



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ON**

**LAND ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE**

**ODDINGTON ROAD,**

**STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**NGR 419750 225560**

*On behalf of*

*GVA Grimley Ltd*

**DECEMBER 2013**

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## **SUMMARY**

*This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land south of Oddington Road, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire (NGR 419750 225560). An assessment of the archaeology in the vicinity of the Oddington Road indicates that there is a high potential for some archaeology to be located in the fields of the proposal site. Investigation to the north of the Oddington Road has found evidence of an extensive and intensive Iron Age and Roman settlement. Some of the descriptions of the Roman period settlement are indicative of a series of plots in enclosures. The Oddington Road is regarded as being the location of a Roman road, and with these two factors combined it is possible that the Oddington Road is the location of a Roman roadside settlement. The features were obscured by later agricultural activity. The implications are that if this is indeed this type of settlement then archaeology would be expected on the south side of the Oddington Road and one would expect it to extend into the fields of the proposal if not necessarily into the proposal site itself. Aerial photographs show a series of ambiguous features in the fields of the proposal site, but the exact nature of these features is unknown. At some time in the early medieval period the focus of settlement altered and the area of the proposal site and Oddington Road settlement was turned over to agriculture.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

GVA, on behalf of JRM Properties, has commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment on land to the south of the Oddington Road, in Mangersbury, adjacent to Stow-on-the-Wold. The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

