond in the west of the field was removed before 1990.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

The magnetometer survey was undertaken with a Bartington magnetometer cart. This is a two-wheeled, lightweight sensor platform designed to be pushed by hand. It incorporates a bank of six vertically-mounted Bartington Grad-01-1000L magnetic sensors (fluxgate gradiometers), spaced at 0.8m intervals along a bar aligned crossways to the direction of travel. These sensors were calibrated ('zeroed') at the start of each day's survey to minimise heading errors and offsets in their zero values.

The cart also incorporates a Leica Geosystems Viva GNSS antenna mounted on the central axis, 1.02m astern of the sensors. The magnetic sensors each output data at a rate of eight readings per second and the GNSS antenna outputs NMEA format data (GGA messages) at a rate of one position per second. These data streams are compiled into a single raw data file by MultiGrad601 logging software specifically developed for that purpose.

The cart was propelled along straight and parallel traverses across the survey area, with data logging being toggled on and off at the start and end of each traverse to avoid the collection of spurious data whilst turning. Traverse ends were marked with ranging poles to aid even coverage, and the evenness of coverage was further checked by monitoring the positional trace plotted in real time by the MultiGrad601 logging software. The typical speed of coverage was under 1.8m/s, with the effective data resolution thus approximating to better than 0.225m x 0.80m.

3.2 Data processing and presentation

The raw survey data was initially processed with MLGrad601 software, which calculated a UTM co-ordinate for each data point by interpolating the GNSS readings and applying offset corrections based on the array geometry and calculated heading direction. This produced an output file in XYZ format which could be imported into TerraSurveyor software for data visualisation and further processing.

The raw XYZ data exhibited minor striping caused by slight mismatches in the calibration of the individual magnetic sensors. This was removed in TerraSurveyor by applying the median de-stripe function to runs of data from each sensor.

The processed survey data is presented in this report as greyscale raster images at a range of +/-4nT. These have been rotated and scaled to fit against topographic base-mapping at a scale of 1:2000 (Figs 2 and 3). An interpretive overlay highlights notable anomalies for discussion is presented in Figures 4 and 5 and minimally processed data plots are presented at a range of +/- 10nT in Figures 6 and 7.

4 SURVEY RESULTS

The geophysical survey has revealed various anomalies which have been interpreted as possible archaeological features, historic field boundaries and medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

A number of weak linear anomalies of varying length were detected by the survey, mainly located within the northern field. It is generally unclear whether they represent ditches, field drains or unrecorded historic field boundaries, though one example, located in the centre of the northern field appears to run along the heads of ridge and furrow which suggests that it may represent a ditch associated with a plough headland (Fig 4, A).

Towards the western side of the southern field the survey has discovered a possible small circular feature c5m in diameter (Fig 3, inset and Fig 5, B). This could feasibly be composed of several pits rather than a continuous ditch as the magnetic response is not constant around its circuit. It cannot be said with certainty that the feature has an archaeological origin, due to its isolation and its insubstantial size. A single positive response at the centre of the ring conceivably represents a pit or post-hole.

The sets of parallel linear anomalies in the survey data indicate the remains of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow. Several blocks of furrows with different alignments have been discovered, the majority being aligned north-east to south-west and others aligned east to west or north-west to south-east. The furrows within each block vary in both spacing and straightness. This is, for instance, evident in the eastern part of the survey area where thin, straight, parallel furrows are abutted by slightly wider, curved ridges.

No evidence of ridge and furrow has been detected in the north-western half of the southern field. It is possible that ridge and furrow was never present there, as Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th century indicates the area to have been wooded, maybe used as an orchard. Alternatively, if there had been ridge and furrow in that area, it may have been fully erased by more recent ploughing.

The survey has detected two linear anomalies in the southern field which match the position of mapped historic field boundaries. Three other linear anomalies in the northern field may also represent boundaries, though there is no map evidence to confirm this. Two of these northern boundaries, which are roughly aligned with present-day boundaries to the north, respect the edges of a block of narrow ridge and furrow. The third, which connects the other two perpendicularly, intersects the set of furrows, although it is unclear which feature precedes the other.

Two large, intense positive anomalies were identified in the southern field, with the smaller lying against its western edge and the larger lying c200m further east. These represent two ponds shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th century. The ponds have since been backfilled and are no longer visible on the surface other than a very slight depression where the eastern of the two is located (*pers obs*). The anomalies almost certainly arise from pieces of scrap metal or other such material that were pushed into the ponds during the backfilling process.

Three parallel north-west to south-east linear anomalies in the northern field represent sections of field drains. The characteristics of these anomalies, which are weak and composed of alternate positive and negative magnetic segments, are particularly diagnostic of such features. As noted above, some of the anomalies tentatively interpreted as possible archaeology might also prove to be sections of field drains.

The small dipolar anomalies scattered throughout the data are an indication of small metal fragments in the ploughsoil, possibly originating from modern agricultural equipment or general litter. The positive halos seen at the side of fields arise from

adjacent, upstanding fences and gates; as such they are insignificant features and have therefore not been marked on the interpretation plot.

5 CONCLUSION

The survey has detected relatively little of archaeological interest. There is weak evidence for an isolated circular feature, which measures c5m in diameter and is perhaps formed of a number of pits with one pit or post-hole in the centre, but the lack of more convincing features nearby casts some doubt on its archaeological significance. The various linear features dispersed across the two fields are nondescript and, although they may represent ditches, they do not point to any major archaeological activity.

Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been detected across a large portion of the survey area, with a greater extent than previously recognised by the Gloucestershire HER. One set of furrows in the northern field are noticeably straighter and closer-spaced than the others and it may be that these, along with their encompassing boundaries, are more recent than the more typical broad, curving furrows elsewhere in the survey area (*cf* Hall 1993, 17).

Other features detected by the survey include the remains of two former field boundaries and two ponds recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a few field drains of relatively recent date.

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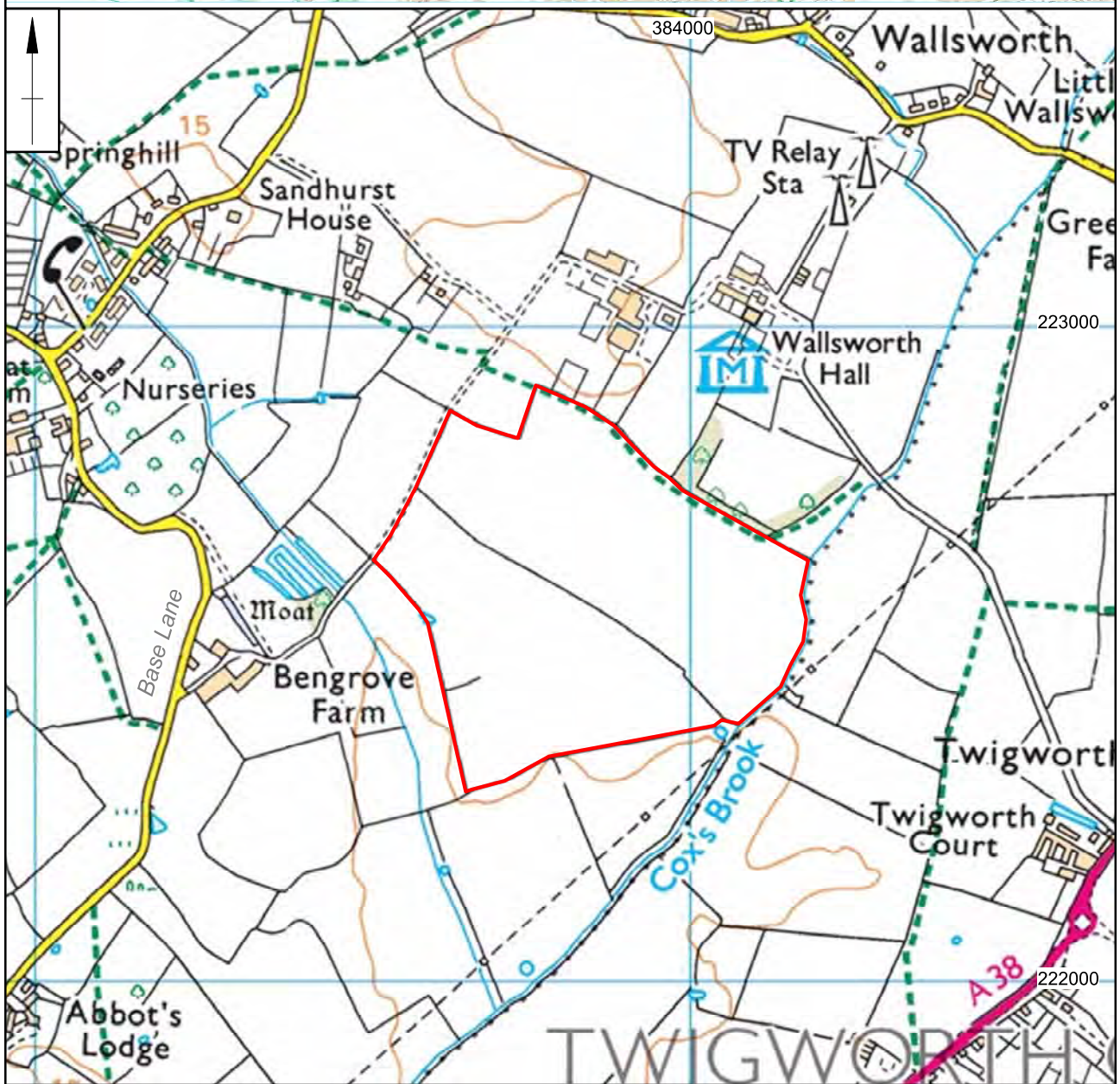
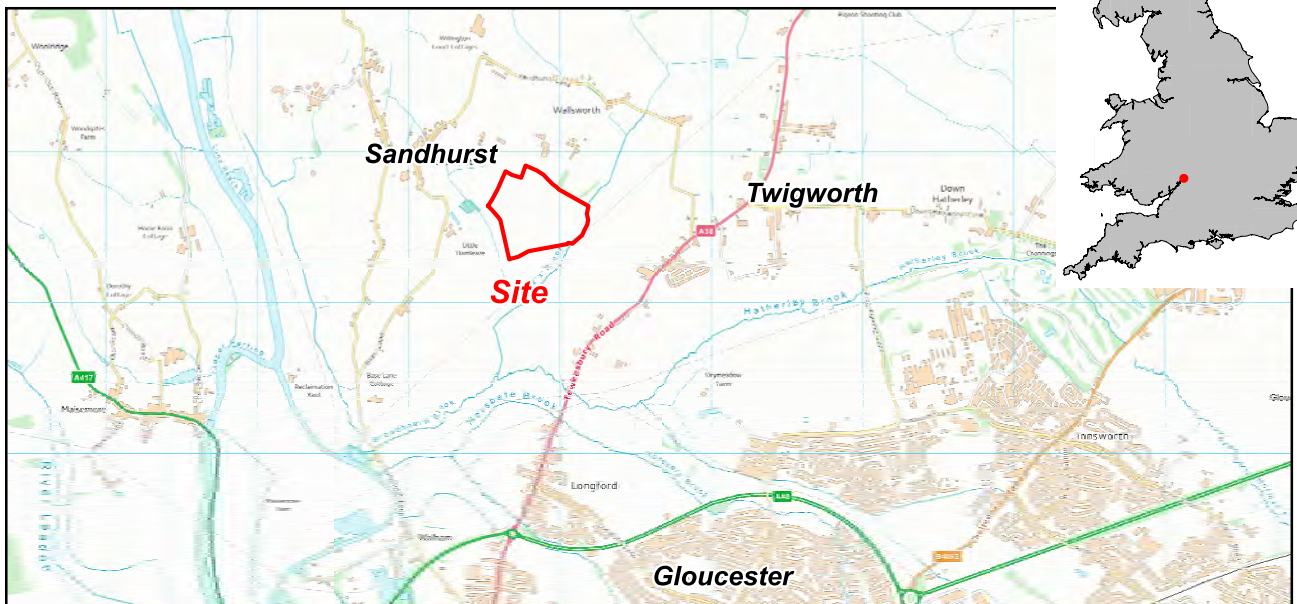
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MOLA

25th January 2022



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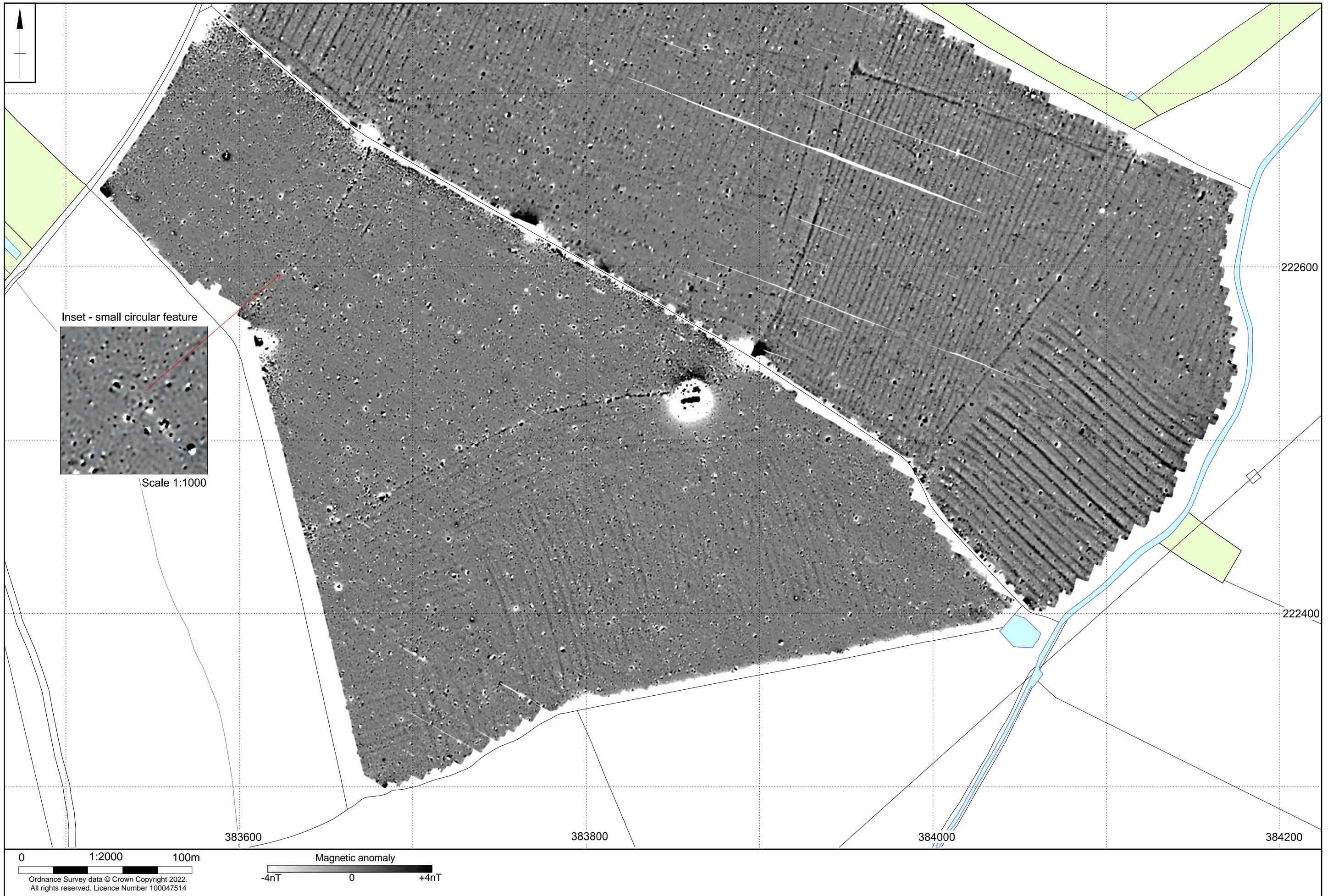
Survey area

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021. Licence no. 100035207



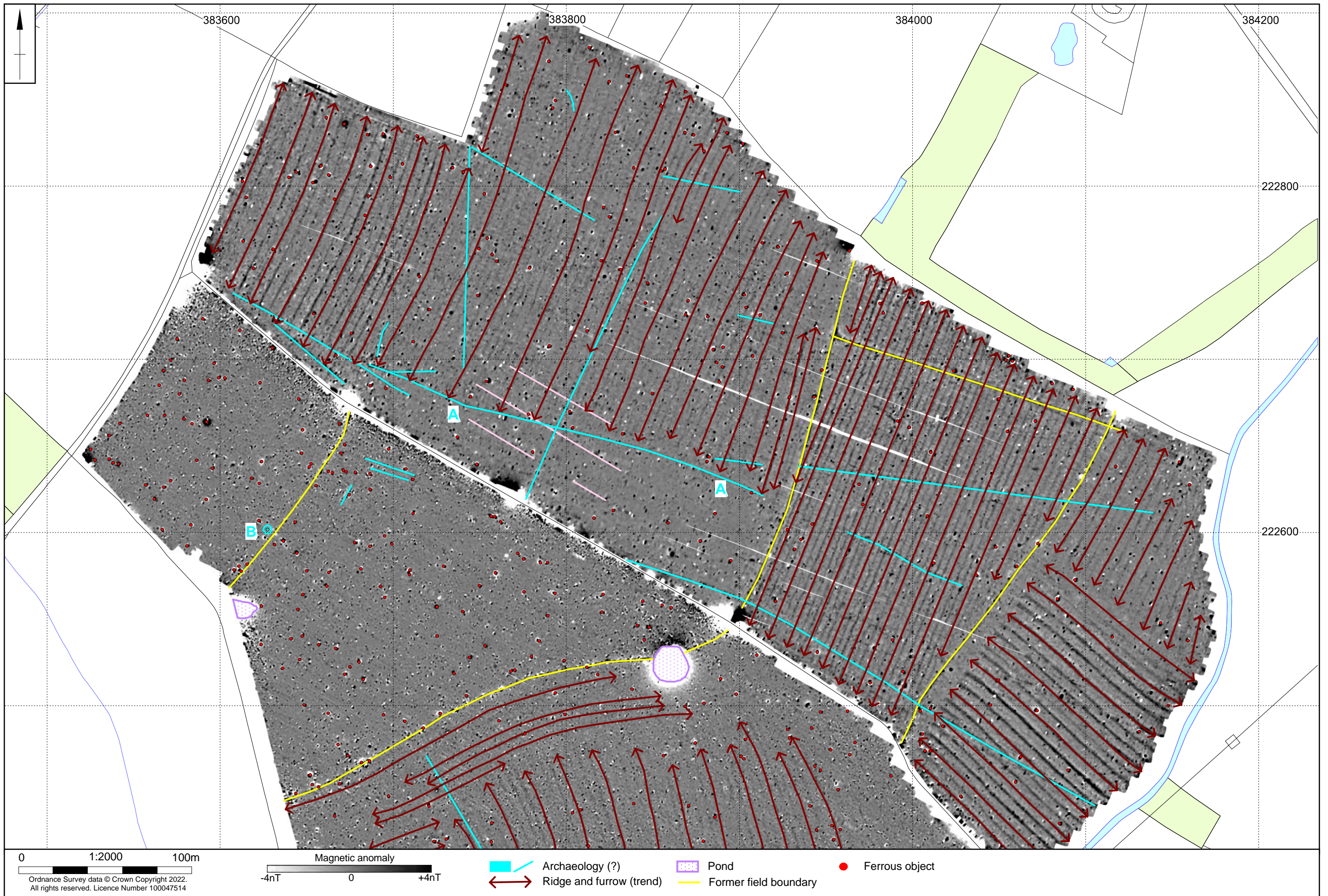
Scale 1:2000 (A3)

