

Desk-based assessment  
of the route of a proposed  
buried electric cable at Littlefield,  
Hawling, Cheltenham,  
Gloucestershire



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Archive and Archaeology Service  
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,  
The Butts, Worcester  
WR1 3PD

Date: 13 June 2014  
Author: Elizabeth Connolly, [econnolly1@worcestershire.gov.uk](mailto:econnolly1@worcestershire.gov.uk)  
Illustrator: Carolyn Hunt  
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## **Desk-based assessment of the route of a proposed buried electric cable at Littlefield, Hawling, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire**

Elizabeth Connolly

### **Summary**

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Littlefield, Hawling, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (NGR 406468 223102). It was undertaken on behalf of Western Power Distribution in response to requirements of Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council. The investigation is required due to proposals to lay a new high voltage underground electric cable in the vicinity of Hawling Medieval Village Scheduled Monument (ref. UID 1405912). The development is considered to have the potential to affect the Scheduled Monument and other undesignated elements of the medieval village.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The village of Hawling lies on a slight north facing slope overlooking a valley in the north Cotswolds. To the north and east of the village, within the valley, a series of earthworks survive, a portion of which have been designated as a scheduled ancient monument. The earthworks comprise a series of house platforms, tofts and crofts, demonstrating that the village was much larger in the medieval period. A comprehensive historical study has been carried out which describes how the two manors of Hawling and Roel co-existed, with some of the inhabitants of Roel living immediately north of Hawling in what was known as Roelside. Following the Black Death and a period of economic change both manors began to suffer losses of tenantry, but while Roel and Roelside suffered a long period of decline before becoming totally deserted, Hawling survived, albeit as a shrunken settlement.

The removal of overhead power-lines will have a positive impact on the setting of historic buildings within the village. Removal of poles and burial of the cable, however, have the potential to affect extant earthworks and buried deposits relating to the medieval settlements of Hawling and Roelside. Two alternative routes are presented within this document to mitigate and avoid disturbance to earthworks and buried deposits. The provision of a watching brief during the removal of poles and excavations for the cable line is recommended.

## Report

### 1 Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Littlefield, Hawling, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (NGR 406468 223102). It was undertaken on behalf of Western Power Distribution in response to requirements of Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council. The investigation is required due to proposals to remove overhead power cables within the village of Hawling and replace them with buried cables. The line of one proposed buried cable line runs close to and within existing earthworks thought to be part of the medieval village of Hawling, a part of which is a scheduled ancient monument (ref. UID 1405912). Burial of the cable is considered to have the potential to adversely affect heritage assets associated with the earthwork remains of the village, and other elements of the medieval village.

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application: notably earthworks related to deserted medieval settlement (HER 2271), and Campden Lane (HER 2188).

No brief has been prepared by the Curator, but this project conforms to the standard *Brief for a desk-based archaeological assessment* (Archaeology Service, Gloucestershire County Council, 2012, the Brief).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA 2012).

#### 1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

Under Schedule 9 of the 1989 Electricity Act (as amended by the Utilities Act 2000), electricity distributors are required to have regard to preservation of amenities including areas of archaeological interest when preparing proposals. Western Power Distribution has produced a Schedule 9 Statement which sets out their commitments to this requirement. This can be viewed at <http://www.westernpower.co.uk/Social-Responsibility/Environment/Schedule-9.aspx>

### 2 Aims

The aims of this assessment are to:

- Collect relevant information related to the historic environment potential of the proposed development area
- Assess the potential significance of any heritage assets
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on these heritage assets
- Recommend mitigation measures to the Client, to offset detrimental effects of the development

More specifically the aim is to assess and describe any earthworks within the area of the proposed development, and to devise a route for the cable trenching which will have minimal impact on the village remains (Figs 7 and 8).

### 3 Methods

#### 3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Elizabeth Connolly MA who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 1999. The project manager

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responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan MA, MIfA, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2001 and has been in archaeological practice since 1991. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt BSc, PG Cert, MIfA, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1985.

### 3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and published sources were consulted at Gloucestershire Record Office.

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

### 3.3 List of sources consulted

#### *Cartographic sources*

- 1748 Map of the estate of William Whyndham, Gloucestershire Record Office; D363/P4
- 1755 Map of the estate of William Whyndham, Gloucestershire Record Office; D363/P5
- 1821 Map of the estate of Thomas Hope, Gloucestershire Record Office; D363/P6
- 1842 Tithe map of part of the parish of Hawling, Gloucestershire Record Office; D363/P

#### *Documentary sources*

- Aldred, D and Dyer, C 1991 *A Medieval Cotswold Village: Roel, Gloucestershire, with a note on the earthworks by James Bond and Carezza Lewis, from Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Vol 109*
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- IfA 2012 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists, updated 16 November 2012
- Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**
- WA 2014 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Littlefield, Hawling, Gloucestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 12 May 2014, **P4352**
- Gloucestershire Archaeology Service *Brief for a desk-based archaeological assessment* Gloucestershire County Council, 2012.
- Geology of Britain Viewer  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed 10 June 2014

### 3.4 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 7 June 2014.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

### 3.5 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used.

<p><b>Major Beneficial:</b> Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>
<p><b>Beneficial:</b> Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p><b>Not Significant:</b> Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p><b>Minor Adverse:</b> Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p><b>Moderate Adverse:</b> Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p><b>Major Adverse:</b> Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p><b>Severe Adverse:</b> Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>



**Unknown:** Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.

*Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage asset*

## **4 The application site**

### **4.1 Location and size**

The study area included the application site (Fig 1), and heritage assets within c 500m of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context (Fig 2).