### **1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies**

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

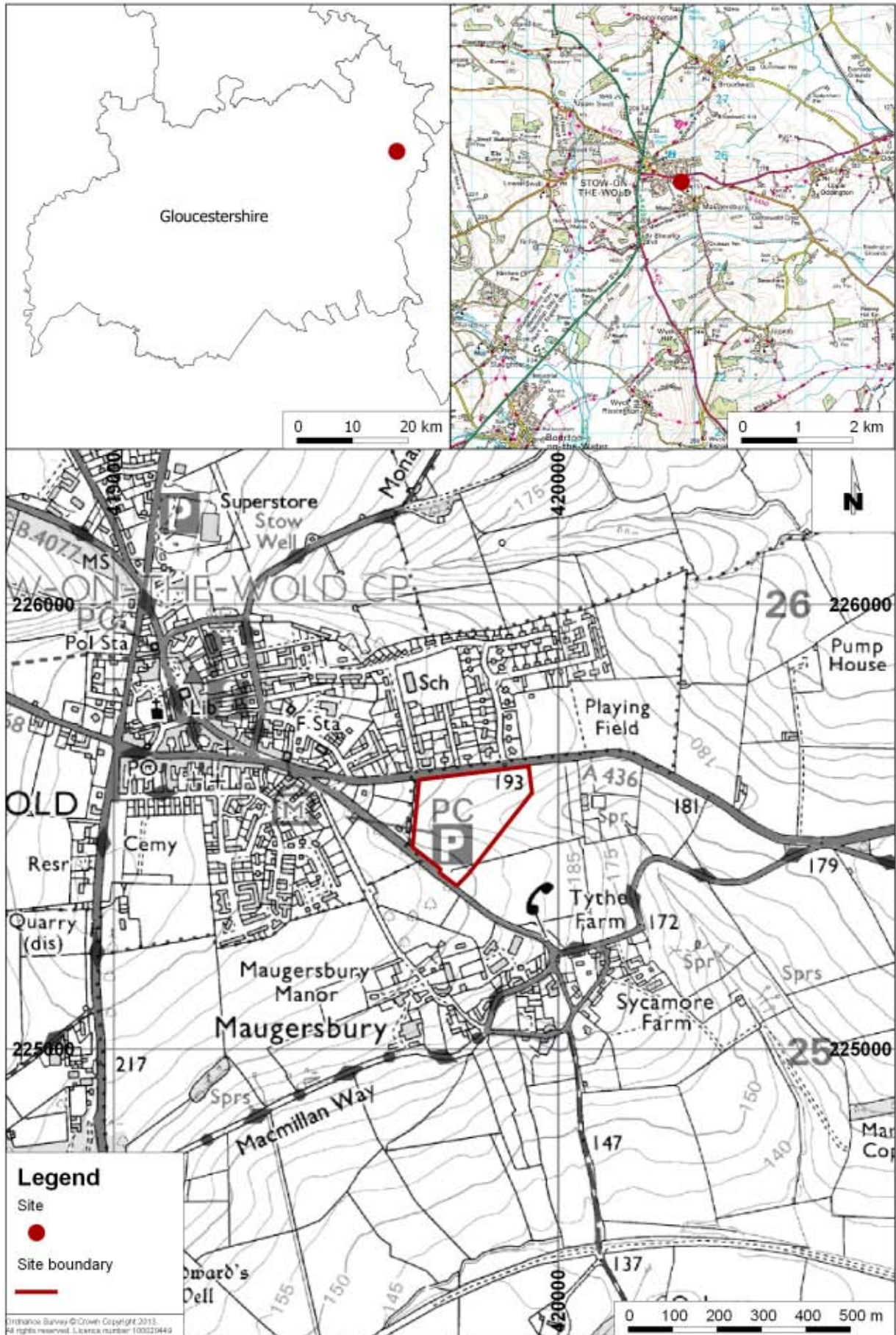


Figure 1: Site location

### 1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

### 1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives

- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Gloucestershire County Historic Environment Record
- The English Heritage Archive, Swindon
- The Gloucestershire Record Office

The Gloucestershire County Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site. The English Heritage Archive hold aerial photographs.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 500 metres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of SP 1956 2556, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the shire Historic Environment Record belongs to Gloucestershire County Council (Figures 1).

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location (Figure 1)**

The site is located in what is now Mangersbury, Gloucestershire (NGR 419750 225560), but on land that is adjacent to the town of Stow-on-the-Wold. Mangersbury is not an historic parish, but was one of two townships, along with Donnington, which were attached to the historic parish of Stow-on-the-Wold. The land was located in the historic Hundred of Salmonsbury, and in the historic County of Gloucestershire.



## 2.2 Description (Figure 1)

The proposed development site is located to the southeast of Stow-on-the-Wold. On the north side the site is bounded by the Oddington Road (the A436), where there is a hedge-line that has grown out. The southeast side of the site is a new boundary line plotted through the pasture, thus leaving pastoral land not yet developed adjacent in this area. To the southwest is a minor road leading from Stow-on-the-Wold to the hamlet of Mangersbury. To the west of the site is a public right of way with grown out hedge-lines.

## 2.3 Geology and Topography

The site is located at the head of a small valley facing towards the east, with the base of the valley running centrally through the site. The proposed development area of the site sits above 185m OD and below 203m OD.

As the site lies across a considerable area, with a variation in OD it is not surprising that a series of bedrocks occur across the site. The oldest and lowest bedrock on the site is a Whitby Mudstone Formation formed by a sedimentary mudstone 176 to 183 million years ago in the Jurassic ([mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)). In some nearby locations this is considered to be capped by a Leckhampton Formation, but this is not considered to be the case in this location. Here the next bedrock in the sequence is considered to be a Birdlip Limestone Formation, a limestone formed 172 to 176million years ago. Above this was the Salperton Limestone Formation formed 165 to 172 million years ago, which should underlie part of the northwest side of the site.

## 3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)

The proposal is for the development of the site with the construction of a Surgery, Pharmacy and Dentists and for the construction of five proposed dwellings. Further development may be proposed at a later date.

## 4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 5)

### 4.1 The Historical Development of Stow-on-the-Wold and Mangersbury

Historically the earliest known settlement at Stow is of a prehistoric date, which is associated with the establishment of a hill-fort, first occupied in the Bronze Age. The outline of the hill-fort ramparts are considered to have left a permanent imprint on the later development of Stow, leaving a large elliptical shape. The earliest surviving recorded form of Mangersbury is Meilgaresbyri', which was recorded in AD 714 and has been given the etymology of *Methelgar's burh* or fortified place (Smith 1965, 222). The fortification is a reference to the hill-fort underneath central Stow. The personal name is

associated with the Old English *mæþel*, speech or council. The name Northbury refers to the same fortification (Smith 1965, 222, 224).