Magnetometer survey results (north) Fig 2



Scale 1:2000(A3)

Magnetometer survey results (south) Fig 3



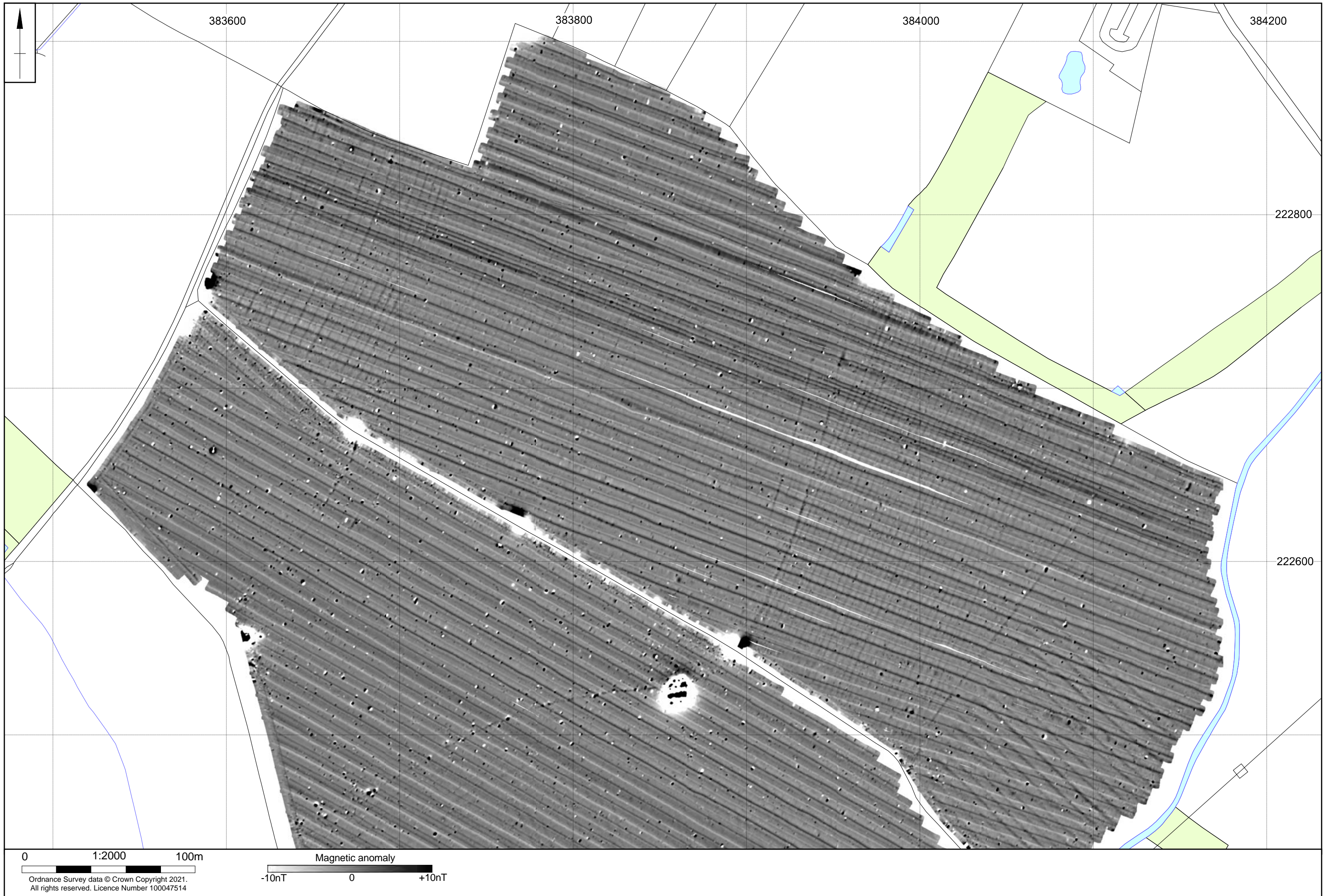
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Magnetometer survey interpretation (north) Fig 4



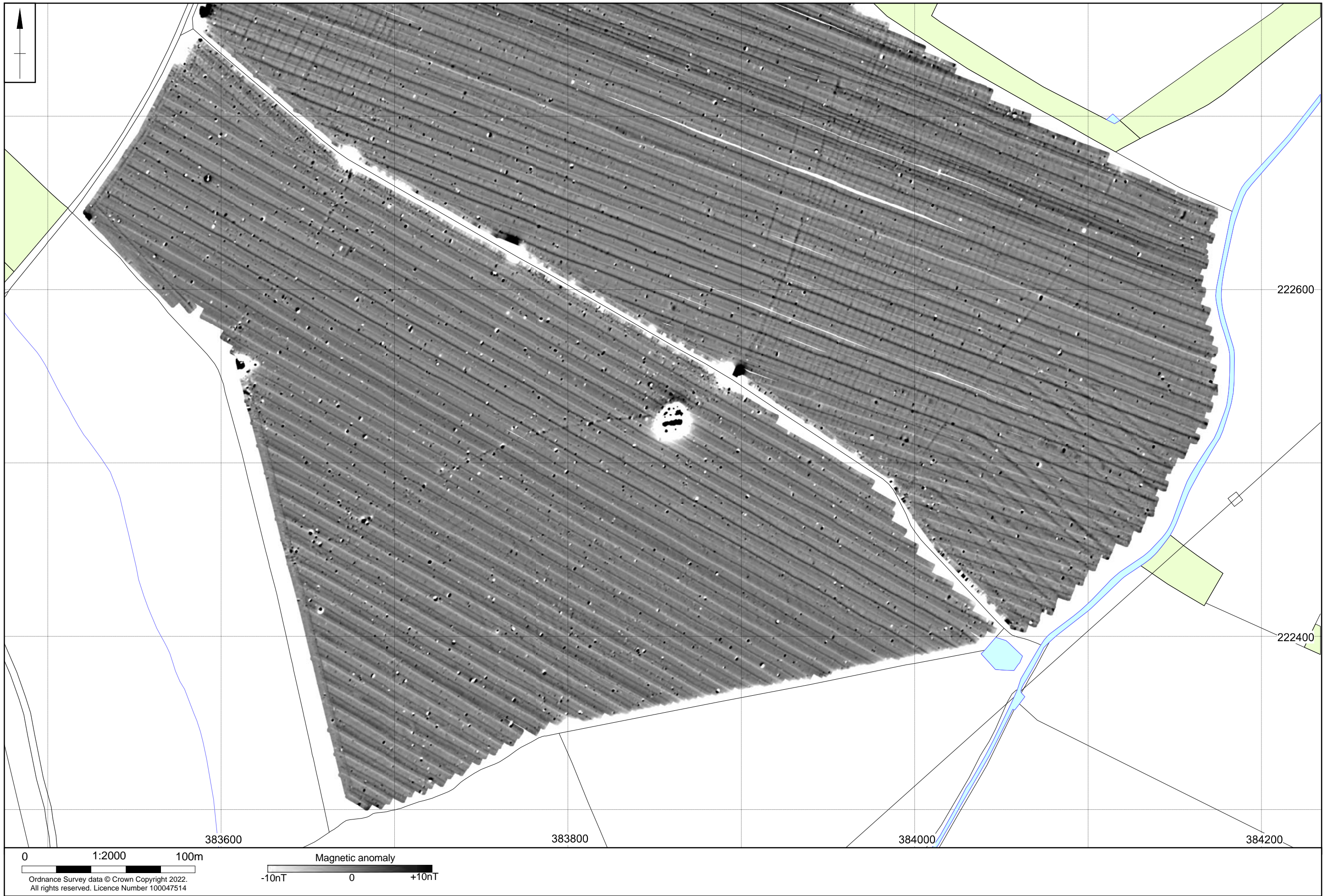
Scale 1:2000 (A3)

Magnetometer survey interpretation (south) Fig 5



Scale 1:2000 (A3)

Unprocessed magnetometer data (north) Fig 6



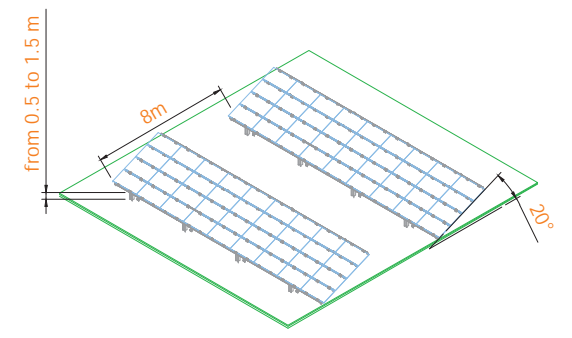
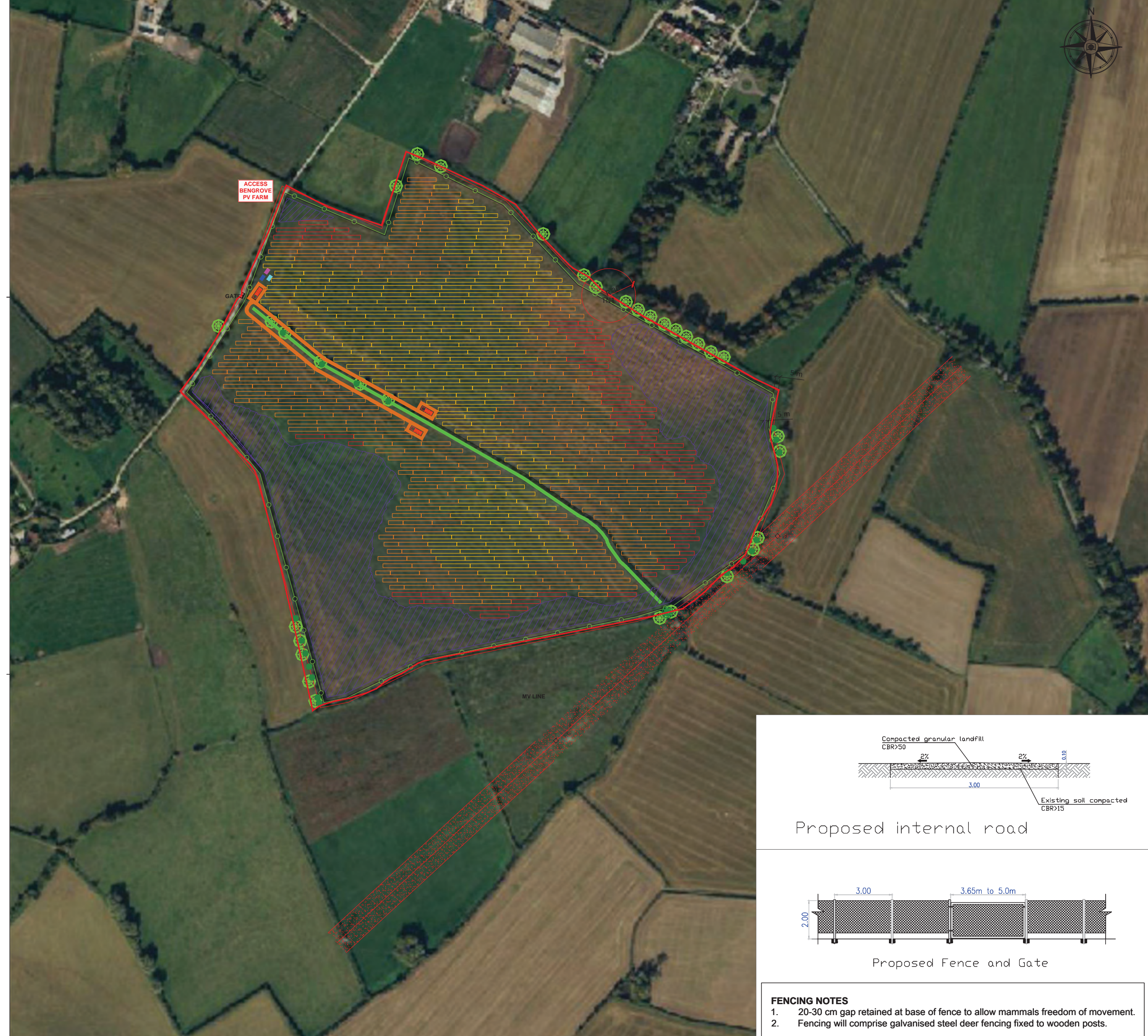
Scale 1:2000 (A3)

Unprocessed magnetometer data (south) Fig 7



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17 APPENDIX 7 – DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

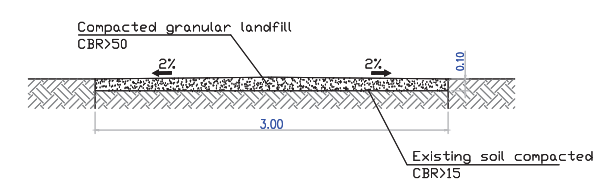


LAYOUT LEGEND

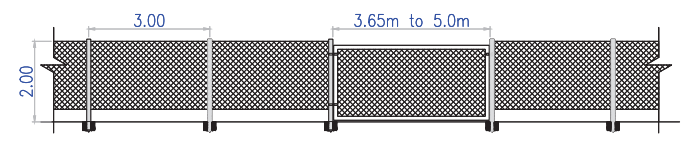
SOLAR TABLE (0.5 m HEIGHT)	
SOLAR TABLE (1 m HEIGHT)	
SOLAR TABLE (1.5 m HEIGHT)	
FLOODING ZONE 3b	
POWER STATION	
INTERCONNECTION CENTER	
CONTROL ROOM	
WAREHOUSE	
INTERNAL ROAD	
GREEN HEDGE	
MV LINE	
FENCE	

LAYOUT TECHNICAL INFORMATION

LOCATION	
LATITUDE	51.901°
LONGITUDE	-2.236°
ALTITUDE	227m
PLOT	
FENCE LENGHT (mts)	2700
PLOT AREA (Ha)	26.3900
MODULE	
MODULE POWER / TYPE	ASTRONERGY 540Wp / CHSM72M(DG)F-BH
MODULE DIMENSIONS	2278x1134x35 mm
NUMBER OF MODULES	31 248
TOTAL DC POWER	16.87 MWp
INVERTER	
INVERTER POWER / TYPE	175 kWac / HUAWEI SUN2000-185KTL
NUMBER OF INVERTER	74
TOTAL POWER(AC)	12.95 MWac
SOLAR CONFIGURATION	
MODULES PER STRING	28 Modules
TOTAL STRINGS	1116 Strings
TABLE TYPE	(4x14) Horizontal / (4x7) Horizontal
RACKING SYSTEM	
TABLE TYPE	(4x14) Horizontal / (4x7) Horizontal
TILT	20°
PITCH	8 m



Proposed internal road



Proposed Fence and Gate

FENCING NOTES

- 20-30 cm gap retained at base of fence to allow mammals freedom of movement.
- Fencing will comprise galvanised steel deer fencing fixed to wooden posts.

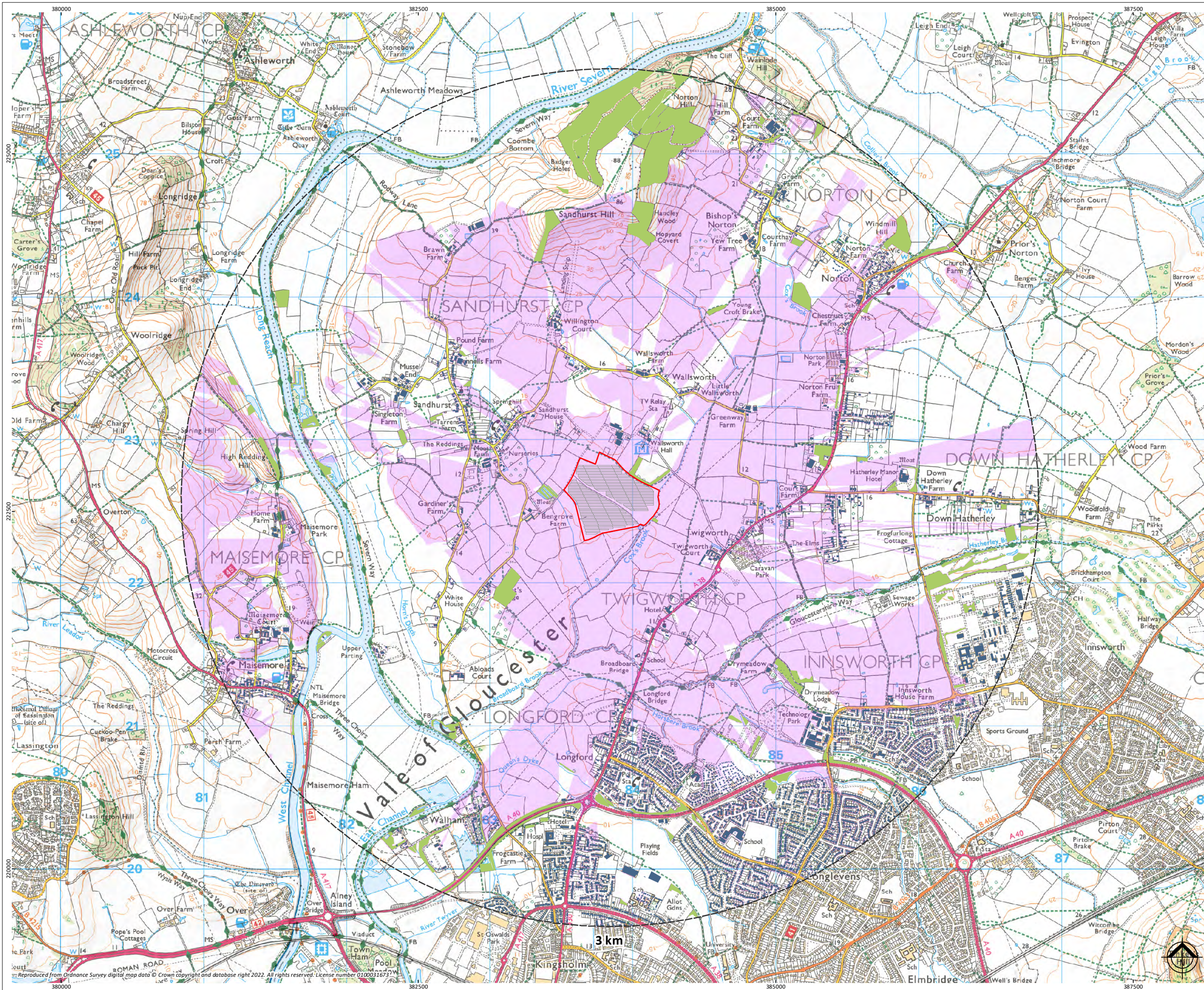
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	06	17/11/2022	E&C	E&C	E&C	E&C	Flooding zone rev 01
ESCALA 1:2000	05	30/09/2022	E&C	E&C	E&C	E&C	Flooding Risk
	04	18/04/2022	E&C	E&C	E&C	E&C	10m buffer
	Rev.	Fecha	Proyect.	Dibujado	Comprob.	Aprobado	Modificacion

BENGROVE FARM

UNITED KINGDOM

Nº CAD: GENERAL LAYOUT
Nº: REV. 00
HOJA: 1 SIG: -

18 APPENDIX 8 – ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY (ZTV)



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- Site Boundary
- Study Area (from site centre)
- Indicative Array
- Building
- Woodland
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility**
- Area where Development may be visible

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility is calculated using an Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 digital terrain model (DTM).
 The development height is a maximum of 3m from ground level, and observer height assumed to be 1.8m. Visibility is calculated from the indicative solar array outlines.
 OS Terrain 5 is a 'bare-earth' terrain dataset, and therefore does not account for the screening effect of any surrounding buildings or vegetation.
 Buildings and woodland areas from the OS OpenMap Local™ dataset have been added to the DTM to indicate the potential screening effect of buildings and vegetation. Indicative heights used are 9m (approximately 2 storeys) for buildings, 6m for glasshouses and 15m for woodland.