### **4.2 Topography, geology and soils**

Hawling is located on the Hampden Limestone formation and the Taynton limestone formation, both formed in the Jurassic period.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed 10 June 2014.

The village of Hawling lies in the north Cotswold Hills in rolling country, in an area of outstanding natural beauty, approximately 11km east of Cheltenham. The village is small, laid out largely along a quiet east to west road on a slight northward facing slope. Buildings within the village are largely built from Cotswold limestone with stone-tiled roofs.

### **4.3 Current land-use**

The fields containing the remains of the deserted village of Roelside are currently under long meadow grass.

The current route of the electric cable and proposed route for the buried electric cable under consideration in this assessment run from east to west through fields to the north of the current village of Hawling (described in more detail in Section 7 below). The fields, defined largely by stone walls, lie either side of a small stream, also running from east to west. The fields are also divided by Campden Lane, a track and right of way which climbs the slope northwards from the stream through a deep holloway, narrowing to become a bridleway at the top of the rise. Within these fields, earthwork remains relating to the medieval settlement of Roelside survive. At the time of the site visit (7 June 2014) the fields of most interest to this assessment were under long meadow grass and the earthworks were not readily visible. However it is understood that much of this pasture has been undisturbed for many years (Phil Gill pers comm) and it is assumed for the purposes of this assessment that earthworks mapped by Bond and Lewis (see below) remain undisturbed.

The scheduled remains of the village of Hawling occupy the valley to the east of the village. Here the valley has steeper sides than the land to the north of the current village and the well preserved earthworks are clearly visible in grazed pasture.

### **4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character**

A comprehensive study of the settlements of Hawling and Roel (a deserted medieval village c 2km north-east of Hawling) was carried out and published by Aldred and Dyer (1991). The following section is based largely on this work.

Fieldwalking carried out in the parish of Hawling has revealed thin scatters of flint in every field investigated, demonstrating wide activity in the area in the Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods. In addition, three barrows are known from the parish. Roman occupation is known from nearby Guiting Power, and there are numerous high status Romano-British sites in the area.

It is suggested by Aldred and Dyer that at an early date, perhaps in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, Hawling and Roel were joined in a single land unit with Hawling at its centre. When a new manor

was carved out of the northern half of this land unit, the village was also cut in two. The manorial boundary passed through the existing village of Hawling, following the line of the stream, with the northern part of the village being assigned to Roel (which became known as Roelside). An arrangement by which most of Roel's peasants lived at Roelside remote from the manor house and church, persisted into the later middle ages. In addition a new village called Roel was established around 2km to the north-east at a site near to the modern Roel Farm.

By 1066 the countess Goda (Edward the Confessor's sister) held Hawling and Wulfward held Roel. In 1081 Roel was granted to St Evroul but Hawling remained in lay hands, the 1086 tenant being the Flemish Sgar de Choques. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century it descended to members of the de Bethune family. In 1201 Robert de Bethune sold Hawling to Winchcombe Abbey. The two manors were finally reunited under the same lord in 1318 when Winchcombe bought Roel. However, even after 1318, Winchcombe treated them as separate manors.

In more practical matters, their more ancient unity was demonstrated by the arrangement whereby people in Hawling were able to use Hawling Grove, Hawling Scrubs and Spoonley for grazing and as sources for timber and fuel, even though these patches of woodland lay in Roel and at some distance from Hawling. Domesday shows that Hawling and Roel supported a substantial peasant population, the majority being villeins. The size of the peasant communities apparently increased in the next two centuries.

At Hawling a small modern village sits in a valley surrounded by the earthworks of a large shrunken settlement. The 1755 map (Fig 4) shows, apart from the manor house and parsonage, sixteen crofts with standing houses which appear to occupy the sites of medieval predecessors. In addition there are 12 small enclosures which represent the empty crofts of former tenant holdings, a supposition which is strengthened by the survival today of the earthworks of vanished buildings in at least seven of them, at the eastern end of the village.

North of the modern village street lie two fields called Cockrup and Slate Close which between them contain the earthwork remains of at least another fifteen crofts with remains of houses. These crofts which appear to form a northern extension of Hawling village are really part of the village of Roel; known as Roelside. The people who lived in Roelside did not just owe rents and services to the lord of Roel they also paid taxes as villagers of Roel and carried out the other normal duties of villagers, such as mending the roads, in Roel.

By 1355 decline had set in. The entries in a Roel survey tell of a community under severe stress in the aftermath of the Black Death in 1348-9. Three families out of the nine known to have lived in Roelside in 1327 had continued in the manor. Decline is recorded in other ways, for example changes of tenant during the three year life of a 1355 document were recorded. Two holdings in Roelside are recorded as having had three different tenants, both coming eventually into the hands of tenants living in Roel. This instability gave some tenants the opportunity to increase the amount of land they held. In Roelside only five of the ten tenants had unengrossed holdings. The principal tenant there, Henry Chandeler, had built up for himself a triple holding of three messuages and five yardlands; all of which had lain in the hands of other families in 1327.

It is now accepted that medieval desertion took place over a long timespan, with the key period being from the early 14<sup>th</sup> to the later 15<sup>h</sup> century. An agreement made in 1462-4 between Winchcombe Abbey and the Rector of Hawling that the rector would 'receive and admit all the inhabitants of Roel' to his church and administer the sacraments to them shows that the church at Roel had ceased to function and the congregation that remained would go to Hawling church.