The manor of Maugersbury, probably including Stow, was given to the abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire prior to AD 714 (Smith 1965, 225). There are three other charters that associate this estate with the Abbey of Evesham that are dated 949, 1016 and the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

An account that a church dedicated to Saint Edward existed at Stow in 986 AD is in a charter considered to be spurious, and therefore, the claim is not considered reliable (VCH 1965, 142-65). The earliest recorded name is Eduuardesstou in 1086 (Smith 1965, 225), the component stōw is usually interpreted as place. However, there are a number of locations where this seems to be associated with a significant earthwork, for example Bristol, Stow in the Forest of Dean, and in the Welsh examples of Dingestow and Wonastow where the Old English compound has replaced Llan, Welsh for enclosure and later a church. In the case of Wonastow the church is located next to the remains of a Roman Fort which would have had significant earth ramparts. The early names of Stow reflect the location of a church dedicated to Saint Edward, thus the appropriate saint associated with the foundation of the church is considered to be Edward the Martyr, 975-8 AD (Smith 1965, 225). The rector had 86 acres of land in Maugersbury as glebe and 120 acres in Maugersbury and 62 acres in Donnington for tithes (VCH 1965, 142-65).

The manor of Maugersbury was accounted as containing 8 hides in 1066 and a ninth hide near Saint Edward's church (Moore 1982, 12.1). The manor was the same in 1086 and in both cases was held by Saint Mary's Church at Evesham. The manor contained 12 villagers, 1 freeman, a priest, 6 slaves and a mill.

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century Evesham Abbey attempted to exploit a major road junction on the route of the Roman Fosse Way (VCH 1965, 142-65). The church is considered to have been built before the Market Square, but not before the town was established. The town is known to have prospered in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In 1327 there were 27 tax payers, and in 1381 166 people were assessed for tax. There was growth of the town in the 15<sup>th</sup> century with the granting of two fairs. In 1603 some 400 communicants are noted in the town and in 1608 74 male inhabitants. The site appears to have been located outside the town, even with redrawing the boundaries, until this proposal.

The initial market at Stow was granted by Henry I to Evesham Abbey, which was to be held every Thursday (VCH 1965, 142-65). This market was confirmed in 1241. The town had a cloth and leather industry in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The open fields of Maugersbury consisted of miscellaneous furlongs or quarters that were not grouped in any particular way but extended across the whole parish (VCH 1965, 142-65). It can be presumed, therefore, that this field contained ridge and furrow. Inclosure commenced in the parish of Maugersbury in 1632 when 320 acres were enclosed.