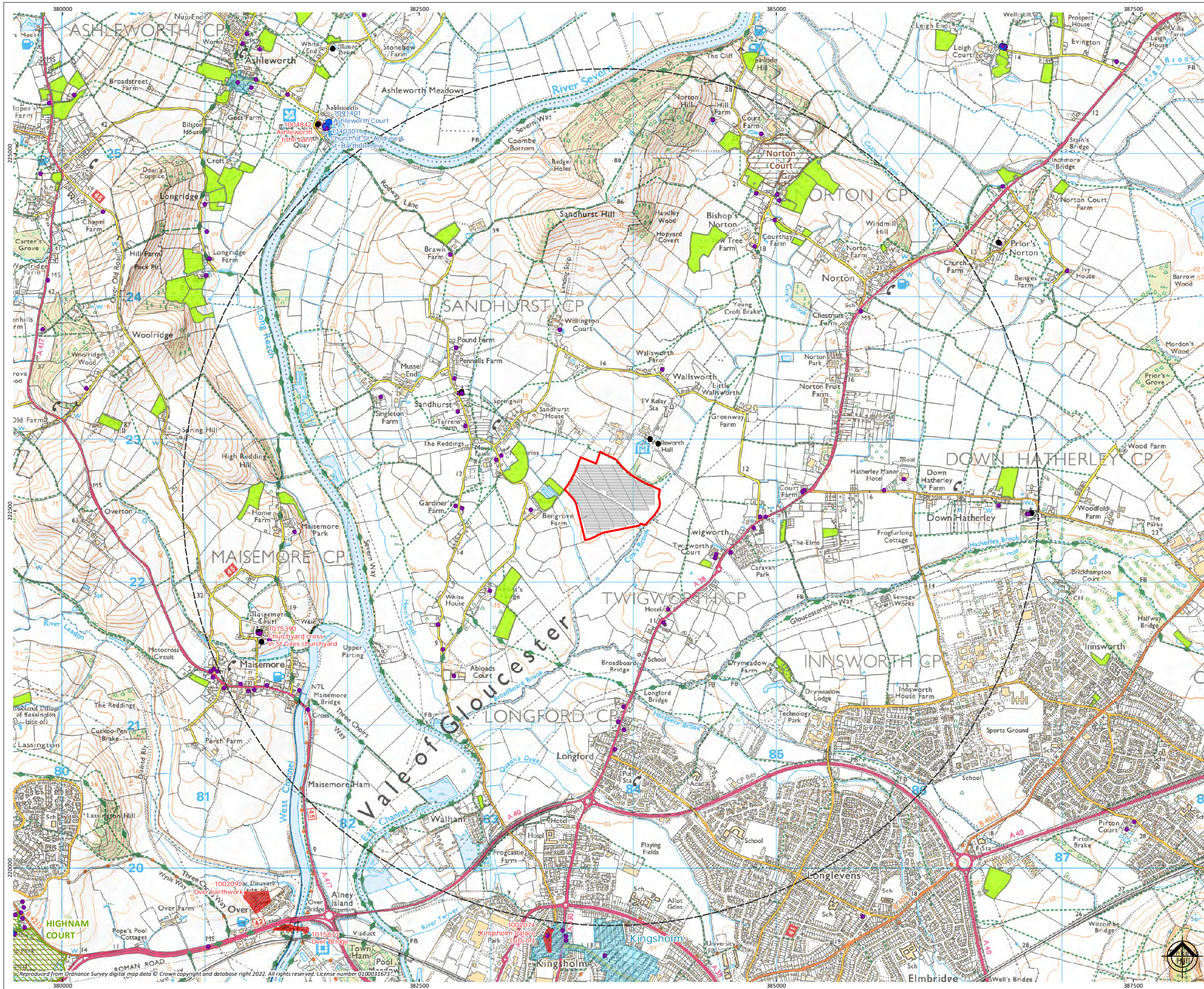
REV	DATE	COMMENTS	DRN	CHK	APP

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PROJECT: **BENGROVE SOLAR FARM**

TITLE: **ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY**

CLIENT:	
SCALE:	1:25,000 @A3
DATE:	1/20/2022
JOB NO:	020
DWG NO:	020_UBU_001
STATUS:	ISSUED
REV:	A



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- Site Boundary
- Study Area (from site centre)
- Indicative Array
- Listed Buildings**
- Grade I
- Grade II
- Grade II*
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park & Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- Traditional Orchard
- Woodpasture and Parkland

REV	DATE	COMMENTS	DRN	CHK	APP

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PROJECT: BENGROVE SOLAR FARM

TITLE: LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

CLIENT:

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19 APPENDIX 9 – TRIAL TRENCHING EVALUATION

Land at Bengrove Farm Gloucestershire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation



Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol: October 2022



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Summary

Document Title	Land at Bengrove Farm
Document Subtitle	Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Client Name	Abrams Archaeology Ltd/Sonnedix Bengrove Ltd
Site Location	Base Lane, Sandhurst, Gloucestershire
County	Gloucestershire
National Grid Reference	SO 83838 22612
Planning Authority	Gloucestershire County Council
Planning Reference	Pre determination
Museum Name	Tewkesbury Museum
Museum Accession	Pending
Project Code	AAL 22-23.503
Document Author	Rachel Heaton
Date of Preparation	October 2022
OASIS ID	Avonarch2-508201
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Abbreviations

- UD** Un-dated
- MIA** Middle Iron Age
- LIA** Late Iron Age
- RB** Roman
- EM** Early Medieval
- M** Medieval
- PM** Post Medieval



ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Ltd were appointed to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Bengrove Farm, near Sandhurst, Gloucestershire centred on NGR SO 83838 22612.

The results of the evaluation will form part of the Cultural Heritage Baseline Impact Assessment being prepared by Abrams Archaeology Ltd as part of a planning application to Gloucestershire County Council for installation of Solar panels on two adjoining fields within the curtilage of the farm.

An archaeological evaluation was recommended as a geophysical survey of the two fields had flagged a number of anomalies which required further investigation. A total of six trenches were excavated, each located to target possible features.

Of the six trenches, only two contained features that reflected geophysical anomalies. Trench 1 contained a linear feature, which likely reflects a former field boundary. A linear feature in Trench 5 was found to be another field boundary truncated by a tree bole. The remaining four trenches were archaeologically sterile.



1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out as part of a package of works forming a Heritage Impact Assessment designed to inform the planning process prior to a proposed solar farm development on a parcel of land at Bengrove Farm, near Sandhurst in Gloucestershire.
- 1.2 Bengrove Farm operates as a dairy farm. The landowners have formed a partnership with Sonnedix Bengrove Ltd, a solar energy company, with a proposal to develop two fields on the property as a solar farm to allow the dairy to become energy self-sufficient.
- 1.3 The evaluation was commissioned to further investigate a number of possible archaeological features discovered/highlighted by a geophysical survey of the site.
- 1.4 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Avon Archaeology Limited (Dickinson, 2022), which was approved by Toby Catchpole, County Archaeologist for Gloucestershire County Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.5 All fieldwork and post-excavation tasks followed the current professional controlling document for this kind of project, which is the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, as updated June 2020 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists).
- 1.6 Avon Archaeology Limited are a registered organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and the work was conducted in accordance with CIfA standards for professional archaeological practice. The fieldwork was supervised by Rachel Heaton between the 26th and 30th of September 2022.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site is located to the east of Bengrove Farm, Base Lane, near Sandhurst, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 83838 22612). It is bounded to the west by a track leading off Base
-

Lane and to the north, east and south by open fields. The proposed development site covers an area divided into two fields separated by a hedgerow running north-west by south-east.

- 2.2 The site is relatively flat, located within the flood plain of the River Severn. The northern and central areas of the site sit at approximately 12m aOD, the south-west corner lies at approximately 11m aOD and areas to the south and east at approximately 10m aOD.
- 2.3 The underlying geology is composed of '*Rugby Limestone Member - Mudstone and Limestone, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas*' (BGS, 2022). No drift deposits are recorded, although Quaternary alluvium has been observed in adjacent land to the west, south and east (*ibid*).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The client has provided datasets from the Gloucestershire HER, in addition to historic mapping and a copy of the MOLA geophysical survey (Manktelow, 2022) covering the site. The following represents a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site based upon these sources.
- 3.2 No listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments or finds spots are present within the site bounds. The National Mapping Programme shows areas of ridge and furrow in the west (HER 143392) and in the south-east of the site (HER 143366/143389). The results of the geophysical survey (Manktelow, 2022) (see below and **Figure 3**) expands the area of visible ridge and furrow across the whole of the northern area of site.
- 3.3 Romano-British activity is present in the area surrounding the site, with the Gloucester to Birmingham Roman Road (HER 6704) approximately 600m to the east. An evaluation at Twigworth, approximately 1.5km south-east of the development site, (HER 45420/Barber, 2013) revealed a series of ditches containing pottery dated to the 1st – 3rd centuries AD. Again at Twigworth, an evaluation uncovered enclosures and settlement activity dated to the 2nd – 4th centuries AD (HER 46145), which appear to have fallen out of use in the 3rd – 4th century;

after which a mixed rite cemetery, containing burials and cremations, was established (HER 48744/Fairhead, 2016). Another evaluation, carried out approximately 100m to the north of the site, revealed Roman activity, including a trackway running perpendicular to the A38 (46145).

3.4 Remains of a partially backfilled medieval moat are present in the grounds of Bengrove Farm, approximately 300m west of the site, which probably represents the location of a moated farmstead (HER 4464). A second of these moated sites is potentially present at Moat Farm, approximately 550m west of the site (HER 5583).

3.5 Historic mapping shows that several field boundaries were removed from the northern area of the site between the time of the tithe mapping (1840s) and the first edition OS map (1883-84). The southern field formerly had two north-east by south-west aligned divisions; however, these appear to have been removed between the late 1960s and early 1970s. Several ponds are shown on the tithe map and later additions of the OS. Those in the northern field appear to have been filled during the mid to late 19th century, while those in the south are still visible until the last quarter of the 20th century. A number of decoy pools, used for the hunting of wildfowl, are located immediately east of the survey area (HER 13988). These too are present on the tithe map and remain largely intact to the present day. The area to the south-east of the site was named on the tithe map as 'Great Grove' (HER monument ref: 8589).

3.5 The geophysical survey by MOLA (Manktelow, 2022) concluded:

'The survey has detected relatively little of archaeological interest. There is weak evidence for an isolated circular feature, which measures c5m in diameter and is perhaps formed of a number of pits with one pit or post-hole in the centre, but the lack of more convincing features nearby casts some doubt on its archaeological significance. The various linear features dispersed across the two fields are nondescript and, although they may represent ditches, they do not point to any major archaeological activity.'

Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been detected across a large portion of the survey area, with a greater extent than previously recognised by the

Gloucestershire HER. One set of furrows in the northern field are noticeably straighter and closer-spaced than the others and it may be that these, along with their encompassing boundaries, are more recent than the more typical broad, curving furrows elsewhere in the survey area (cf Hall 1993, 17).

Other features detected by the survey include the remains of two former field boundaries and two ponds recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a few field drains of relatively recent date.'

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The purpose of an Archaeological Evaluation, as defined in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance*, already cited (ClfA 2020), is to gather information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource;
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

4.2 The specific objectives of this Archaeological Evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the proposed development site.
- To target trenches to intersect with features indicated on the LiDAR data. To establish and record the extent, character, date, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains, to an appropriate level and within the constraints of the proposed development site.



- To place identified archaeological remains within the wider historical and archaeological context in order to establish their significance.
- To prepare an archaeological report detailing the results of the Evaluation.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 As arranged in the WSI (Dickinson, 2022), the evaluation excavated 6 trenches each of 30 x 1.6m and covering an area of approximately 280m². They were situated to target features indicated by geophysical data. All trenches were excavated in their proposed locations.

5.2 The ground at each trench location was surveyed, by appropriately trained staff, using a cable avoidance tool prior to breaking ground.

5.3 In the first instance each trench was opened as a straight sided cutting by mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket. Mechanical excavation ceased at the top of whichever of the following was encountered first:

- any archaeological feature/deposit
- buried natural substrate
- a safe working depth

5.4 Where archaeological deposits and/or features were present, further investigation and excavation was carried out by hand.

5.5 All significant stratigraphic units were recorded using a single context system on AAL's context record sheets, to include stratigraphic sequence, descriptions and measurements. Both residual and stratigraphically sealed finds were recovered by context. They were then washed and assessed.

5.6 Each trench and any archaeological features were located and levelled using a Topcon Hyper SR survey grade GPS unit. Sections were either drawn at 1:10 or recorded by rectified photography, for post-excavation presentation and illustration.

- 5.7 The complete project archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared, compiled and presented in accordance with locally and nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2020; Gloucestershire Archaeological Archives Standard, 2021). The documentary and material elements of the archive will be stored temporarily at the offices of Avon Archaeology Ltd. They will be deposited at Tewkesbury Museum, Tewkesbury (an accession number is pending).
- 5.8 The digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) within a reasonable period of time. An OASIS record of the project has been created under the record number Avonarch2-508201. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

6 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

- 6.1 All six trenches were excavated in their proposed locations; Trenches 1-4 were all located within Field 1 which was laid to grass. Trenches 5 and 6 were located within Field 2, which had been planted with a maize crop. The crop was cut a day prior to excavation of the trenches. A complete list of trenches and context descriptions are provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.2 A common stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the two fields. In Field 1 the natural was reached at an average depth of 0.34m and in Field 2 at an average depth of 0.51m. In both fields the natural consisted of a patchy mix of light yellow grey weathered limestone, and grey lias clays. However, weathered limestone was dominant in Trench 1, while lias clays were dominant in Trench 3.
- 6.3 The natural was overlain by plough soil of varying thickness; 0.1m to 0.24m thick. Which in turn was sealed by the topsoil of between 0.19m and 28m thick.
- 6.4 A linear feature, cut [106] was recorded in Trench 1. It was approximately 1.95m wide at its uppermost visible point, and 0.35m deep with gently concave sides. A single fill (105) was recorded, which contained a single sherd of white, tin glazed earthenware pottery of probable

19th-20th century date. In profile (**Figure 6, Plate 3**), the fill appeared slightly mounded toward the centre, and was sealed by a narrow band of plough soil, (101).

- 6.5 A land drain, (104), was located a short distance to the south-west and parallel with [106], which may suggest the two features have some association with each other.
- 6.6 In Trench 5, an irregular linear feature was recorded, [503]. Its location mirrored an anomaly highlighted by the geophysical survey (**Figure 3**). The fill, (502) contained fragments of clear glass and, more significantly, evidence of decomposing vegetation, including the remains of a tree stump (**Plate 8**). It was therefore interpreted as a tree bole and or possible former field boundary.
- 6.7 Several sherds of pottery were recovered from both the plough soil, (501) and the topsoil (500). Two sherds were of Romano British origin, while a third was likely of early post-medieval date. As none were associated with a particular feature, they can only be interpreted as residual finds.
- 6.8 Additionally, a large piece of corroded iron, easily identifiable as a fragment of plough blade was recovered from the plough soil, (501).
- 6.9 Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 6 were archaeologically sterile, with the exception of land drains which were noted in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. A sherd of early post medieval pottery was recovered from the plough soil during the excavation of Trench 6.

7 FINDS

- 7.1 A very small assemblage was collected during the evaluation. The majority of items were retrieved from either topsoil or plough soil deposits rather than specific features. They can only be interpreted as residual finds. A fragment of pottery was found well sealed within (105), while sherds of clear glass and an iron nail were recovered from (502). Both deposits have been recorded as fill of former boundary ditches.
- 7.2 The following table briefly describes each item recovered.