Even in 1341, before the Black Death, tenants were not being replaced at Roel. The epidemic shook Roel more than other Cotswold villages but then for a generation it recovered some stability. By the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century community decline had again set in, giving opportunities to entrepreneurial engrossers until the mid-15<sup>h</sup> century when they too began to surrender their holdings so that in 1466 Roel was abandoned. Only a single sherd of pottery likely to be later than the 14<sup>th</sup> century has been recorded on the site.

The different fates of Hawling and Role might be explained in part by clear indications that Hawling possessed a more varied social structure than Roel; thus the survival of Hawling could be seen in terms of its social advantages which attracted enough immigrants to keep the community above the threshold of terminal decline.

The ruins of Roelside were forgotten by 1572 and the site converted to pasture when none of the witnesses to a tithe dispute thought it worth mentioning that there were traces of former houses there.

An estate map of 1748 (Fig 3) shows the village of Hawling with the fields 'Cockrup' and 'Slate Close' indicated, but apparently not considered as part of Hawling. By 1755 (Fig 4) these fields are shown and in 1821 (Fig 5) 'Cock Roop' and 'Slat Close' are indicated. The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1884) shows that Hawling had changed little since the 1842 tithe map (Fig 6). The large field known as Cockrup has been subdivided into two, and a trackway leads north-north-east by south-south-west (shown on the 1755 map but not on the 1821 map or the tithe map), crosses the stream and then leads to a schoolhouse built by the Old Rectory. This is no longer visible on the 1977 OS map.

## 5 Heritage assets

### 5.1 Designated heritage assets

#### Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The Scheduled Ancient Monument (ref. UID 1405912, HER 2271, Plates 1 and 2) contains extensive earthwork remains of the shrunken village of Hawling as well as some remains of the abandoned settlement of Roelside. Extensive earthworks representing the medieval remains of Hawling shrunken settlement and Roelside, an abandoned medieval settlement, along with a contemporary field system, the remains of a post medieval farmstead and field system and the remains of a possible pre-Conquest settlement (Plate 3).

The HER report states that 'The medieval and later settlement remains and associated fields at Hawling are designated for the following principal reasons;

- **Rarity:** the survival of two physically juxtaposed villages of which one was abandoned whilst the other shrank is relatively rare nationally.
- **Survival:** the earthworks at Hawling survive remarkably well, providing exceptional clarity with regard to the layout of the two villages.
- **Potential:** the site has significant potential in the form of buried archaeological features that will not only provide dating evidence for the development and decline of the two medieval villages but will also provide evidence for the possible pre-Conquest settlement that is believed to have existed at Hawling.
- **Documentation:** the earthworks have been subject to academic and archaeological research which has allowed and continues to allow, the formulation of hypotheses about the historical development and decline of the two villages.'

#### Listed Buildings

The village of Hawling contains several Listed Buildings (Grade II). There are eleven Listed Buildings (Grade II) within the study area; the Church of St Edward (HER 8193, Plate 4); Chest tombs in Hawling churchyard (HER 36766; 36767); a pedestal tomb in Hawling churchyard (HER 36768); the 16<sup>th</sup> century Manor House (HER 36774); 18<sup>th</sup> century stables, gates and gates piers, north east of the Manor House (HER 36775); Manor Farmhouse (HER 36773), 'Little Fields' (HER 36772), an 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse; the former stables at Middle Farm (HER 36776); The Old Rectory (HER 36777); and an 18<sup>th</sup> century coach house and stable, adjacent to the Old Rectory (HER 36778).

#### Other designated heritage assets

There are no conservation areas, registered battlefields registered parks and gardens or wrecks found within the study area.

## **5.2 Undesignated heritage assets**

Not all of HER 2271 is covered by the scheduled area (Fig 2). Some earthworks of the settlement of Roelside are evident in the fields west of Campden Lane (HER 2188, Plates 3 and 6). An area defined by lynchets to the west and north encloses the remains of the medieval village in this location (Area A in Bond and Lewis, in Aldred and Dyer, 1991) with a holloway running roughly west-south-west from Campden Lane. It is possible that a medieval plough headland exists just beyond this holloway, to the north.

Campden Lane (HER 2188, Plates 5 and 7), a holloway, forms part of the ridgeway which led north from the White Way via Lyne's Barn, Stumps Cross, and Cross Hands to Campden. At a dip in this trackway local memory has it that a Roman Well was found many years ago (Phil Gill, pers comm)

The earthworks of four post medieval quarries (HER 39698) are visible to the north of the village.

Earthwork remains of medieval and post medieval holloways (HER 39663) visible as crop marks. The remains of Campden Lane can be seen to the north adjacent to which is a holloway possibly leading to Roel.

A cropmark enclosure (HER 37814) of a single roughly circular cropmark, possibly with internal features visible in the south-east. The circuit appears to be made up of a series of rounded and straight sides. This monument is bisected by Campden Lane.

The earthworks of a series of possible medieval or post medieval lynchets (HER 39690), approximately 250m long, are situated on a north-facing slope to the north of Windrush Hill.

Earthworks of medieval to post medieval lynchets and associated ridge and furrow, are visible east of Hawling (HER 39691).

A sheepwash (HER 16274) is identified in the valley above Hawling Lodge, but was not visited during this assessment.