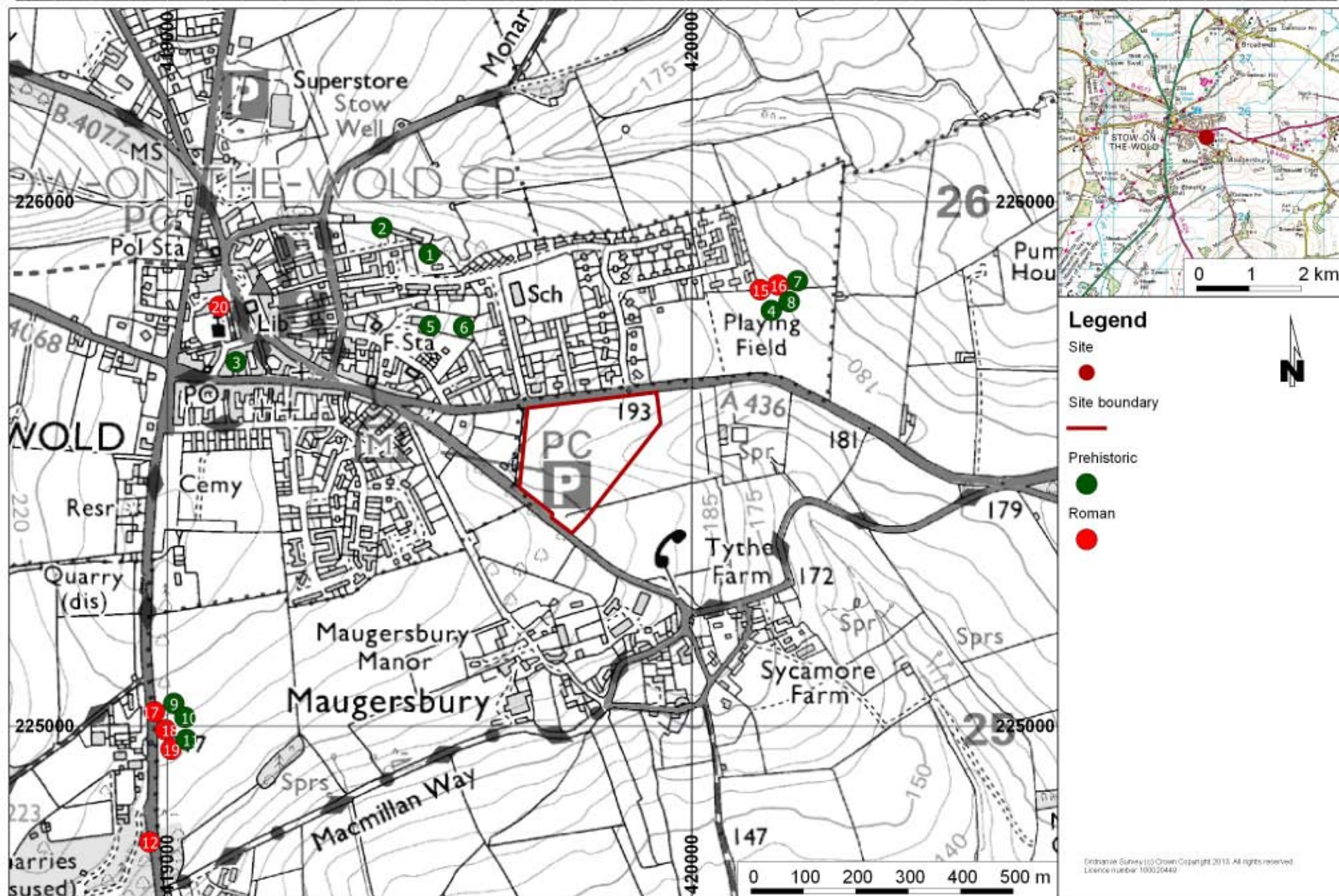


Figure 2: Prehistoric and Roman Historic Environment Record Sites



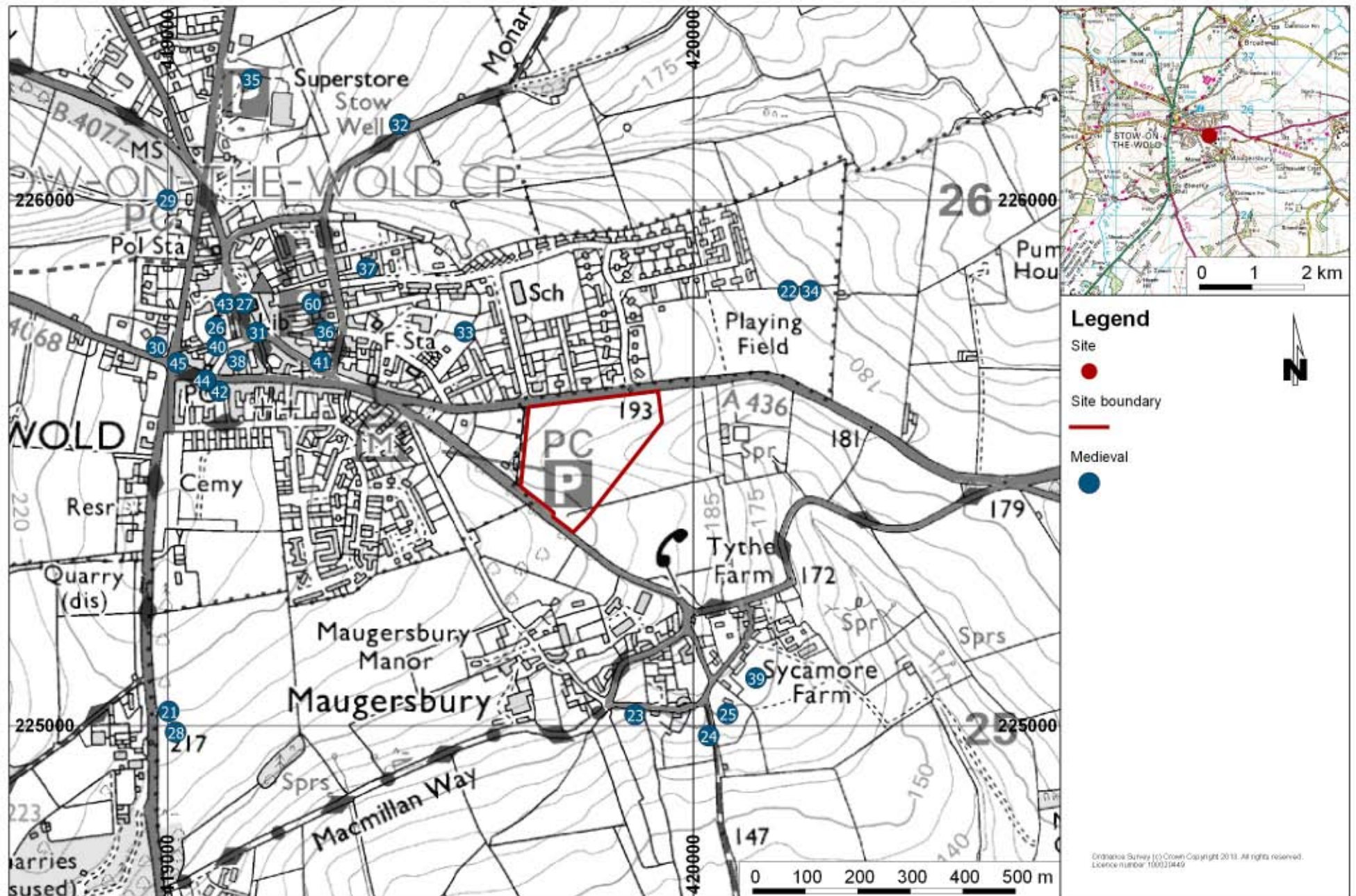


Figure 3: Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

## 4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figure 2-8)

A search was carried out over a 500m radius for this Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, which produced a significant amount of archaeology including listed buildings.

The most significant feature in the area was a scheduled prehistoric enclosure called in recent times Stow Camp (**JMHS 1**: HER 239: 419500 225900). The bank is 20m wide by 2m high, which enclosed an area 12ha. The initial ditch was dated to the Middle Bronze Age, but Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity has also been noted. There is a secondary cutting of the ditch. Excavations at Ellacott identified the remains of two ditches (**JMHS 2**: HER 11905: 419410 225950). The first of these was 4.3m wide and 1.7m deep dated from the middle to late Bronze Age, and containing an Iron Age sherd. The second ditch was 6m across but was undated. The remains of a late Bronze Age pit are known (**JMHS 3**: HER 39454: 419132 225694). Settlement activity of a middle Bronze Age to Iron Age date (**JMHS 4**: HER 40151: 420150 225800) has been recognised at the Tythe Barn. Late Bronze Age to early iron Age deposits have been detected at Ashton House (**JMHS 5**: HER 42500: 419502 225763), and also at Ashton House deposits of coloured clay measuring 4m wide associated with late Bronze Age to early Iron Age materials (**JMHS 6**: HER 42838: 419566 225761). Undated cropmarks were noted at Griffin Close (HER 44406), on which geophysical survey work was carried out (HER 44473) including a boundary ditch 350m long, ditches, enclosures, pits and ring ditches. When excavations were carried out this was found to consist of a multi-period site of which the earliest phases were a ditch with a timber palisade of the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age (**JMHS 7**: HER 44625: 420184 225838).

Iron Age occupation has been detected at Griffin Close (**JMHS 8**: HER 44625: 420184 225838), including ditched plots and enclosures, pitting and postholes. An Iron Age Gallo-Belgic coin was recovered from Stow (**JMHS 9**: HER 2713: 419000 225000), and also a Dobunnic silver coin with the legend BODVOC (**JMHS 10**: HER 2714: 419000 225000), and a gold stator with the same legend (**JMHS 11**: HER 2715: 419000 225000).