Context	Material Type	Weight	Description	Date
105	Ceramic	8g	Body sherd. White tin glazed earthenware	18 th /19 th
500	Ceramic	23g	Partial rim sherd, probable storage vessel. Local Gloucestershire/Wiltshire Grog Tempered Ware. (TF2C)	RB 1 st
500	Ceramic	19g	Base sherd, internally glazed, probable cooking pot. Malvern Glazed Ware. (TF52)	EPM 14 th /15 th
501	Fe	475g	Flat, trapezoidal object, lipped edge, corroded. Fragment of a plough blade.	19 th /20 th
501	Ceramic	7g	Rim Sherd. Severn Valley Ware. (TF11D)	RB 1 st /4 th
502	Glass	50g	6 sherds of clear glass.	19 th /20 th
502	Fe	10g	Nail, 5cm in length.	19 th /20 th
601	Ceramic	82g	Thick neck sherd of probably storage vessel. Probable Malvern Unglazed Ware. (TF40)	12 th /14 th

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation were disappointing from an archaeological perspective. The trenches were located to target a selection of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey of the site. However nothing of significance was discovered through excavation.
- 8.2 A ditch feature found in Trench 1 was reflected in the geophysics, but perhaps more significantly echoes the alignment of an old field boundary, illustrated on the 1840's Tithe map (**Figure 4**), which it is therefore interpreted to reflect.
- 8.3 Both the geophysics and the early map evidence indicate that the boundary ditch recorded in Trench 1 would be present within Trench 2, however no physical evidence was found.
- 8.4 Trench 5 was specifically located to further investigate a roughly circular anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. The trench revealed the partially decomposed remains of a tree root, including a remnants of a stump. Cartographic evidence indicates that the trench crossed an old field boundary (**Figure 4**).
- 8.5 No evidence to suggest significant buried archaeological features or deposits was found and it is therefore concluded that the site has only low archaeological potential.

9 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Richard Warren, for his time, assistance and patience during the fieldwork. To Toby Catchpole, County Archaeologist and Joseph Abrams, of Abrams Archaeology, and the fieldwork team, Gareth Dickinson, Nick Corcos and Adam Winter, as well as machine driver Adrian Sarkar.

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KYP

Know Your Place: Gloucestershire <http://www.kypwest.org.uk/> Visited 5/10/22



APPENDIX 1

Context Tables

Trench 1				
Notes	Field 1. Dimensions; 29.07m x 1.6m, depth to the top of natural: 0.38m Orientation: north-east/south-west.			
Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Date
100	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loam, firm.	0.22m	-
101	Plough soil	Mid grey/yellow brown hard silty clay, contained very occasional flecks of charcoal, and grains of weathered limestone.	0.16m	-
102	Fill/Cut	Land drain, linear, filled with mixed local deposits. On same alignment as 103.	W=0.18m	UD
103	Fill/Cut	Land drain, linear, filled with mixed local deposits. On same alignment as 102.	W=0.18m	UD
104	Fill/Cut	Land drain, linear, filled with mixed local deposits. Located directly south-west of and parallel with [106].	W=0.25m	UD
105	Fill	Grey brown silty clay, contained occasional fleck of charcoal, and small rounded pebbles. The top of the fill appears slightly mounded, and is only partially sealed by the ploughsoil, (102). A single sherd of tin glazed earthenware was found well sealed within this context. Fill of [106].	T=0.35m	PM
106	Cut	Linear, aligned north-west/south-east across trench, break of slope, moderate, slightly concave sides, to rounded base. Not fully excavated due to hardness of fill. Contains a single fill, (105). 0.38m below ground surface.	W=1.95m D= 0.35m	PM
107	Natural	Predominantly light yellow grey weathered limestone, some natural hollows filled with grey lias clay.	-	

Trench 2				
Notes	Field 1. Dimensions 28.83m x 1.6m, depth to the top of natural: 0.36m Orientation: east-south-east/west-south-west.			
Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Date
200	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loam, firm.	T=0.19m	-
201	Plough soil	Mid grey/yellow brown hard silty clay, contained very occasional flecks of charcoal, and grains of weathered limestone.	T=0.17m	-
202	Fill/Cut	Field drain, filled with scalplings	W=0.15	UD
203	Natural	Predominantly light yellow grey weathered limestone, a well-defined natural hollow was filled with sterile grey lias clay, containing occasional flecks of manganese.		-



Trench 3				
Notes	Field 1. Dimensions 28.57m x1.6m, depth to the top of natural: 0.30m Orientation: east-south-east/west-south-west.			
Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Date
300	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loam, hard.	T=0.2m	-
301	Plough soil	Mid grey/yellow brown hard silty clay, contained very occasional flecks of charcoal, and grains of weathered limestone.	T=0.1 m	-
302	Cut/Fill	Land drain, linear, filled with mixed local deposits.	W=0.2m	
303	Natural	Predominately hard grey lias clay, contains occasional tiny fragment of weathered limestone flecks of manganese.	-	-

Trench 4				
Notes	Field 1. Dimensions 29m x 1.6m, depth to the top of natural: 0.35m Orientation: north-east/south-west.			
Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Date
400	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loam, hard.	T=0.25m	-
401	Plough soil	Mid grey/yellow brown hard silty clay, contained very occasional flecks of charcoal, and grains of weathered limestone.	T=0.1m	-
402	Fill/Cut	Land drain, linear, filled with mixed local deposits.	W=0.2m	UD
403	Natural	Patchy mix of hard grey lias clay, and weathered light yellow grey weathered limestone	-	-

Trench 5				
Notes	Field 2. Dimensions 29.71m x 1.6m, depth to the top of natural: 0.52m Orientation: east/west			
Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Date
500	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loam, friable. Fragment of RB pot recovered from this context.	T=0.28m	-
501	Plough soil	Mid grey/yellow brown hard silty clay, contained very occasional flecks of charcoal, and grains of weathered limestone. A sherd each of RB and EPM pot and a fragment of corroded Iron plough blade were all recovered from this context.	T=0.24m	-
502	Fill	Primarily a dark grey brown, friable clay silt, inclusions of charcoal flecks, occasional sub-angular stone. Patchy areas of dark red brown soft material mark the location of fully decomposed tree root. The remains of a partially decomposed tree stump within the context identifies the feature [503] as a tree bole.		
503	Cut	Roughly linear in plan, amorphous feature. The fill indicated this was a tree bole, (502).		
504	Natural	Patchy mix of hard grey lias clay, and weathered light yellow grey weathered limestone		-



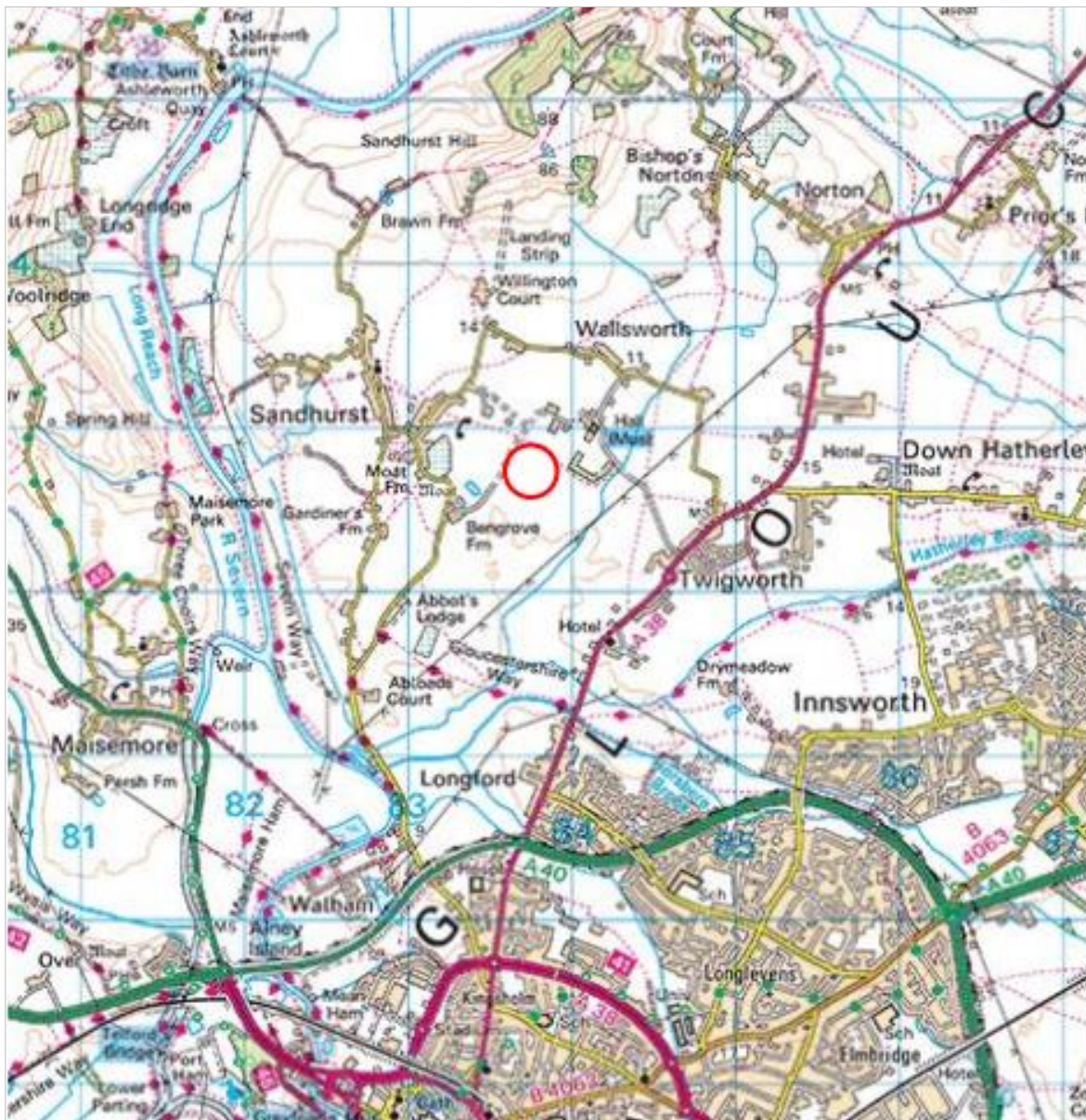
Trench 6				
Notes	Field 2. Dimensions: 29.62m x 1.6m, depth to the top of natural: 0.5m Orientation: east-south-east/west-south-west.			
Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Date
600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loam, friable.	T=0.3m	-
601	Plough soil	Mid grey/yellow brown hard silty clay, contained very occasional flecks of charcoal, and grains of weathered limestone.	T=0.2m	-
602	Natural	Patchy mix of hard grey lias clay, and weathered light yellow grey weathered limestone	-	-

Figure 1

Site Location Map (site circled in red)

Grid Lines at 1000m Intervals

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Figure 2

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary and Trench Locations



Figure 3

Overlay of the Geophysical Survey by MOLA Showing Trench Locations

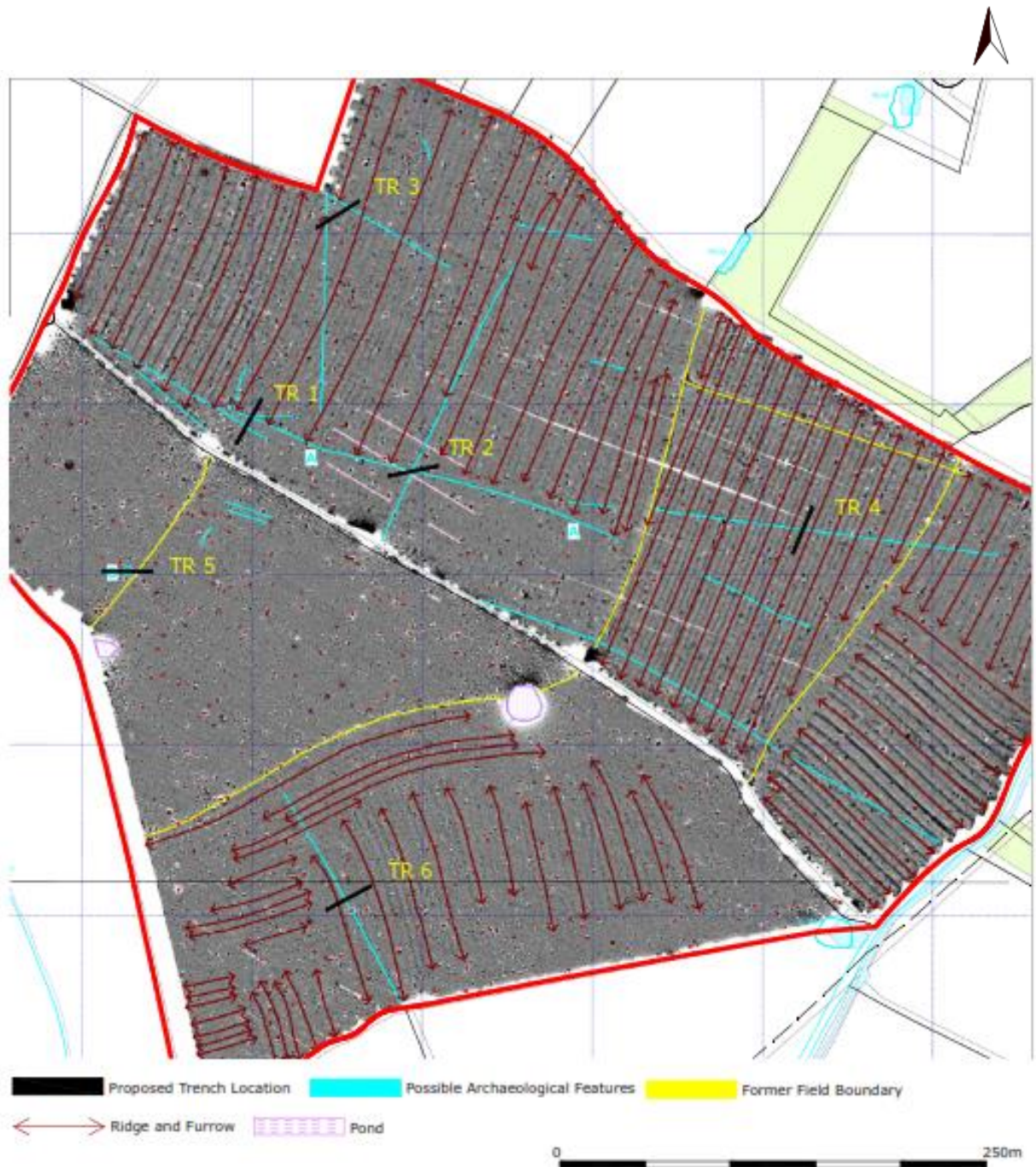


Figure 4

1840's Gloucestershire Tithe Map (KYP Gloucestershire) Showing Trench Locations



Figure 5

Selected Trench Plans; Trench 1 and Trench 5

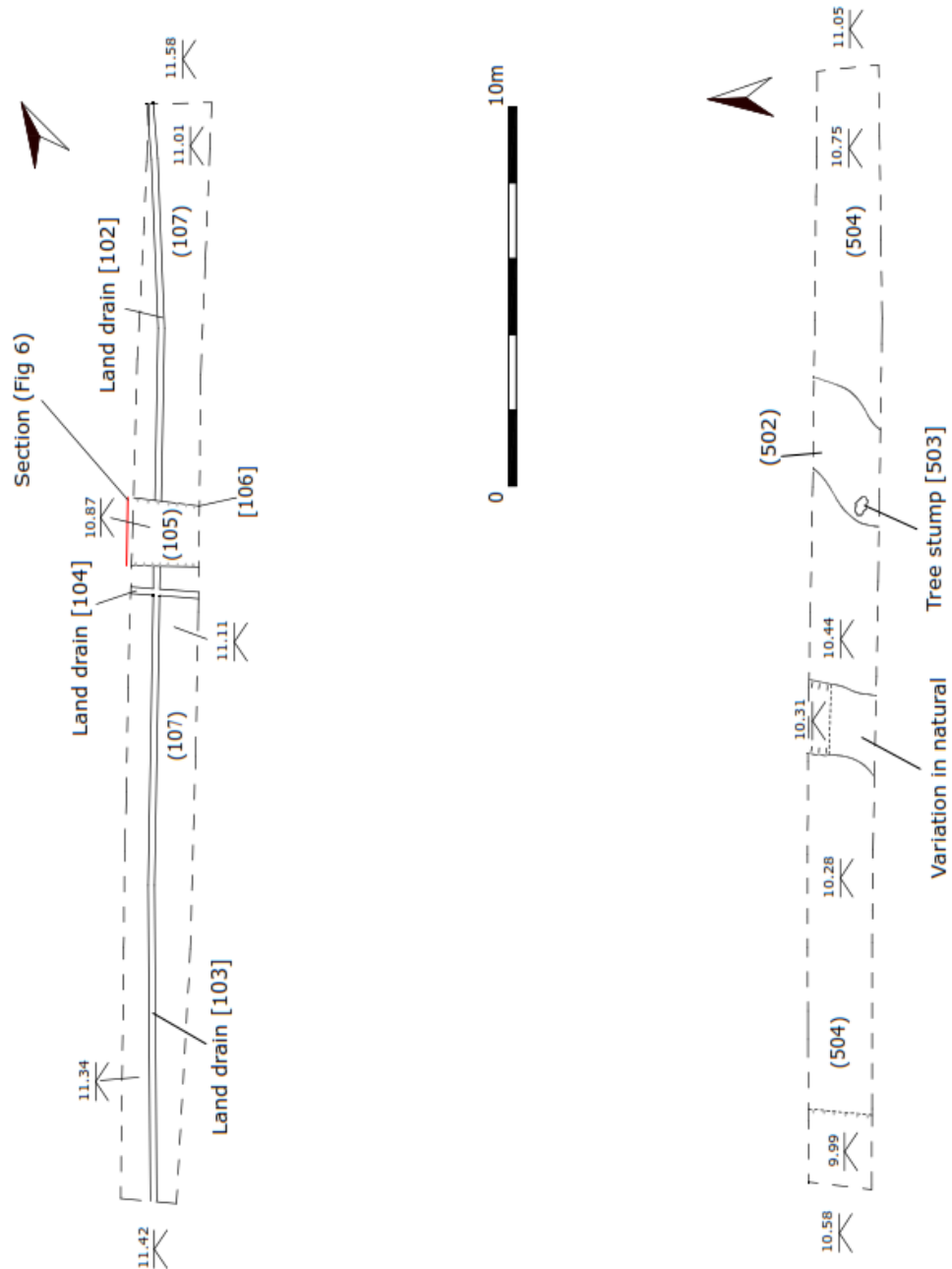
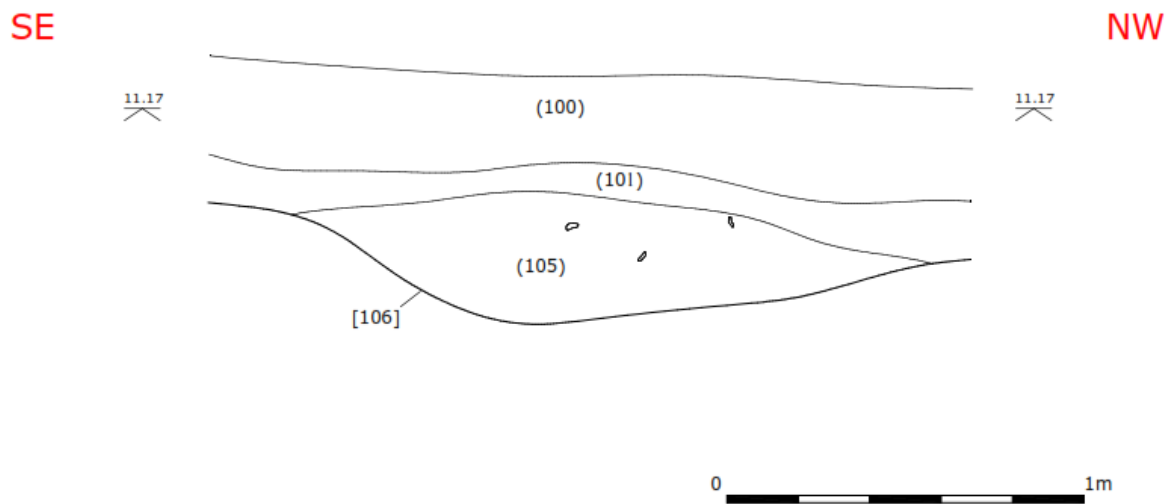