The Wesleyan Chapel (HER 8194), is located just off Campden Lane on the eastern edge of the village.

## **5.3 Potential heritage assets**

Bond and Lewis in Aldred and Dyer (1991), suggest that landscape features pre-dating the nucleated medieval village might be in evidence in their survey of the Roelside earthworks; 'in all parts of this area...croft banks appear to be overriding roughly at right angles a pre-existing series of irregular lynchets and terraces. There is no evidence for the date of this underlying pattern, but in view of the frequent evidence elsewhere for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, it is quite likely to be of pre-medieval origin' (Bond and Lewis, 1991).

# **6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets**

## **6.1 Designated assets**

### **6.1.1 Scheduled ancient monument**

By definition scheduled ancient monuments are of the greatest importance at a national level. Bond and Lewis, (in Aldred and Dyer, 1991) describe the remains of Roelside and Hawling as a site...of exceptional visual quality, reflecting both the extensive use of stone, even for peasant houses in the middle ages in this part of Gloucestershire, and the continuous use of most of the land for pasture since the abandonment of these parts of the settlement.

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### 6.1.2 Listed buildings

The impact of the proposed development on the Church of St Edward (HER 8193); Chest tombs in Hawling churchyard (HER 36766; 36767); a pedestal tomb in Hawling churchyard (HER 36768); the 16<sup>th</sup> century Manor House (HER 36774); 18<sup>th</sup> century stables, gates and gates piers, north east of the Manor House (HER 36775); Manor Farmhouse (HER 36773), 'Little Fields' (HER 36772), an 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse; the former stables at Middle Farm (HER 36776); The Old Rectory (HER 36777); and an 18<sup>th</sup> century coach house and stable, adjacent to the Old Rectory (HER 36778) is considered to be **Not Significant to Beneficial**

### 6.2 Undesignated assets

The impact of the proposed development on the following: earthworks of four post medieval quarries (HER 39698); earthwork remains of medieval and post medieval holloways (HER 39663); cropmark enclosure (HER 37814); earthworks of a series of possible medieval or post medieval lynchets (HER 39690); earthworks of medieval to post medieval lynchets and associated ridge and furrow (HER 39691); sheepwash (HER 16274) and Wesleyan Chapel (HER 8194) is considered to be **Not Significant**.

The proposed cable route crosses Campden Lane (HER 2188). The current preferred route would require 20-30m of excavation along Campden Lane (Fig 8) and would have a **Moderate Adverse** impact on this feature, while Options 1 and 2 suggest a crossing point that minimises the impact on this feature, with the impact ranging from **Minor Adverse** to **Not Significant**.

#### *Nature of the archaeological interest in the site*

The earthwork remains of the part of the medieval settlement of Roel at Roelside, immediately north of Hawling, are associated with an archaeological complex of national importance, this importance stemming somewhat from the associated documentation from both Hawling and Roel, making it possible for comparisons to be drawn between both settlements as regards the economic and social decline of both and the obliteration of one.

In the western extent of the Roelside earthworks, it is considered likely that earlier phases of occupation are represented, due to the alignment of the lynchets and boundary walls that define the settlement in this location. These earthworks could indicate a pre-medieval settlement, possibly Romano-British in date, which was reused at a later date for the nucleation of the settlement of Roelside.

#### *Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site*

The earthwork remains of the settlements of Hawling and Roelside to the east and north of the village are of national importance, implicit in their designation as scheduled monuments. Arguably, the undesignated earthwork remains being well preserved and associated with the scheduled are also of national but certainly of regional importance.

#### *Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site*

The earthwork remains of Hawling and Roelside have been comprehensively mapped by Lewis and Bond (1991). There remains a potential however for more extensive buried deposits associated with the settlement or earlier settlements to survive within the valley.

## 7 The impact of the development

The proposed development has the potential to affect heritage assets and the impact has been categorised as described in Table 1.

To mitigate the impact of the development three route options are discussed in the following section (Figs 7 and 8); the proposed route as set out on Western Power Distribution Plan Ref: WSE/PJG 1406858/2 and two further options proposed to have a lesser impact on the surviving earthworks.

*The current preferred route; i.e. the route suggested by Western Power Distribution.*

Leaves the street which runs through Hawling at the western edge of the village and travels north up a concrete trackway for about 40m, then travels east for about 190m through a field containing earthworks associated with Roelside, (Bond and Lewis's Area Ai). At this point it would cut through the westernmost plot, otherwise featureless apart from being defined by two well-marked lynchets, the more southerly of which would be breached by the cable.

At about 90m from the trackway it would cut a bank which defines the croft division; at about 100m it would cut another and at about 120-30m east of the trackway it would cut a major internal settlement boundary, which can probably be interpreted as an access-way. The earthworks in this particular area appear to form a separate spatial and possibly chronological group.

At about 200m east of the trackway, the route turns north, at about 50m north of this turn, it would cut a slight terrace, overlain by Croft 6, it then runs north-east through Area Aiii through Croft 7, 8 and 9, breaching two croft boundary banks before cutting the lynchet and holloway at the north of the concentration of earthworks, at the junction with Campden Lane. The line of the cable then continues north-east across Campden Lane and then north east along the footpath which runs about 100m north of the Scheduled Monument (Plate 8).

This route would have a **Moderate Adverse** impact on the earthworks identified in this location as part of the survey carried out in 1989. This impact could be mitigated to some extent by the carrying out of an archaeological watching brief and reinstatement of earthworks.