The Fosse Way is a road that runs from Bath to Cirencester, and then to Lincoln, and is considered to have a Roman date (**JMHS 12**: HER 6491: 418983 224778). The A424 is called Sealt Street in an early medieval charter and is thus considered to be the location of a further Roman road (**JMHS 13**: HER 9228: 418869 226435), as is the A436 in Adlestrop, which is called Cyngesferdstraet (**JMHS 14**: HER 9230: 420716 225493). Roman settlement has been identified at the Tythe Barn (**JMHS 15**: 420150 225800). There is further significant Roman occupation at Griffin Close where trackways and ditched plots date to the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (**JMHS 16**: HER 44625: 420184 225838). It is possible that as ditched plots are described near the line of a Roman road that there could be a Roman small town between the camp at Stow and Oddington village. A crude carved stone figure of Mars was recovered from Stow (**JMHS 17**: HER 2711: 419000 225000); a plaster cast is located in the Cheltenham Museum. A Roman coin was recovered from a

gravel pit (**JMHS 18**: HER 2716: 419000 225000), and coins of Constantine and Valentinian were also recovered from Stow (**JMHS 19**: HER 6992: 419000 225000). A skeleton was recovered in Stow near Saint Edward's Hall that was considered to be of a possible Roman date (**JMHS 20**: HER 2707: 419100 225800).

A ring dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> century was recovered along with ashes in a small vault (**JMHS 21**: HER 6992: 419000 225000). Occupation has been detected in Griffin Close dated to the 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (**JMHS 22**: HER 44625: 420184 225838), which contains two sunken buildings. Three boundary stones were identified to the south of Maugersbury village (**JMHS 23**: HER 5788: 419890 225020; **JMHS 24**: HER 5789: 420030 224980; **JMHS 25**: HER 26454: 420066 225022); it has been suggested that these are early medieval in date or that they mark the edge of the green. The church at Stow dedicated to Saint Edward is considered to be located on a 10<sup>th</sup> century site (**JMHS 26**: HER 8255: 419092 225758), however, the current church is of a 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century date and is a grade I listed building. Part of a medieval decorated chamfer was noted during work at the church (HER 44163).

The Market Square was established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century in a charter of 1107 (**JMHS 27**: HER 17260: 419136 225803). In the post-medieval period it is known to have traded sheep, wool, hops and cheese. This stow is the alleged site of the Holy Trinity Hospital (**JMHS 28**: HER 2712: 419000 225000), however, there appears to be some confusion with Stow in Lincolnshire. A park land that originally dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century was remodelled by Edwin Lutyens in 1901 to 1902 (**JMHS 29**: HER 12714: 419000 226000). The remains of a late medieval wall was detected at the Unicorn Hotel butted by deposits containing 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century material (**JMHS 30**: HER 29701, 29702: 418980 225720).

The late medieval cross at Stow is a grade II structure (**JMHS 31**: HER 2709: 419171 225748). The walls at Saint Edward's Well are believed to have late medieval origins, but are considered to have been remodelled in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 32**: HER 11158: 419442 226144). Robbed wall footings have been detected at Ashton House, which are believed to be of a medieval and a post-medieval date (**JMHS 33**: HER 42839: 419566 225749). The earlier settlement at Griffin Close was covered by later medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity (**JMHS 34**: HER 44625: 420184 225838). Wall foundations were noted on land adjacent to the Fosse Way, which were associated with 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery (**JMHS 35**: HER 18420: 419160 226230). Medieval and post-medieval deposits were held by the France Courtyard (**JMHS 36**: HER 18484: 419300 225750). A medieval roof tile was recovered from Landgate Yard where the ground surface appears to have been truncated by quarrying (**JMHS 37**: HER 20549: 419380 225870). Medieval pits dated from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries were uncovered at Huntingdon Courtyard (**JMHS 38**: HER 39455: 419133 225694).

Medieval boundaries and house platforms have been noted at Maugersbury Village (**JMHS 39**: HER 40152: 420120 225090).