Figure 6

North-East Facing Section of Trench 1, Showing Boundary Ditch [106]





Plates

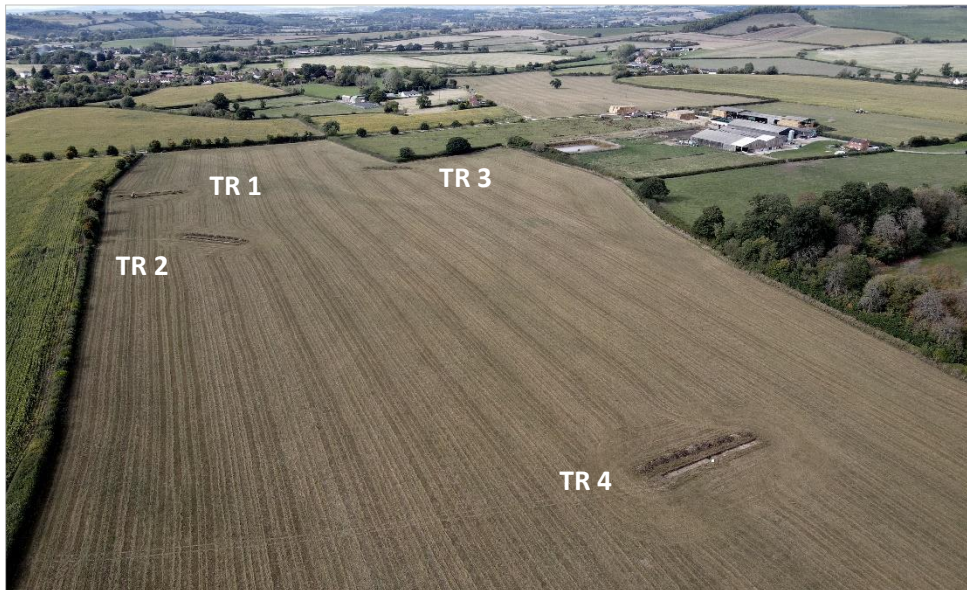


Plate 1: General aerial view of Field 1, looking approximately north.



Plate 2: Trench 1, view south-west. Scale 2x1m.



Plate 3: Trench 1, cut [104] as seen in section with Field drain (107) just visible on the east side, view north. Scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 4: Trench 2 looking north-east.



Plate 5: Trench 3 view Scale 2 x 1m



Plate 6: Trench 4, general view looking west. Scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 7: Trench 5, general view, looking north-east. Scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 8: Trench 5, tree bole, complete with slowly rotting tree root at centre. View west, scale 2 x 1m.



Plate 9: Trench 6, general view north-east. Scale 2 x 1m.

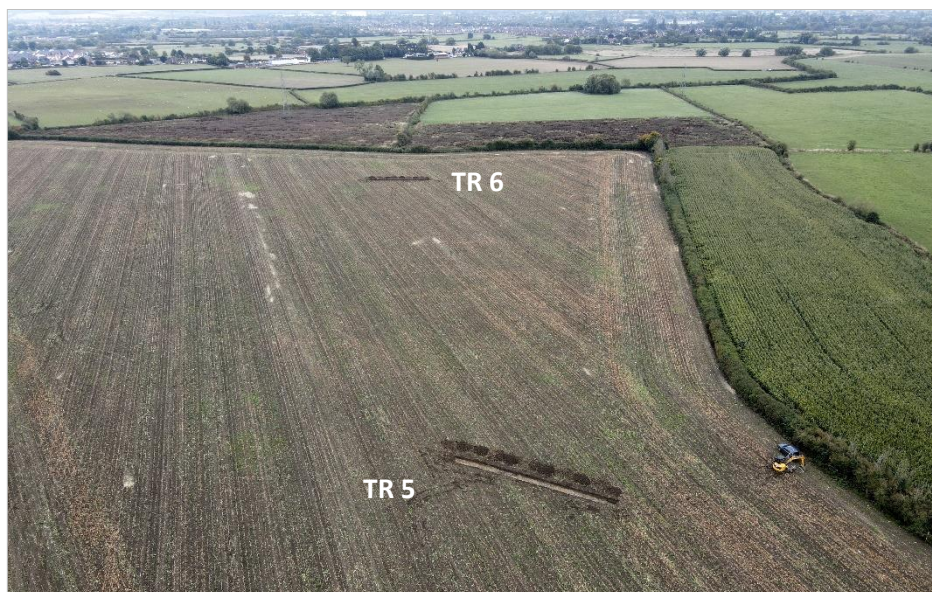
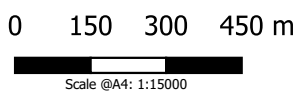
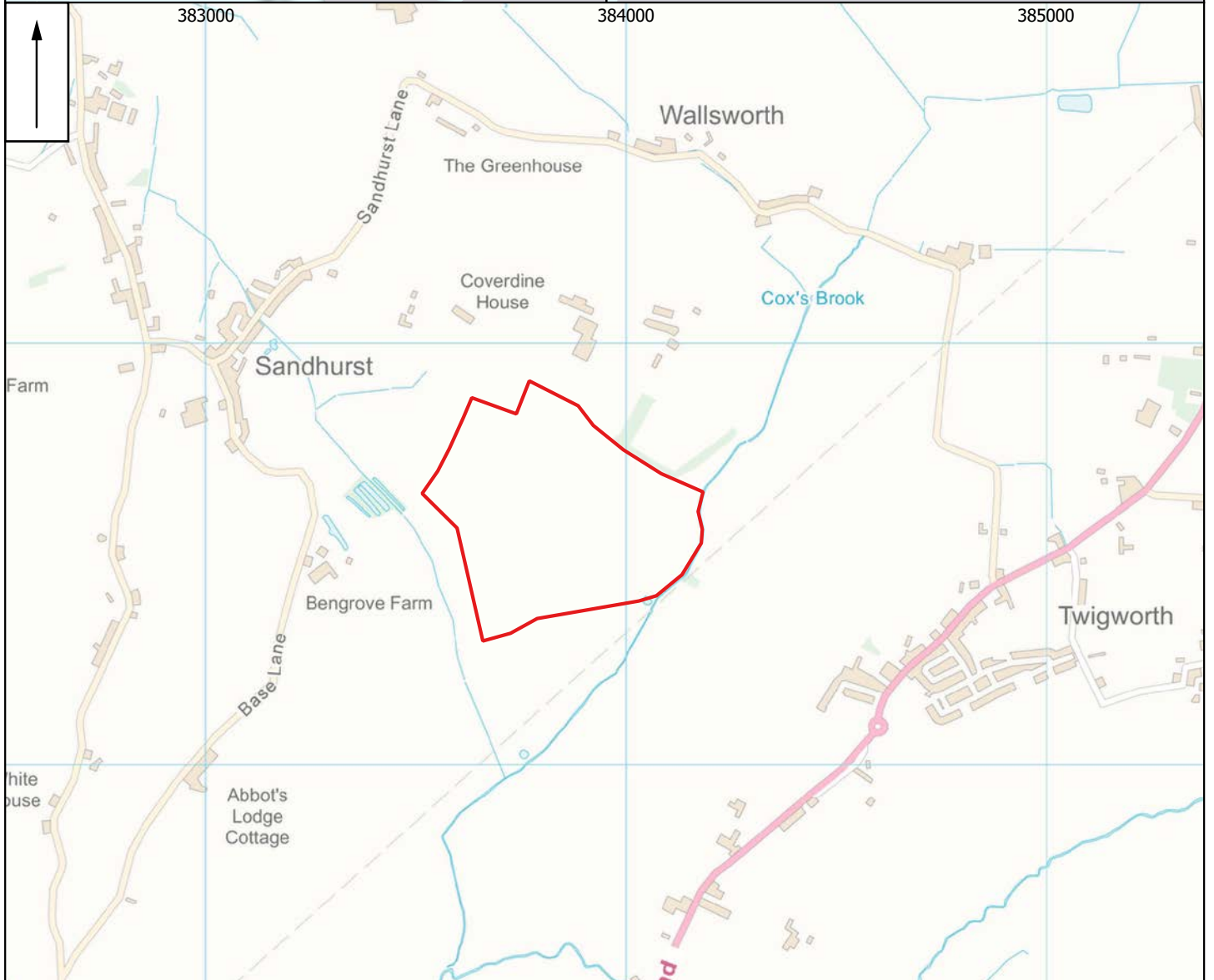


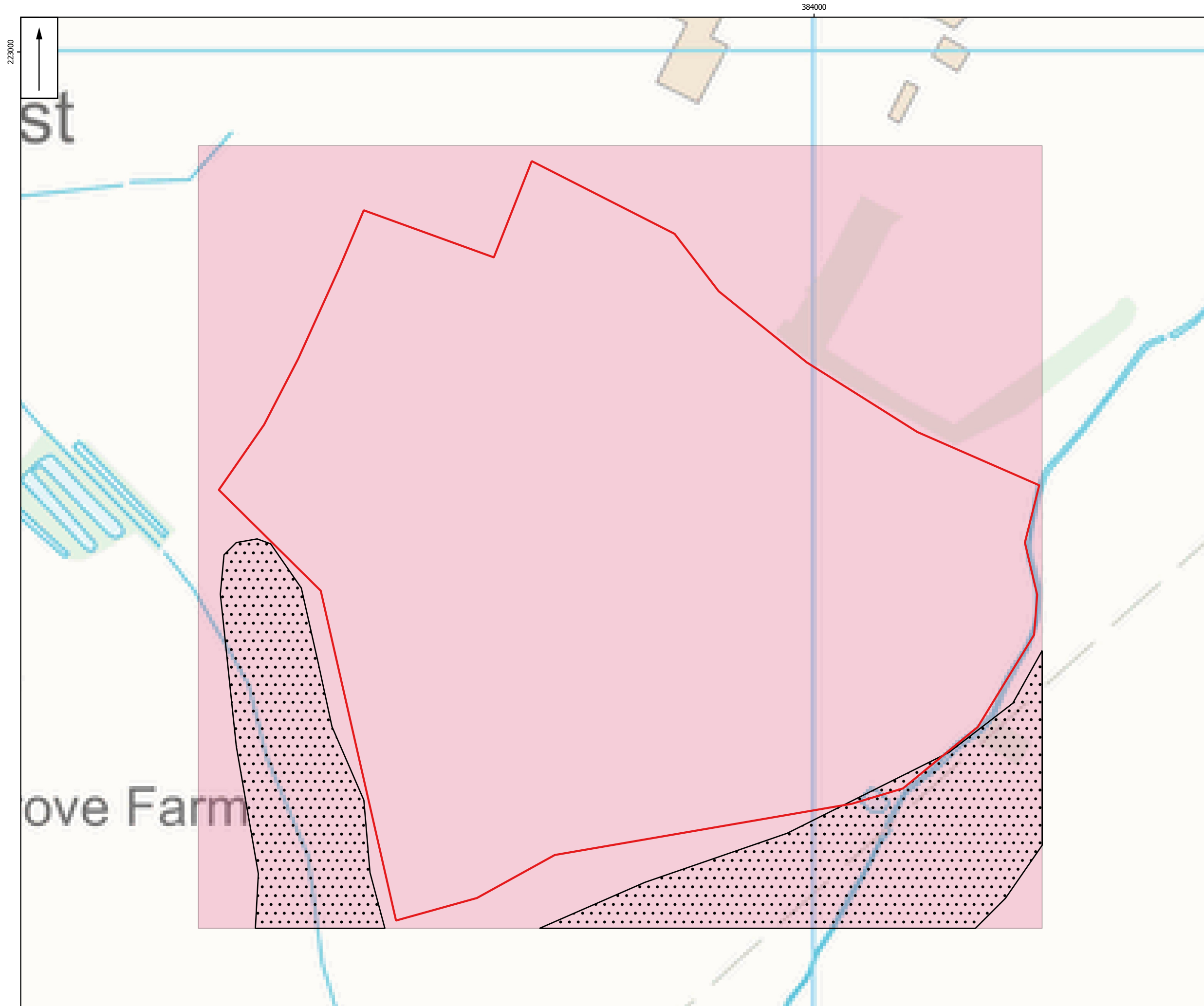
Plate 10: General view of Field 2, looking south.

20 FIGURES



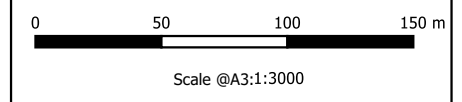
 Site Location

Figure 1. Site Location



Key:

- Site Location
- Alluvium (Superficial)
- Rugby Limestone (Bedrock)




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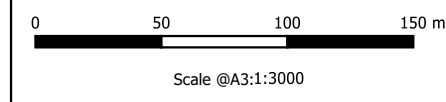
Bengrove Solar Farm

Figure 2
Geology (created using data from the British Geological Survey purchased via Groundsure)



Key:

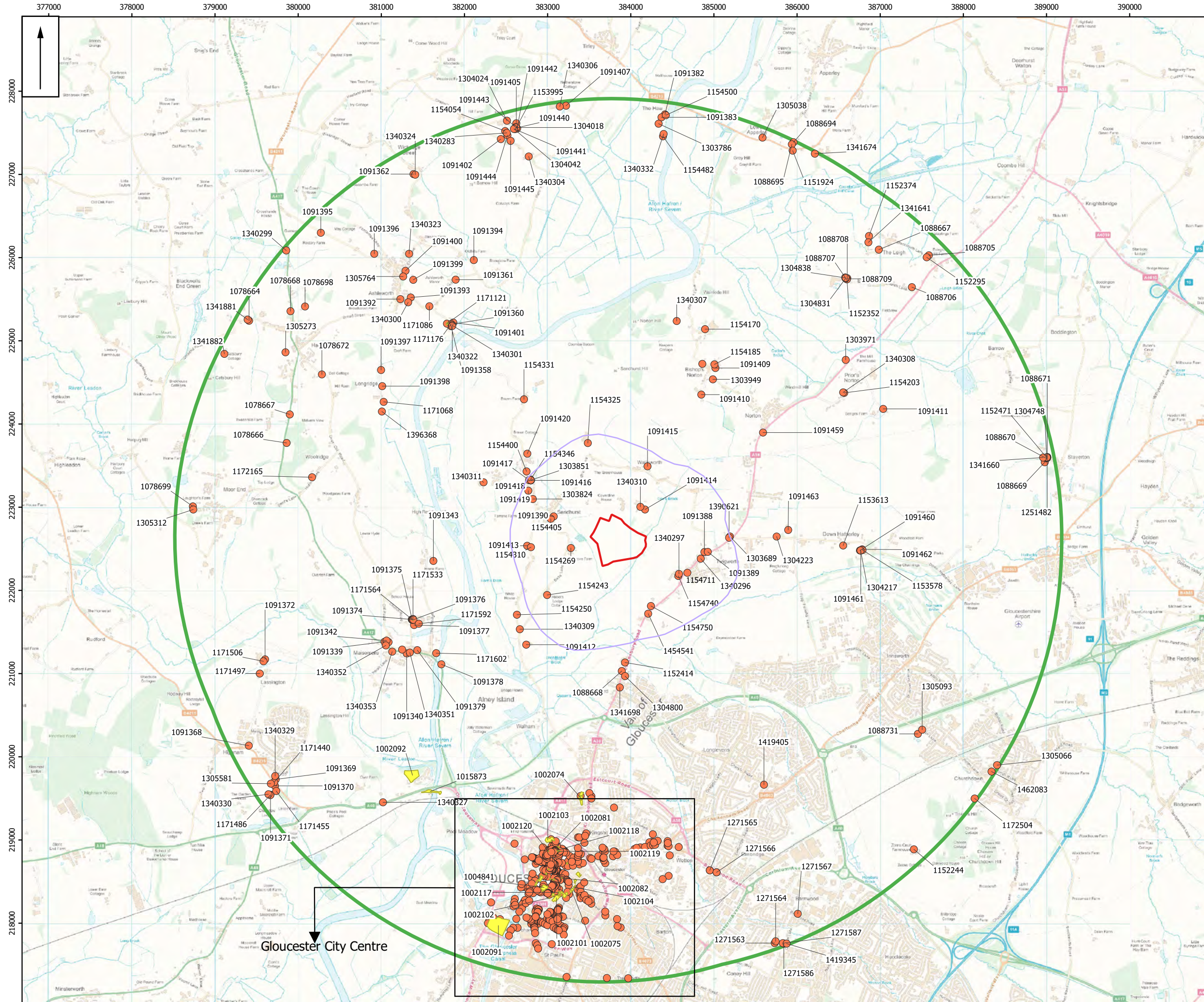
 Site Location



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Bengrove Solar Farm

Figure 3
LIDAR (Using Data from the
Environment Agency
purchased via Groundsure)