#### *Option 1*

The route continues north along the trackway for roughly 130m (Plate 9), before turning north-east for roughly 260m before turning west south west for about 20m, and crossing Campden Lane, returning at this point to the current preferred route. The lynchet which seems to define the northern limits of the settlement has already been breached by the trackway at this point, which would reduce the impact of the excavation and cable laying. While the northern lynchet is interpreted as a plough headland, there is little evidence of ridge and furrow beyond it. Campden Lane is cut at a narrow point and not where it joins a holloway. This option would reduce the impact of the proposed cable laying on the known archaeology in this specific area **Not Significant** with a potential **Minor Adverse** impact on unknown archaeological features.

#### *Option 2*

The current preferred route is deviated from mid-way through Croft 7, where the line of the cable travels instead north-east for 120m, cutting the northern lynchet and holloway, and cutting Campden Lane at the same angle as Option 1. The width of Croft 7 is anomalous in comparison to the other crofts, and it could suggest an engrossment of a tenant's holdings as referred to in Section 4.4 above. Thus, while on paper this route might appear to avoid archaeological features, in comparison to the current preferred route, it is probable that features may survive below ground belonging to a previous sub-division of the plot. The impact of this route option is considered to be **Minor Adverse**.

### **7.1 Impacts during construction**

The construction of the proposed development will have impacts on setting, and these are discussed below.

During the construction phase, however, there will be particular impacts. The three different routes outlined; the current preferred route, and Options 1 and 2 suggested in this report would indicate different set of impacts on the earthworks of the deserted medieval settlement during the construction phase of the proposed development. In all cases the impacts during construction could be mitigated by the careful implementation of a planned route for machinery, with earthworks being clearly delineated or fenced during the removal of poles and excavation of cable trench and

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with clear plans for reinstatement of any earthworks affected, as well as surfaces or the holloway associated with Campden Lane.

The works involved in this project include taking down the current electricity poles and replacing them with underground cables. This means that temporarily the settings of several listed buildings will be affected.

## 7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131).

The setting of the scheduled area of the shrunken settlement of Hawling is enhanced by the existence of the earthworks of Roelside. Roelside's proximity to Hawling and shared unusual history adds a cultural texture and interest that is inextricably linked with that settlement.

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

## 7.3 Residual impacts

The residual impact of the development is considered likely to have a **beneficial** effect on the setting of listed buildings in the village of Hawling as well as designated and undesignated earthwork remains of medieval settlement.

Implementation of the mitigation proposed above should ensure that there are no residual effects on the historic environment and archaeological resource from the proposed development. Mitigation should ensure that adverse impacts are restricted in scope to **not significant**.

## 7.4 Unknown impacts

The scheme has the potential to disturb buried deposits associated with medieval or earlier settlement.

# 8 Recommendations

It is recommended that the current proposed route for the burial of the high voltage cable to the north of the existing village of Hawling should be re-routed to avoid damage to the surviving remains (earthwork and buried) of the larger medieval settlement of Roelside. Two alternatives have been presented in this document and it is recommended that **Option 1** presents the route least likely to damage medieval and earlier deposits.

The provision of an archaeological watching brief to be carried out on pole removal in the vicinity of the earthworks (poles 1-6 and 28-31 on plan WSE/PJG 1406858/2) and the excavation of the cable route would mitigate the potential for disturbance of buried deposits.

Should a route be selected which does affect extant earthworks, it is recommended that these be reinstated. During the construction phase, it is important that extant earthworks are not damaged by heavy machinery. It is recommended that extant earthworks are clearly delineated or fenced during the removal of poles or the construction phase.

Any excavations at Campden Lane should be subject to an archaeological watching brief followed by reinstatement.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record and a project archive to be deposited at a local museum.

## **9 Publication summary**

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

*A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Hawling, Gloucestershire (NGR 406468, 223102). It was undertaken on behalf of Western Power Distribution. The investigation is required due to proposals to lay a new high voltage underground electric cable in the vicinity of Hawling Medieval Village Scheduled Monument (ref. UID 1405912). The development is considered by to have the potential to affect the Scheduled Monument and other undesignated elements of the medieval village.*

*The attractive village of Hawling lies on a slight north facing slope overlooking a valley in the north Cotswolds. To the north and east of the village, within the valley, a series of earthworks survive, a portion of which have been designated as a scheduled ancient monument. The earthworks comprise a series of house platforms, tofts and crofts, demonstrating that the village was much larger in the medieval period. A comprehensive historical study has been carried out which describes how the two manors of Hawling and Roel co-existed, with some of the inhabitants of Roel living immediately north of Hawling in what was known as Roelside. Following the Black Death and a period of economic change both manors began to suffer losses of tenantry, but while Roel and Roelside suffered a long period of decline before becoming totally deserted, Hawling survived as a shrunken settlement.*

*The removal of overhead power-lines will have a positive impact on the setting of historic buildings within the village. Removal of poles and burial of the cable, however, has the potential to affect extant earthworks and buried deposits relating to the medieval settlements of Hawling and Roelside. Two alternative routes are presented within this document to mitigate and avoid disturbance to earthworks and buried deposits. The provision of a watching brief on the removal of poles and excavations for the cable line are recommended.*

## **10 Acknowledgements**

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Phillip Gill and Helen Alcock (Western Power Distribution), Tim Grubb (HER Officer, Gloucestershire County Council) and Charles Parry (Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council).