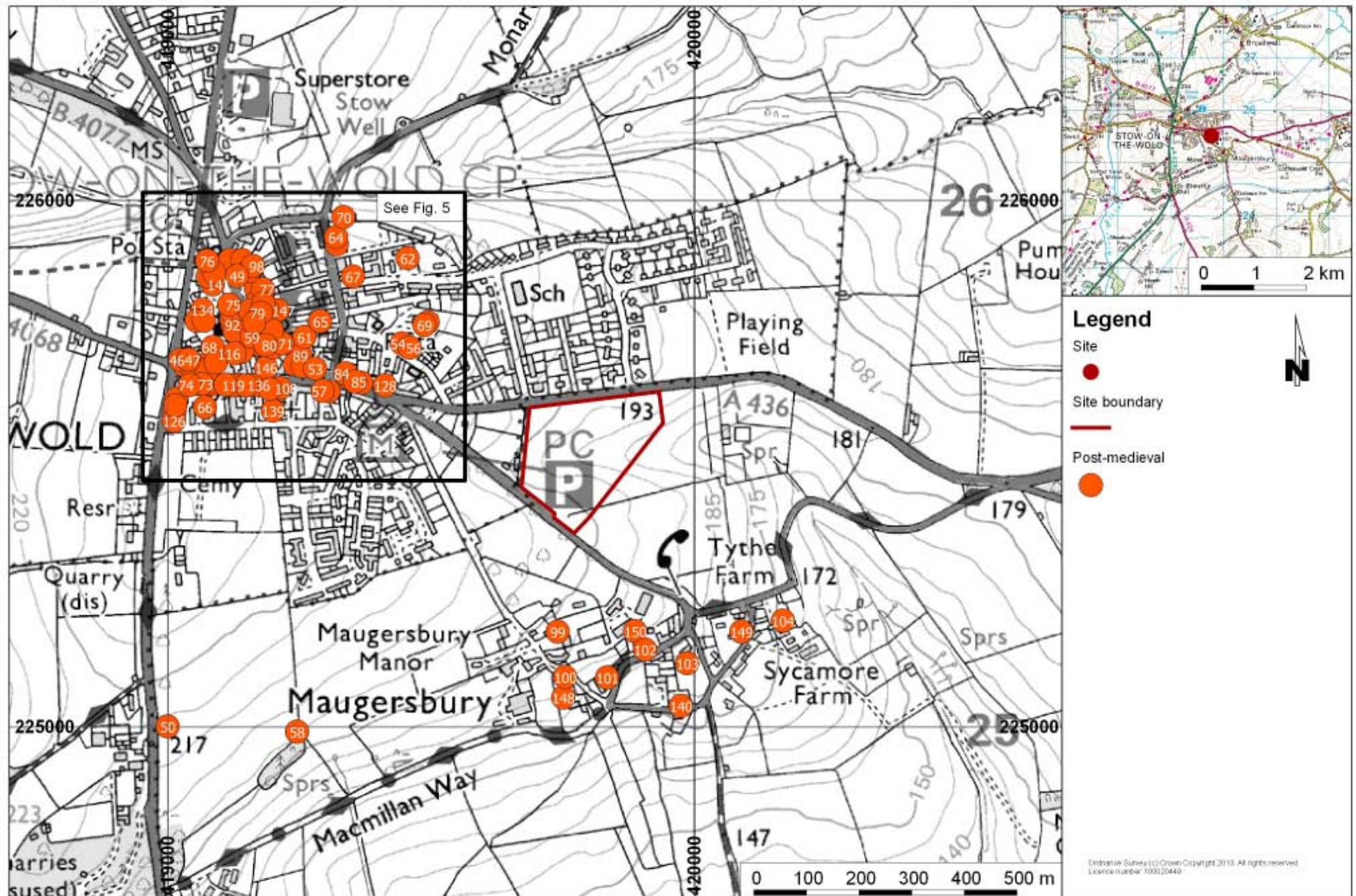


Figure 4: Post-medieval Historic Environment Record Sites





Figure 5: Post-medieval Historic Environment Record Sites



The Grammar School, which is now the Masonic Hall, is a 16<sup>th</sup> century building and listed as a grade II\* (**JMHS 40**: HER 2710: 419095 225722). The Royalist Hotel is also a 16<sup>th</sup> century listed II\* building remodelled in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 41**: HER 17261: 419292 225692). The South Close Cottage is also 16<sup>th</sup> century in date and was altered in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 42**: HER 17637: 419099 225636), H W Penford of a similar original date was remodelled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 43**: HER 17525: 419115 225803). Woolcomber House and Cottages are a 16<sup>th</sup> century structure remodelled in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 44**: HER 39121: 419089 225649). (**JMHS 40-45** are included on Fig.3 with medieval sites).