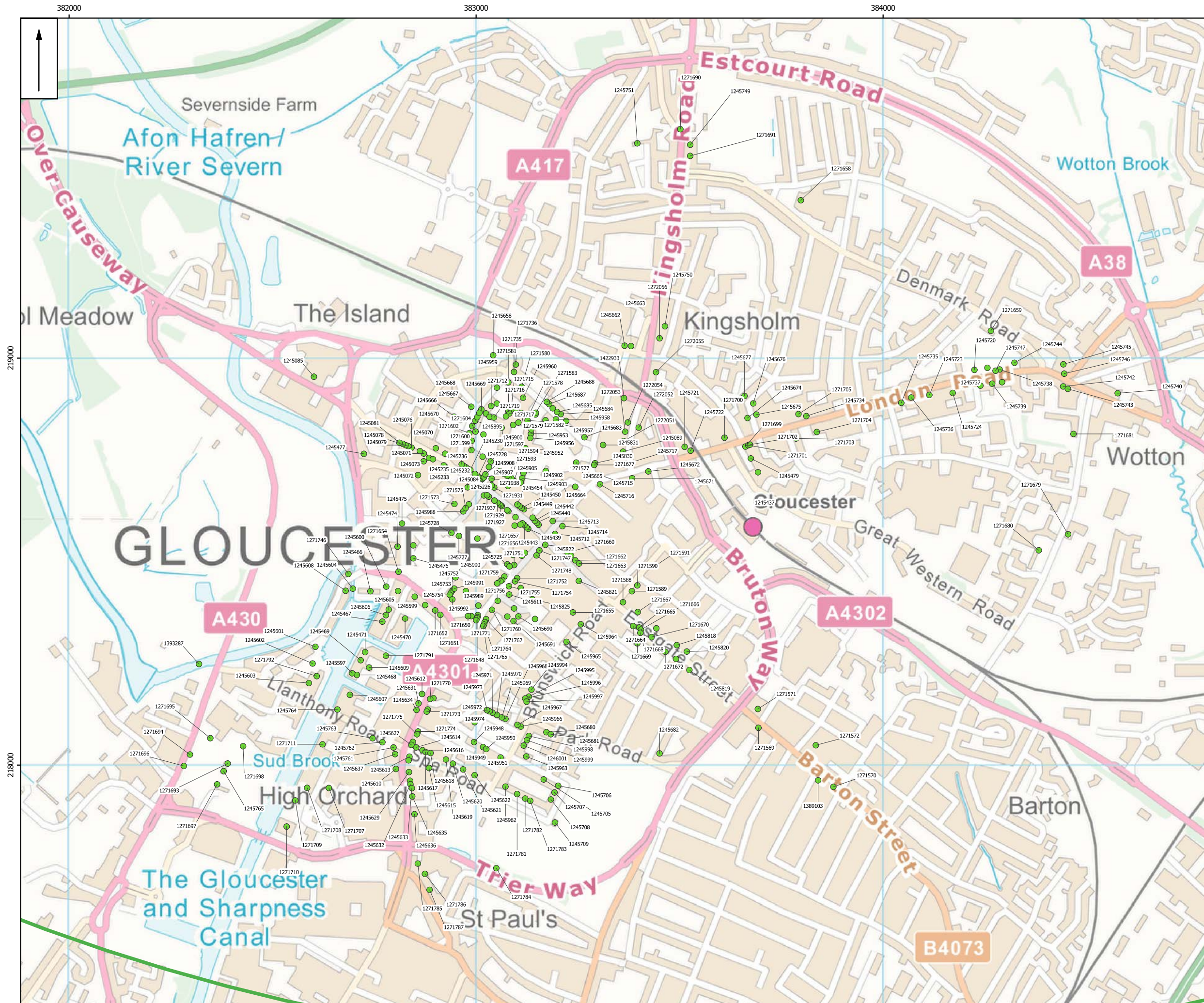
Key:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km
- Study Area 5km

0 500 1000 1500 m
Scale @A3:1:44000

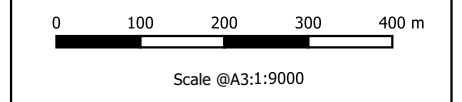
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Figure 4
Designated Records (Listed Buildings,
Scheduled Monuments)



Key:

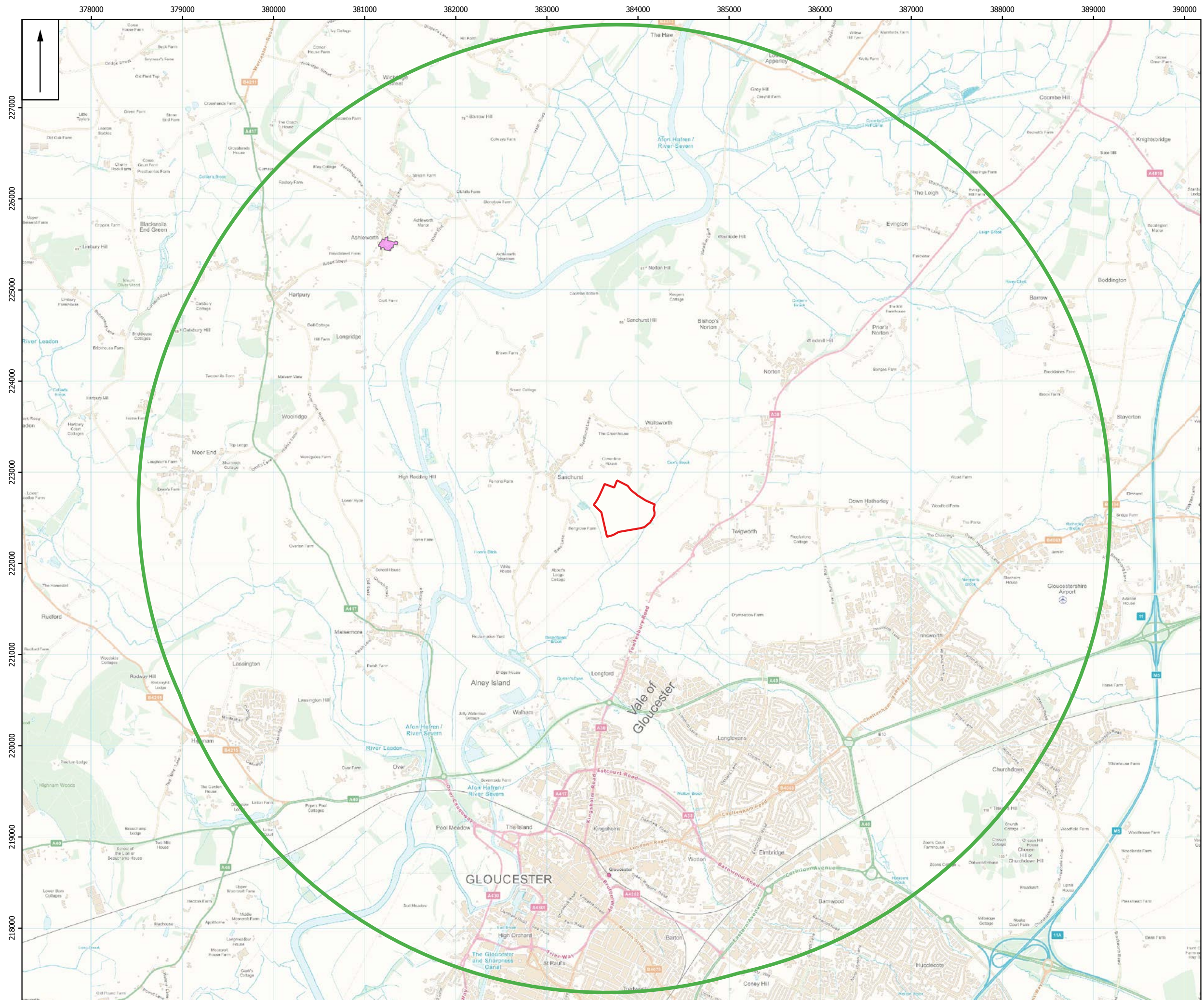
- Listed Buildings
- Gloucester City Centre
- Buffered



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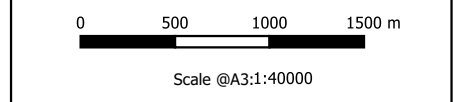
Bengrove Solar Farm

Figure 5
Designated Records Gloucester City
Centre (Listed Buildings)



Key:

- Conservation Area Outer
- Study Area 5km
- Site Location



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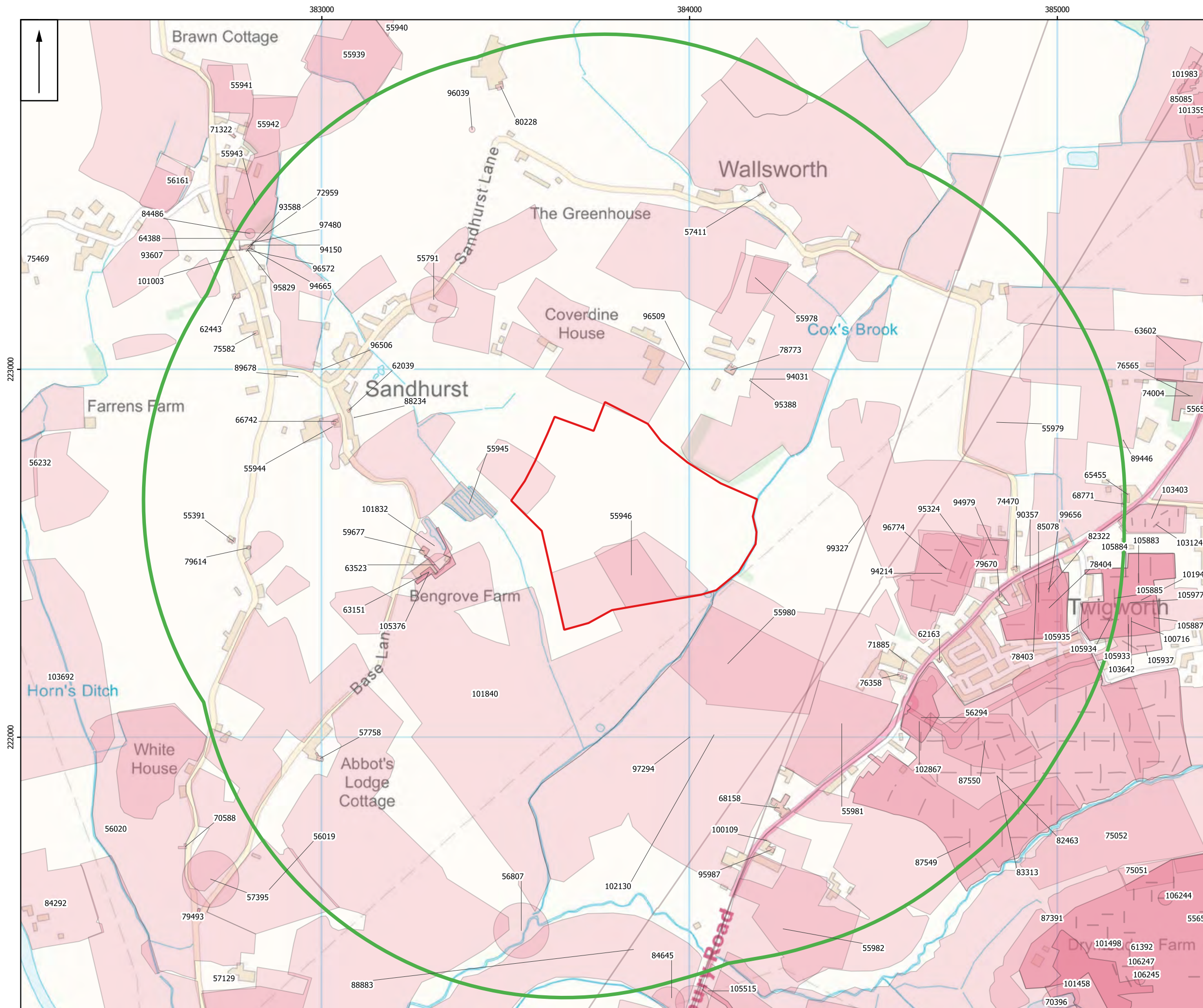
Bengrove Solar Farm
Figure 6a: Conservation Areas
(excluding City of Gloucester)

Gloucester City Council



Figure 6b: City of Gloucester Conservation Areas





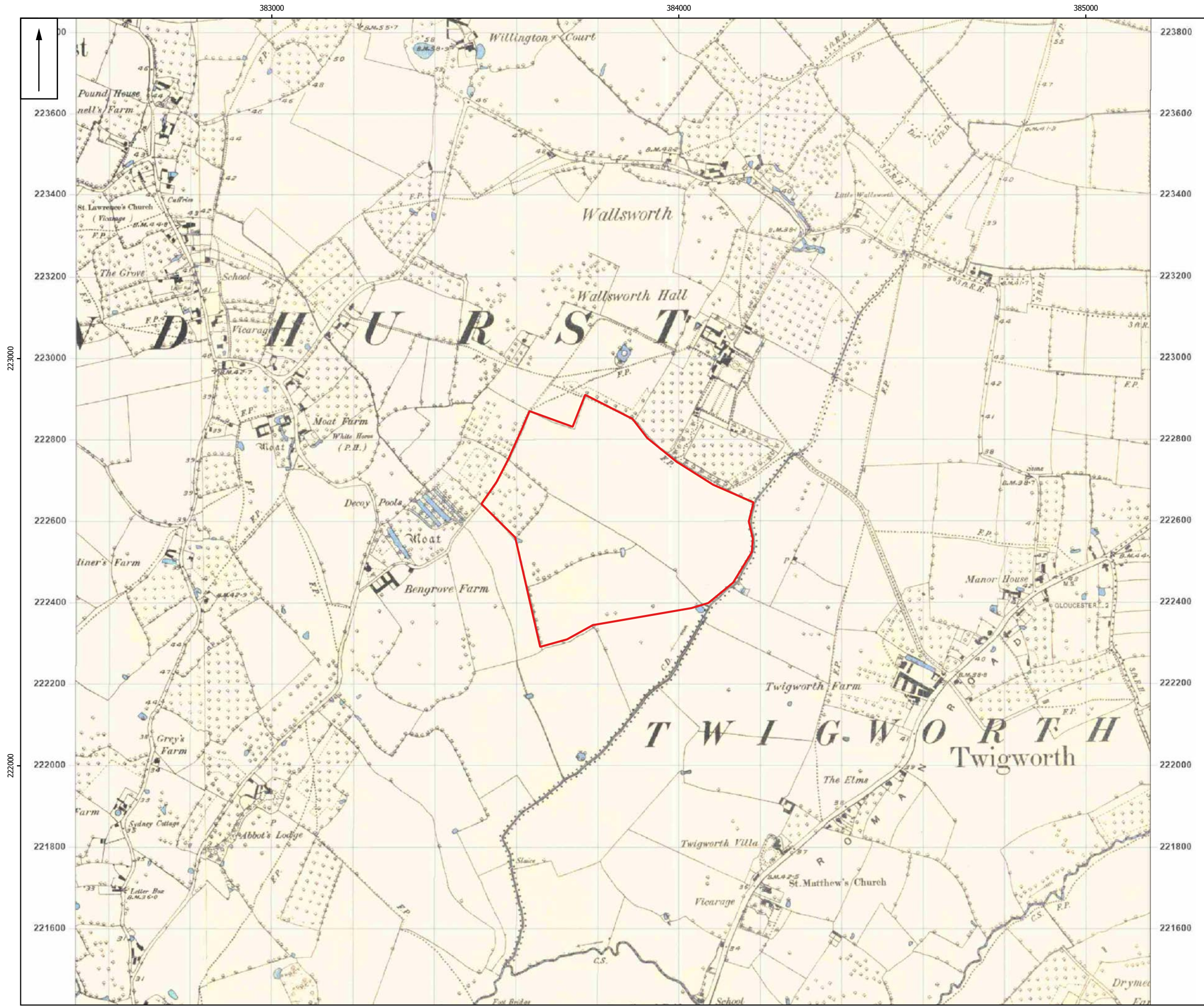
Key:

- HER Polygons
- Site Location
- Middle Study Area 1km

0 100 200 300 m
Scale @A3:1:10000

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Figure 7
HER Data labelled using Object ID
(which can be cross-referenced to TAG
Numbers in Appendix 1)



Key:

Site Location

0 100 200 300 m

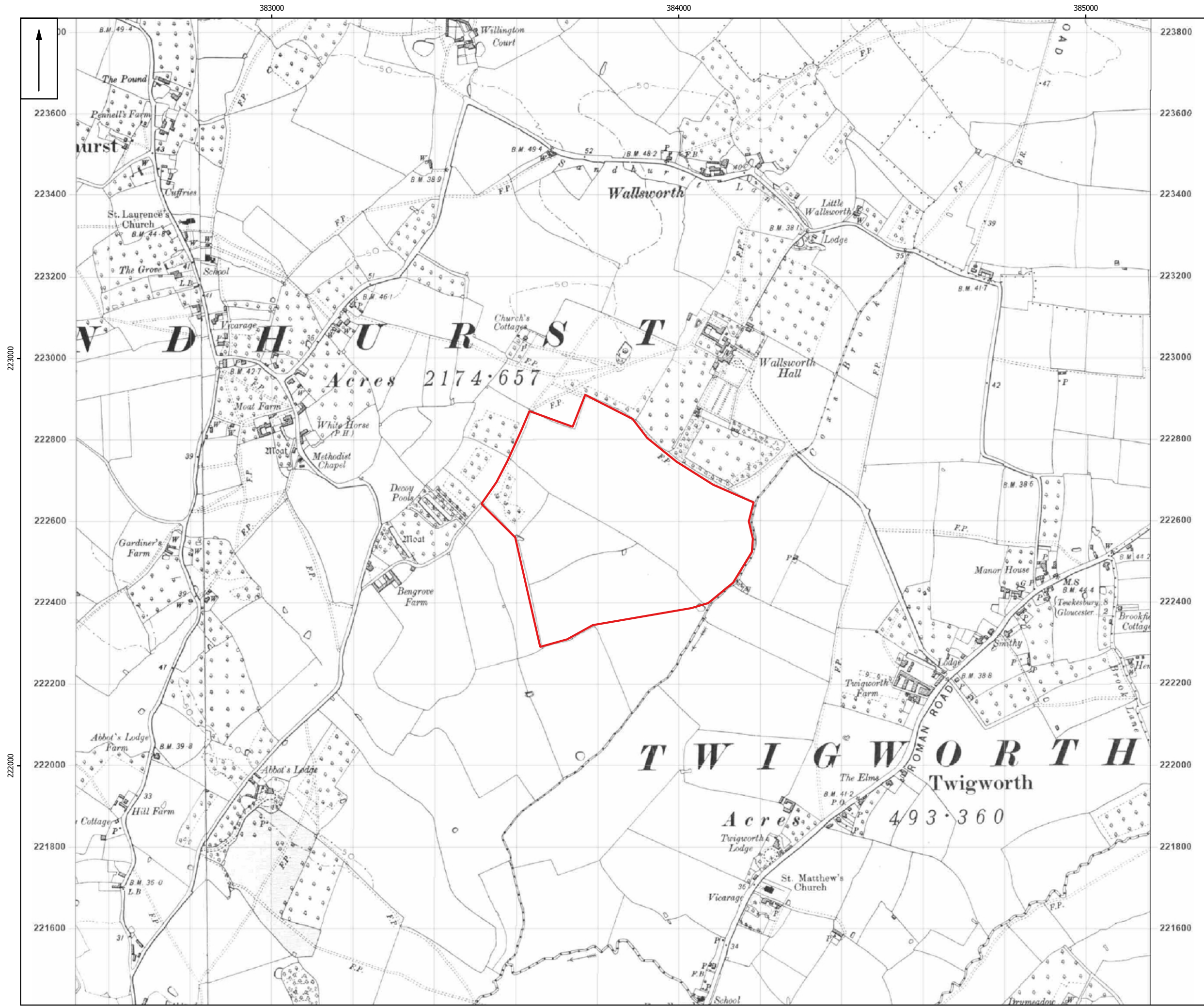
Scale @A3:1:9000

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Figure 8
Ordnance Survey Map 1883-1884