## Plates



*Plate 1 Looking south east towards the scheduled monument*



*Plate 2 Looking west towards the scheduled monument*

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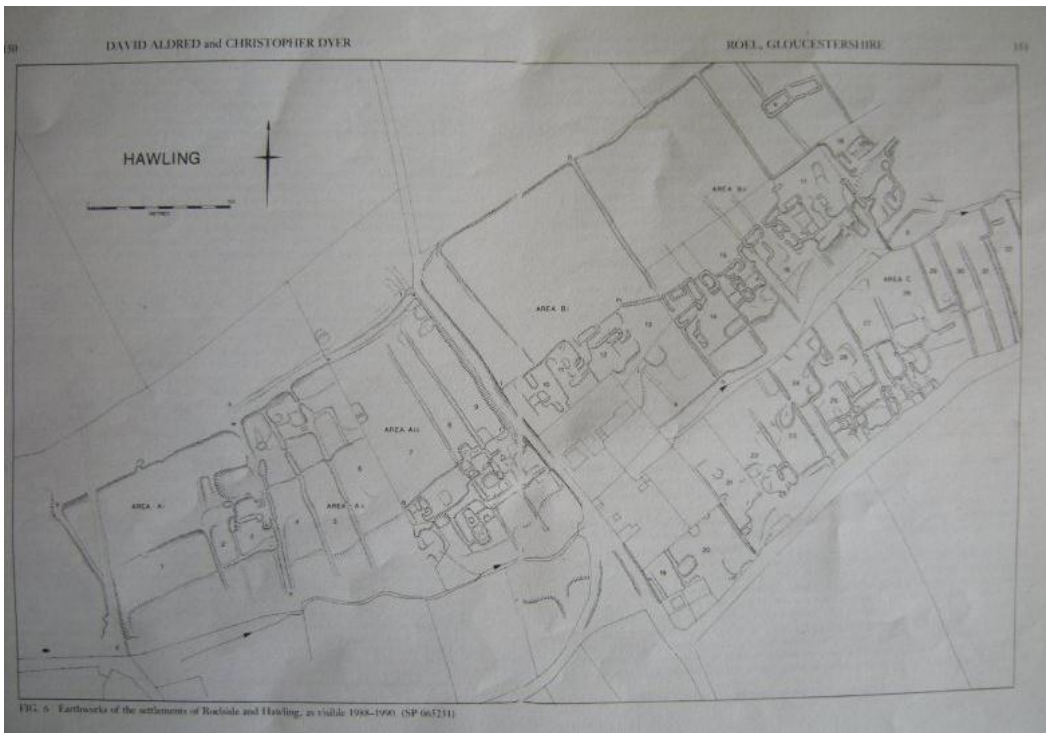


Plate 3 Earthwork survey (Bond and Lewis in Aldred and Dyer, 1991)



Plate 4 St Edward's Church, Hawling



*Plate 5 Campden Lane from north-west*



*Plate 6 Looking south-west showing proposed line of cable*

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*Plate 7 Campden Lane from south-east showing where the proposed cable crosses*



*Plate 8 Looking east along proposed line of cable, towards Pole 26*

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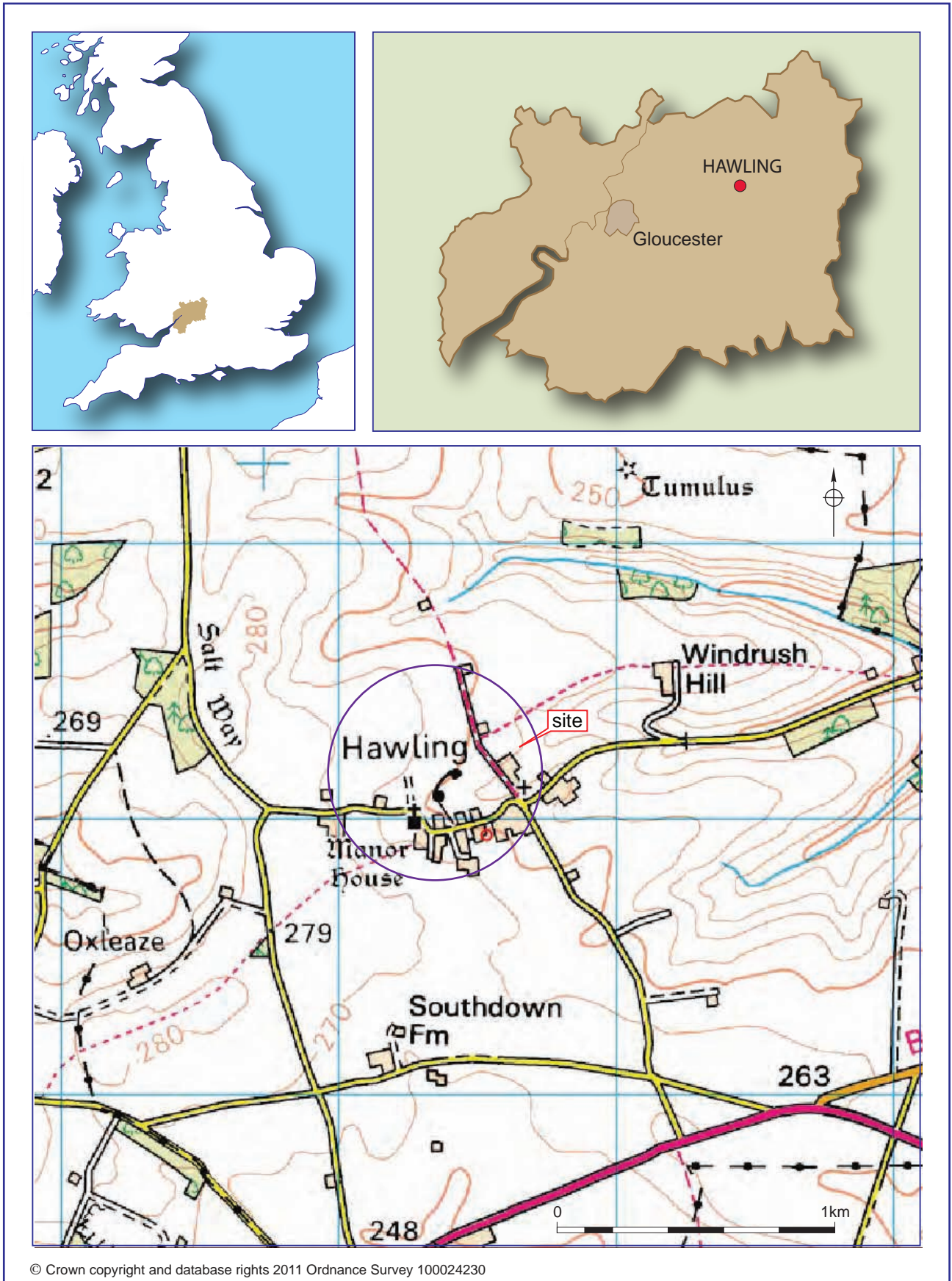
*Plate 9 Looking north-west along concrete trackway*

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## Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

HER number (and legal status)	Site name	NGR	Record type	Date	Description
HER 2271 Scheduled Ancient Monument	The earthwork remains of the shrunken village of Hawling	406600 223200	Monument	Medieval	Extensive earthworks representing the medieval remains of Hawling shrunken settlement and Roelside, an abandoned medieval settlement, along with a contemporary field system, the remains of a post medieval farmstead and field system and the remains of a possible pre-Conquest settlement. The earthworks cover and are of about 15 ha...contain of several discrete blocks of mostly well-defined tofts and crofts all aligned north-west to south-east, spanning both sides of the stream. At least eleven abandoned crofts and the foundations of at least twenty two stone buildings have been identified on the north side of the valley and the remains of up to fourteen crofts and at least six buildings on the south side.
8193 Listed Building Grade II	Church of St Edward, Hawling	406293 222939	Building	Medieval	Parish church, early 13 <sup>th</sup> century, probably 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> century, 1764; restored late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
8194	Wesleyan Chapel, Hawling	406660 223070	Building		
2188	Campden Lane	405740 225000	Monument		Part of the ridgeway which led north from the White Way via Lyne's Barn, Stumps Cross, and Cross Hands to Campden.
39698	Earthworks north of Hawling village.	406390 223820	Monument	Post medieval	The earthworks of four post medieval quarries are visible to the north of the village.
39690	Medieval to post medieval lynchets	407110 223840	Monument	Medieval to post medieval	The earthworks of a series of possible medieval or post medieval lynchets are visible on aerial photographs. They are situated on a north-facing slope to the north of Windrush Hill. Approximately 250m long.
39691	Earthworks of medieval to post medieval lynchets and associated ridge and furrow, east of Hawling	407410 227700	Monument	Medieval to post medieval	Earthworks of medieval to post medieval lynchets and associated ridge and furrow, visible to the east of Hawling.  Visible on aerial photographs. The main block survives as cropmarks, To the south west the cropmarks are of possible ridge and furrow consisting of narrow banks aligned east-west over quite uneven ground. Three widely spaced narrow banks may be the result of ploughing.
39663	Earthwork remains of medieval and post medieval holloways	406430 223710	Monument	Medieval and post medieval	The earthwork remains of medieval and post medieval holloways are visible as crop marks. The remains of Campden Lane can be seen to the north adjacent to which is a holloway possibly leading to Roel, Hawling.
37833	A sheepwash located at Manor Farm, Hawling.	406400 222800	Building	Post medieval	
37814	Cropmark enclosure	406442 223495	Monument		A cropmark enclosure of a single roughly circular cropmark, possibly within internal features visible in the southeast, recorded in aerial photographs.