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Key:

Site Location

0 100 200 300 m

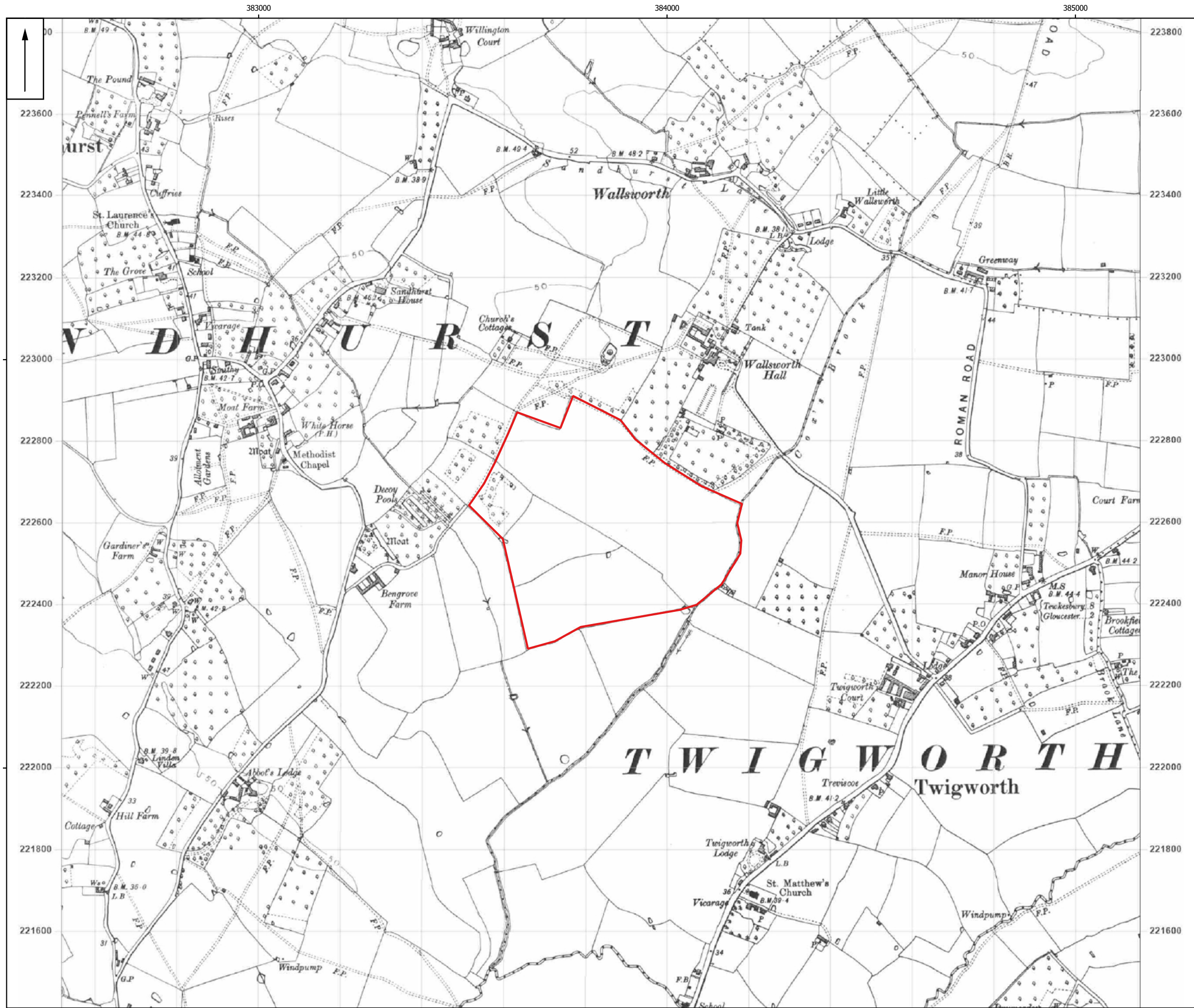
Scale @A3:1:9000

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Figure 9
Ordnance Survey Map 1901-1902

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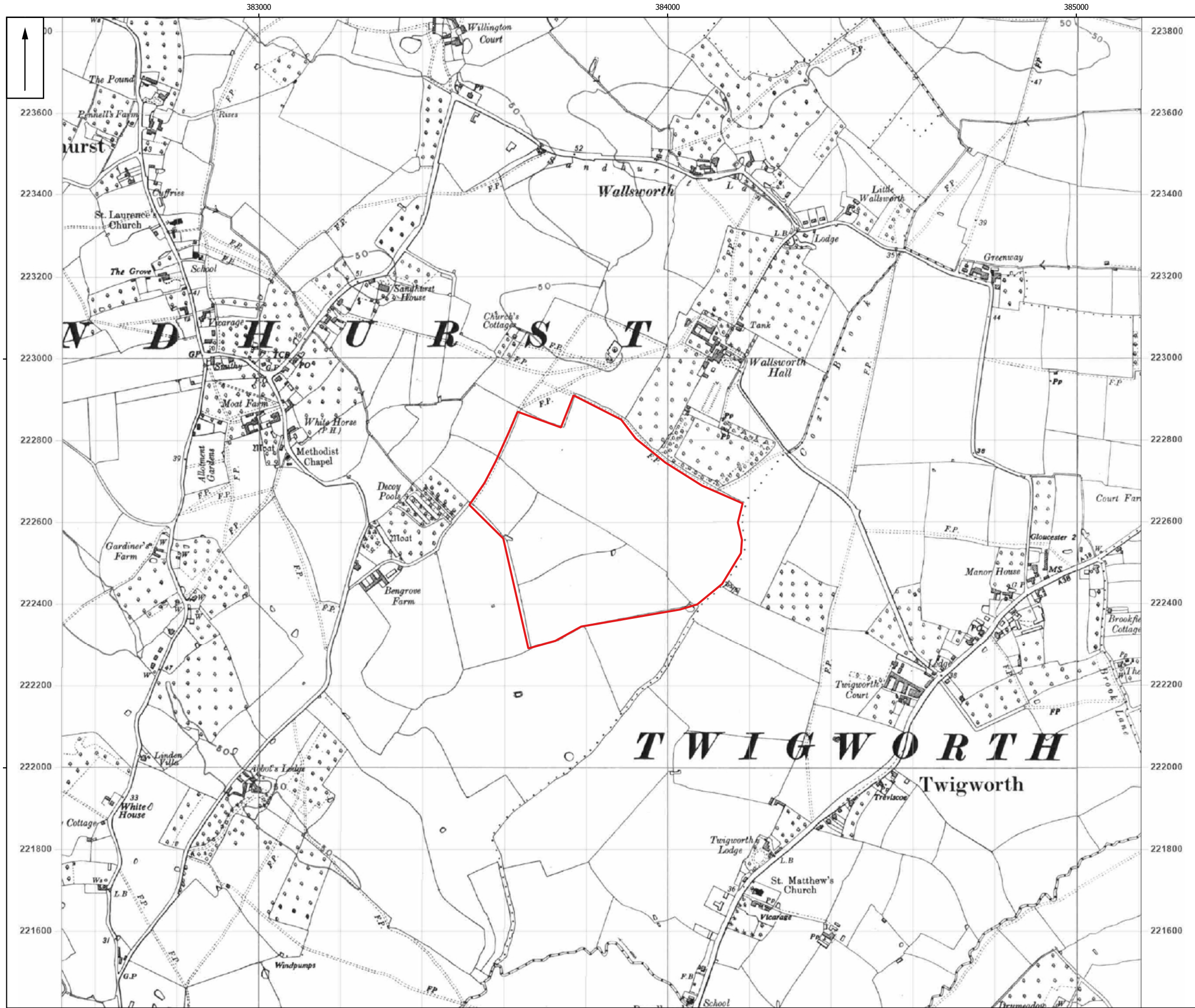


Key:
[Red Outline] Site Location

Scale @A3:1:9000

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Figure 10
Ordnance Survey Map 1924



Key:

Site Location

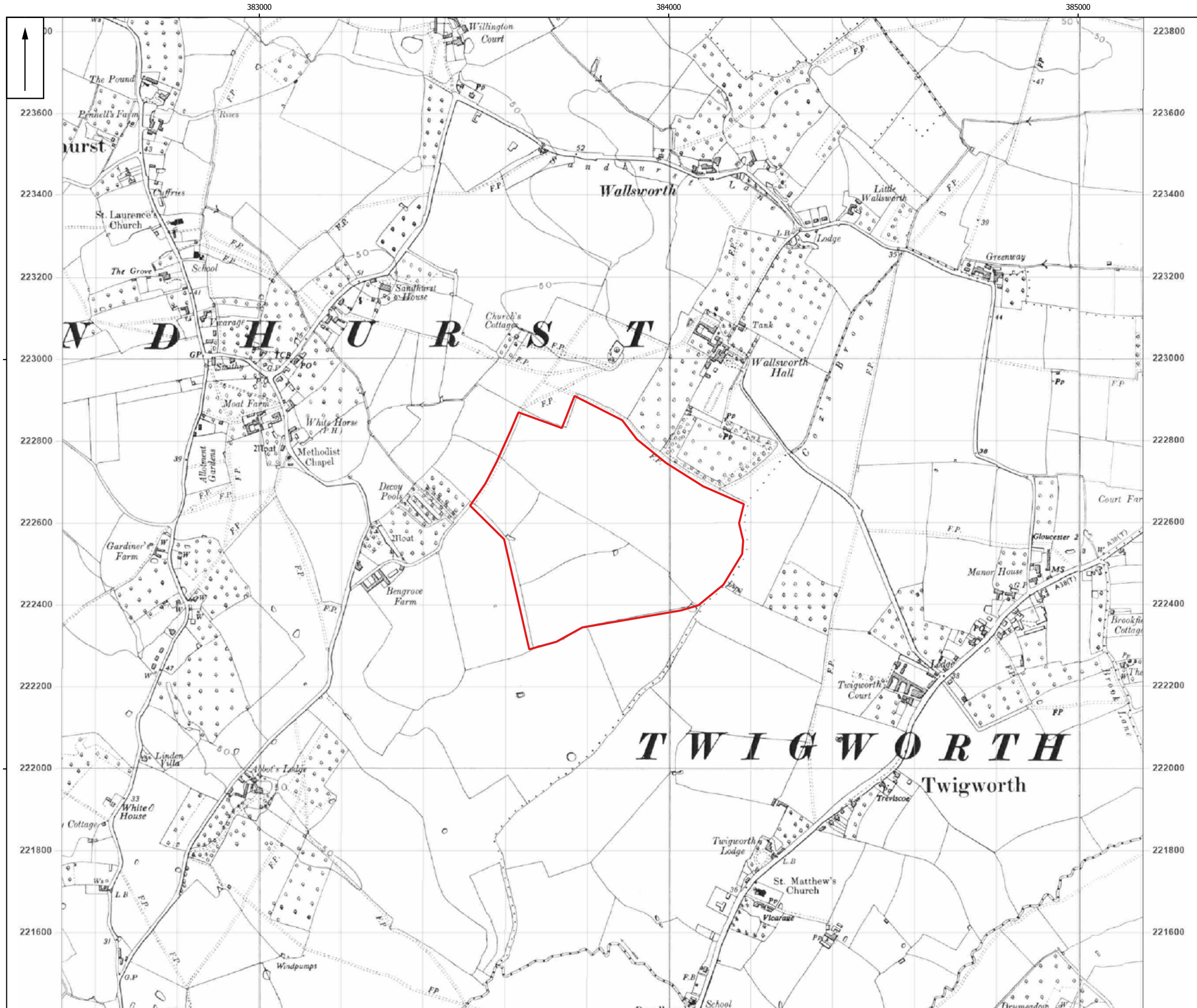
0 100 200 300 m

Scale @A3:1:9000

**ABRAMS
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Figure 11
Ordnance Survey Map 1954-1955



Key:

Site Location

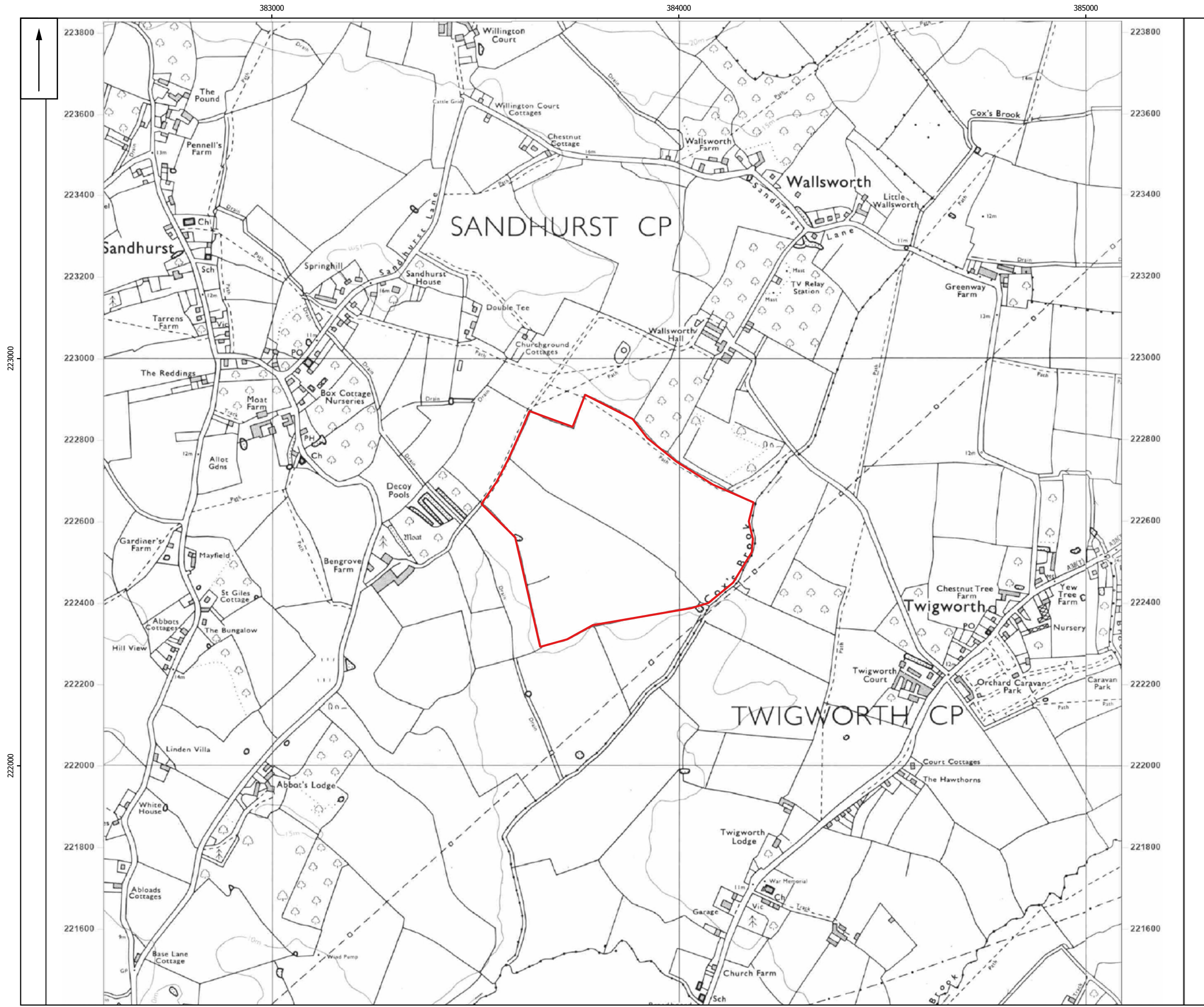
0 100 200 300 m

Scale @A3:1:9000

**ABRAMS
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Figure 12
Ordnance Survey Map 1968-1970



Key:

Site Location

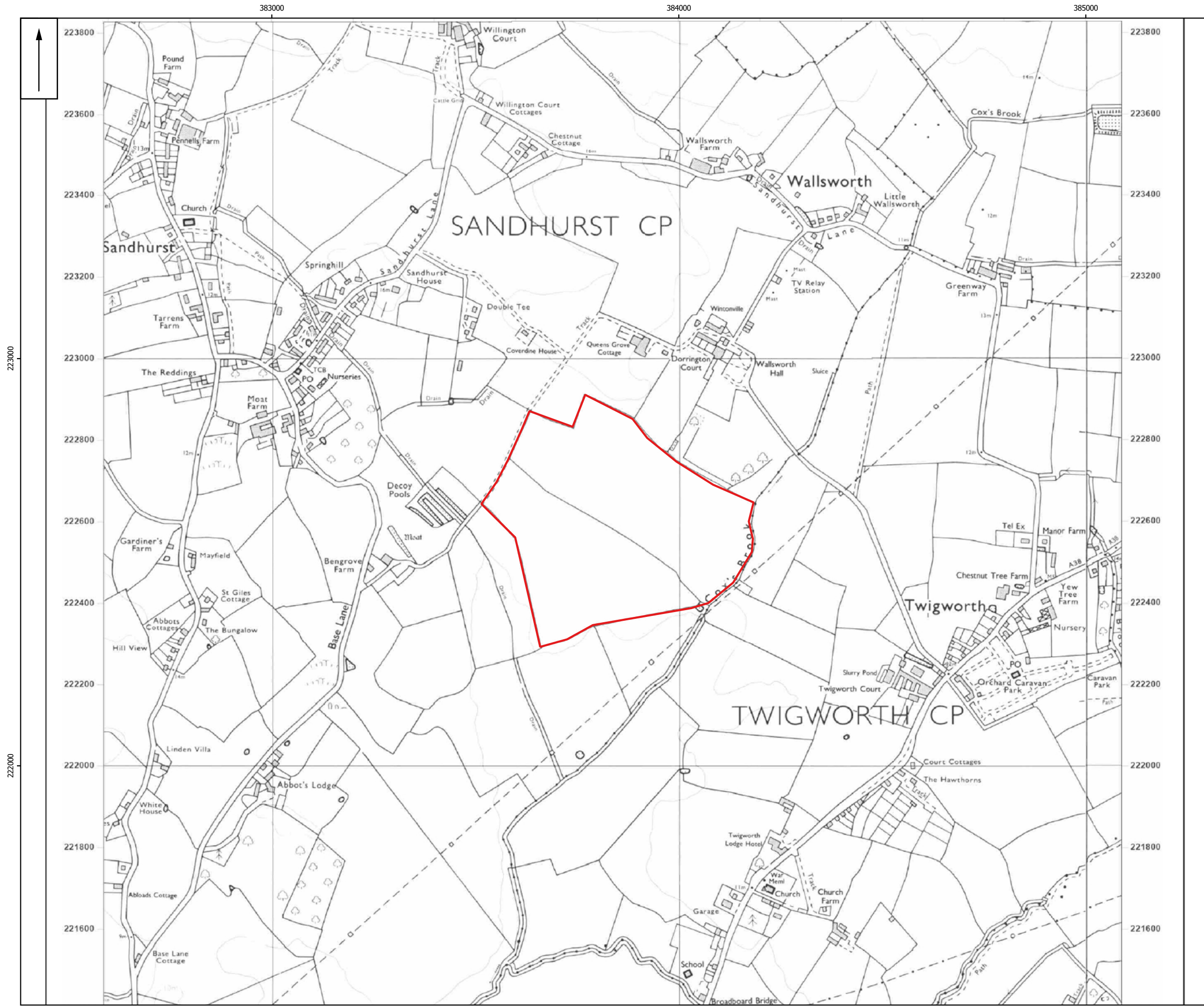
0 100 200 300 m
Scale @A3:1:9000

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Figure 13
Ordnance Survey Map 1973-1975

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Key:

Site Location

0 100 200 300 m

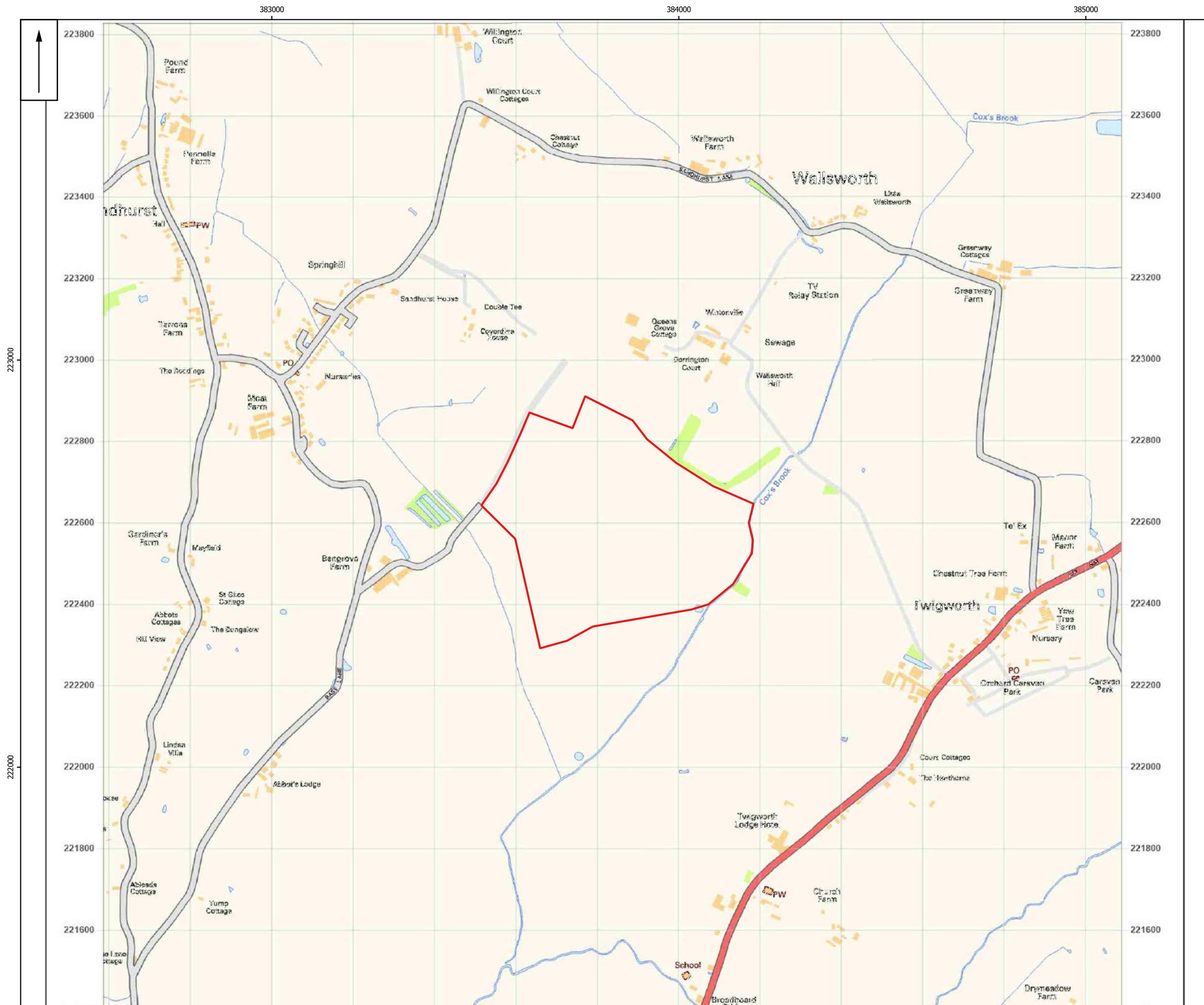
Scale @A3:1:9000

**ABRAMS
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Bengrove Solar Farm

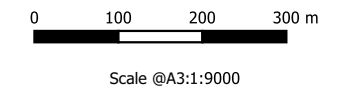
Figure 14
Ordnance Survey Map 1990

Project No.00001 | 1/11/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS



Key:

Site Location

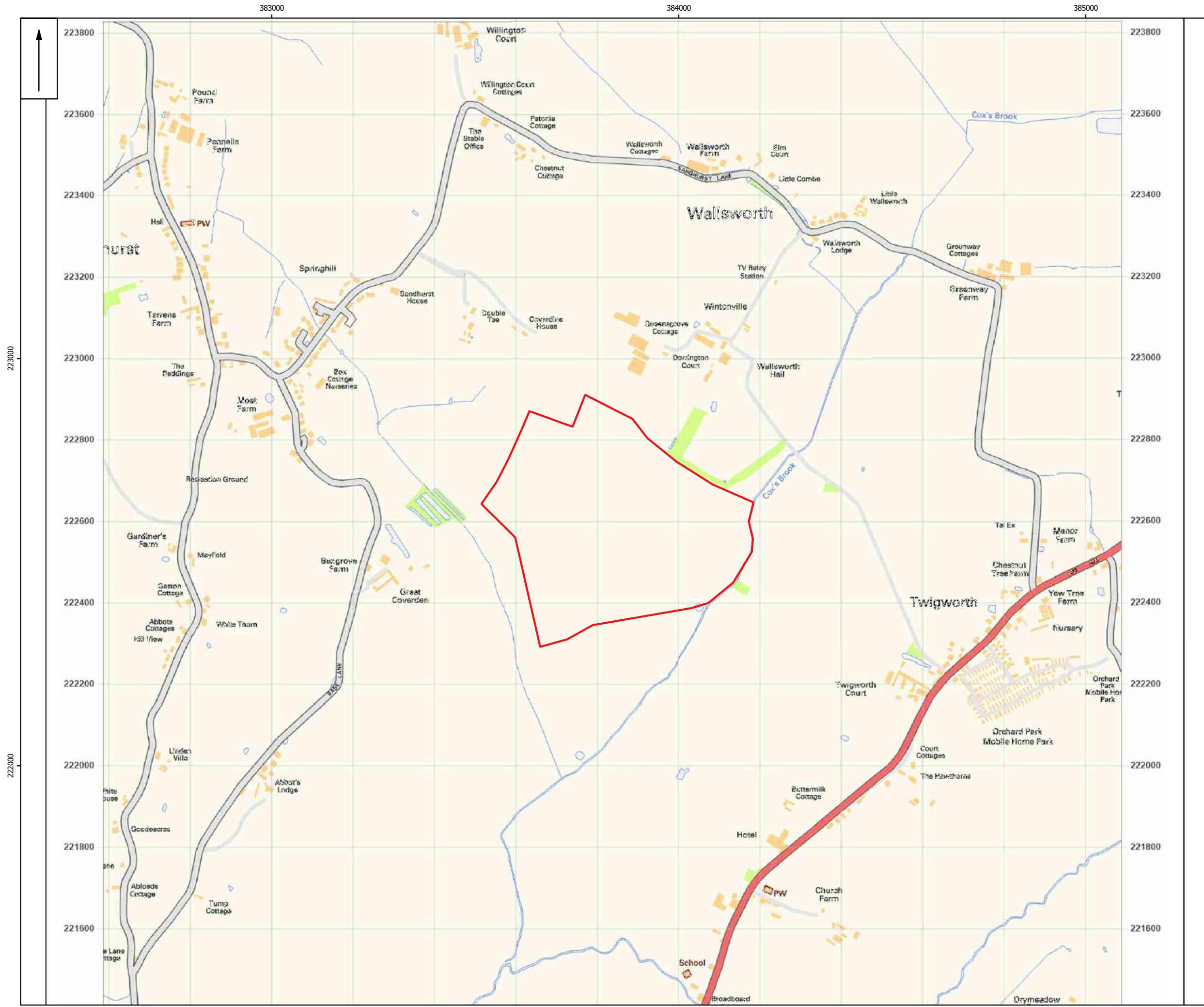


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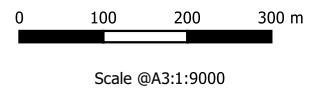
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Figure 15
Ordnance Survey Map 2001

Project No.00001 | 1/11/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS



Key:
 Site Location



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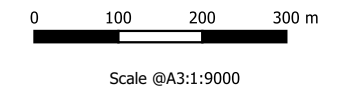
Bengrove Solar Farm

Figure 16
 Ordnance Survey Map 1000



Key:

Site Location

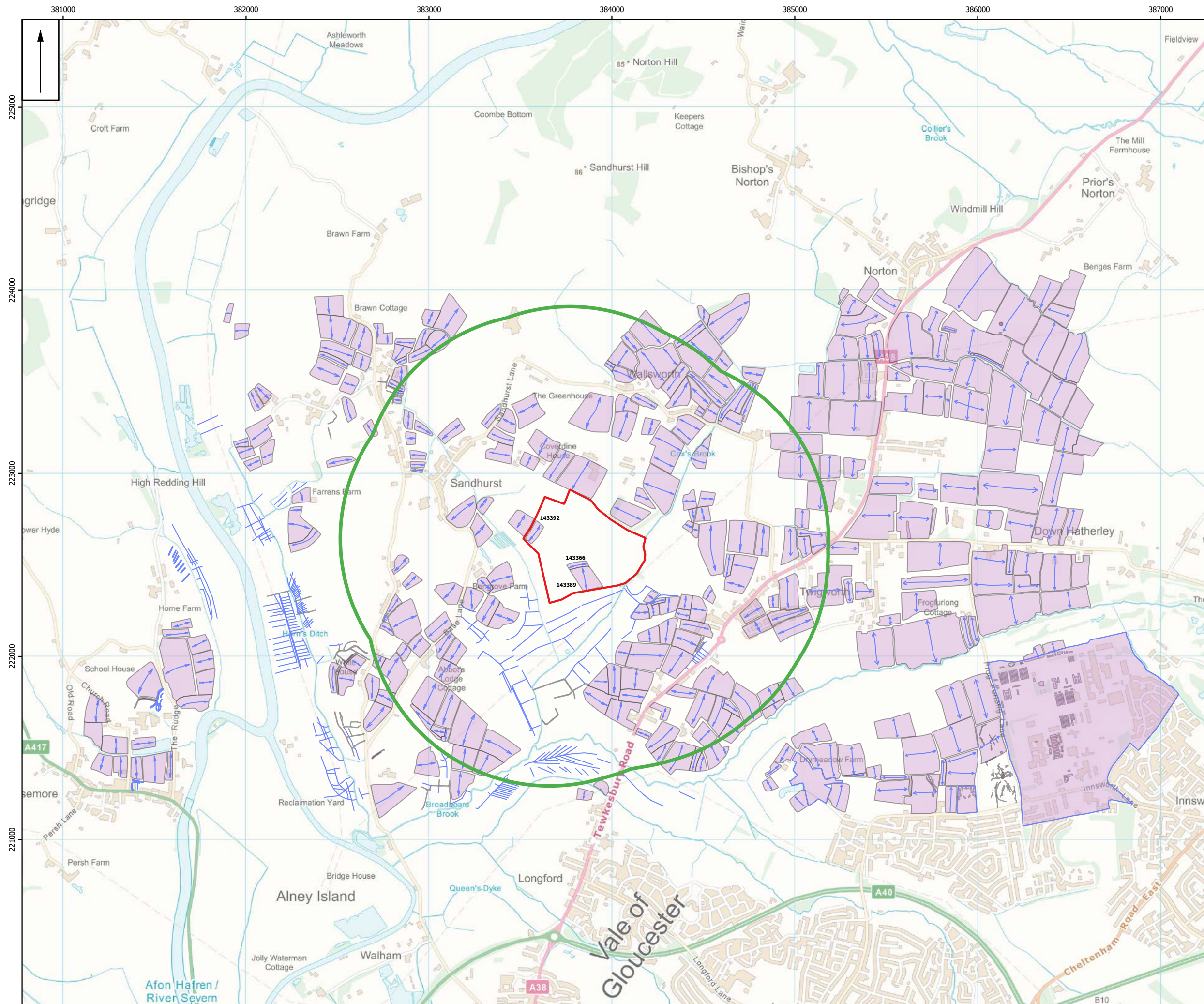


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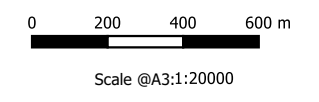
Figure 17
Ordnance Survey Map 2021

Project No.00001 | 1/11/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS



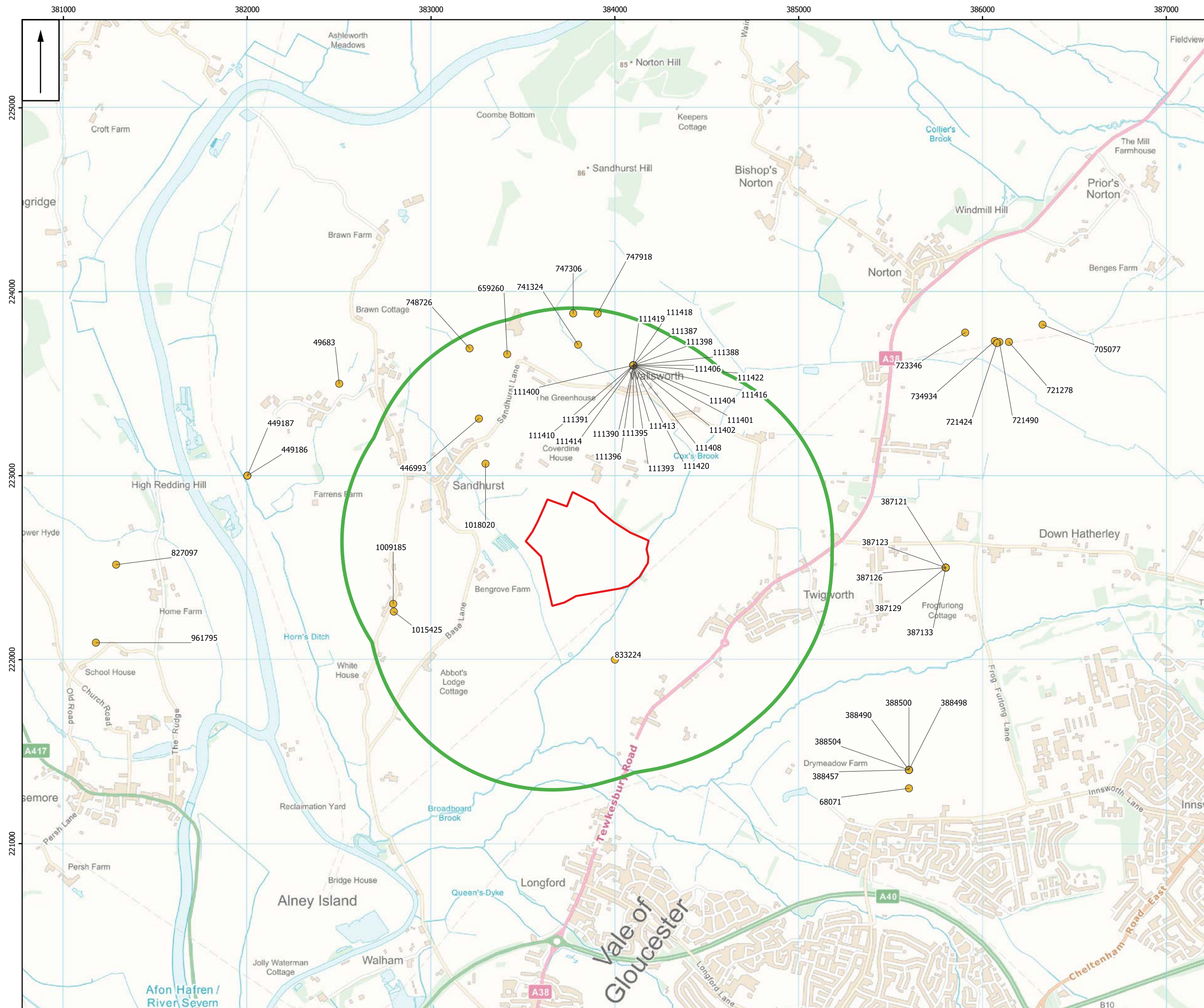
Key:

- National Mapping Programme Lines
- National Mapping Programme Polygons
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km



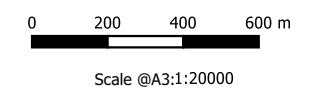
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Bengrove Solar Farm
Figure 18
National Mapping Programme



Key:

- Portable Antiquities Scheme
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km



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Figure 19
Portable Antiquities Scheme
Data