					The circuit appears to be made up of a series of rounded and straight sides. Bisected by the right of way from Hawling village to the north northeast.
36766 Listed Building Grade II	Chest tomb, Hawling churchyard	406317 222590	Building	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 1m north of lychgate.
36767 Listed Building Grade II	Chest tomb, Hawling churchyard	406307 222932	Building	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Chest tomb, dated 1701. Commemorates Richard and Mary, children of George Townsend.
36768 Listed Building Grade II	Pedestal tomb, Hawling churchyard	406304 222929	Building	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	Status mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century tomb to Ann and Isaac Baylis, former died 1763.
36772 Listed Building Grade II	'Little Fields'	406681 222952	Building	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse	18 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, now house.
36773 Listed Building Grade II	Manor Farmhouse	406301 222969	Building	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Former farmhouse; 18 <sup>th</sup> century with mid-to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
36774 Listed Building Grade II	16 <sup>th</sup> century Manor House	406285 222916	Building	16 <sup>th</sup> Century	16 <sup>th</sup> century manor house with 17 <sup>th</sup> , mid-18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.  Visited in August 1992 when extensive renovations were being carried out. Internal elevations revealed numerous blocked doorways/windows and structural joints suggesting a complex structural history.
36775 Listed Building Grade II	18 <sup>th</sup> century sables, gates and gates piers, north east of Manor House	406334 222934	Building	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Stables and entrance gates about 30m north-east of Manor House.
36776 Listed Building Grade II	Former stables at Middle Farm	406647 223036	Building	17 <sup>th</sup> century	Former stables, now housing for cattle.
36777 Listed Building Grade II	The Old Rectory	406350 222975	Building	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century former vicarage, now house, with 18 <sup>th</sup> , mid-19 <sup>th</sup> and mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
36778 Listed Building Grade II	18 <sup>th</sup> century coach house and stable, adjacent to Old Rectory	406361 222995	Building	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	Stables and coach house, The Old Rectory.
16274	Sheepwash	407300 222800	Building		Should be in the valley above Hawling Lodge. Not yet visited.



Location of the site

Figure 1





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Gloucestershire Historic Record Environment, HER Search

Figure 2





Extract of the 1755 Map of the Estate of William Whyndham

Figure 4

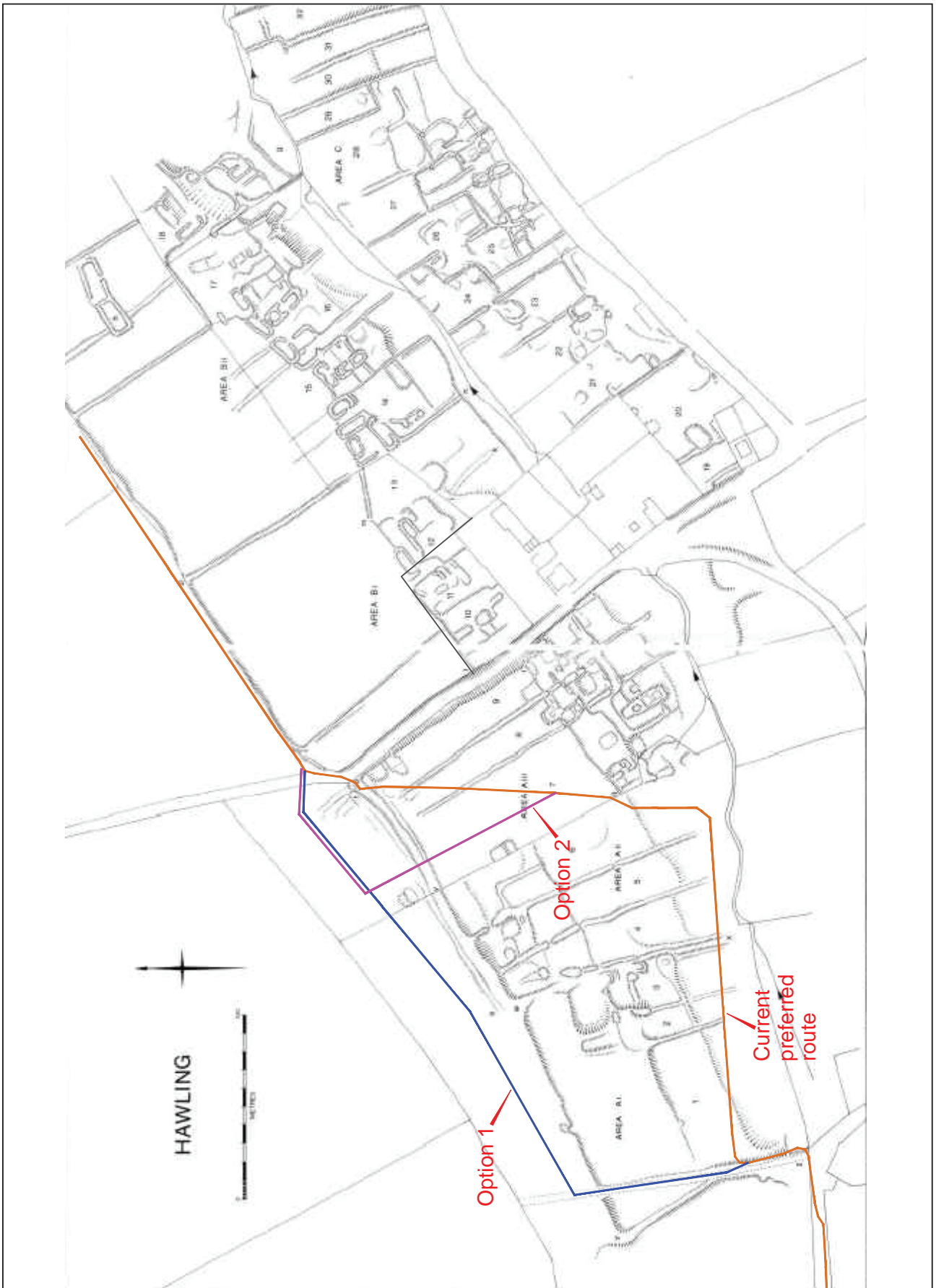




Extract of the 1842 Tithe Map of Part of the Parish of Hawling

Figure 6





Recommended routes for underground cable in relation to mapped earthworks based upon Bond and Lewis (Fig in Aldred and Dyer, 1991)

Figure 8