The Unicorn Hotel has now been recognised as a multi-phased building which ranges in date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 45**: HER 22449: 419020 225690). It is listed as a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century coaching Inn (**JMHS 46**: HER 17559: 419034 225690). Excavations at the hotel identified the remains of a robbed out wall along with post-medieval yard, rubbish pits and refuse (**JMHS 47**: HER 26821: 419040 225697). There are also undated dry-stone walls and a well at the Unicorn Hotel (**JMHS 48**: HER 27976: 419040 225697).

A number of buildings and structures in Stow are listed. Some of those given a general post-medieval date include the following: the Stocks (**JMHS 49**: HER 2708: 419132 225856), a beehive shaped lime kiln at Camp Garden (**JMHS 50**: HER 6940: 419000 225000), and Page's Bakery re-fronted 1700 (**JMHS 51**: HER 17552: 419209 225733). There are post-medieval surfaces recorded at the Pharmacy (**JMHS 52**: HER 17545: 419189 225791). Two post-medieval wells and a soak-away along with undated walls and a later brick lined pit were uncovered at the Fox Inn (**JMHS 53**: HER 20445: 419280 225680).

A workhouse was established at Stow-on-the-Wold at some date in the post-medieval period (**JMHS 54**: HER 20600: 419445 225728). Archaeological work at Ashton House noted post-medieval deposits associated with the workhouse (**JMHS 55**: HER 42500: 419502 225768). In Union Street evidence for stone walls were found thought to be associated with the Union Workhouse (**JMHS 56**: HER 20627: 419460 225720); there was also evidence of limestone quarrying. Post-medieval walls and floors along with a pit have been noted at Saddlestones (**JMHS 57**: HER 27600: 419307 225637). In Maugersbury Manor Garden there are post-medieval earthworks and cropmarks from formal gardens (**JMHS 58**: HER 27393: 419246 224990). A post-medieval structure called the Cross House was constructed alongside the Cross to store market furniture (**JMHS 59**: HER 20601: 419160 225740).

There are late medieval to early post-medieval quarry pits at Mossway (**JMHS 60**: HER 32946, 32947: 419276 225803). A number of quarry sites are simply interpreted as being of a post-medieval date including at Kings Arms Lane (**JMHS 61**: HER 20629: 419260 225740), two pits at Devon House (**JMHS 62**: HER 26652: 419456 225890), Well View (**JMHS 63**: HER 28121: 419320 225930), White Hart Lane (**JMHS 64**: HER 28122: 419200 225800), at Wells House (**JMHS 65**: HER 28188: 419290 225770), the

Rectory (**JMHS 66**: HER 28813, 33274: 419071 225607), Landgate Mews (**JMHS 67**: HER 36978: 419352 225855), the Masonic Lodge (**JMHS 68**: HER 37126: 419086 225721), Ashton House (**JMHS 69**: HER 39315: 419488 225763), and the Surgery (**JMHS 70**: HER 41984: 419334 225968).

Listed buildings of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century include the Saddlery in Dibeth Street (**JMHS 71**: HER 17553: 419217 225728), the King's Arms Hotel (**JMHS 72**: HER 17543: 419198 225753). The mid-17<sup>th</sup> century buildings include the Tudor House that was heightened in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 73**: HER 17640: 419065 225651), the Star Inn with alterations in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries (**JMHS 74**: HER 17642: 419046 225649), the Curiosity Shop (**JMHS 75**: HER 17524: 419117 225795), George Cottage remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 76**: HER 17533: 419075 225885), Stow Youth Hostel with later alterations (**JMHS 77**: HER 17539: 419175 225833), the Grey House with later alterations (**JMHS 78**: HER 17541: 419182 225804), Rose House (**JMHS 79**: HER 17542: 419184 225789), Taylor and Fletcher with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 80**: HER 17544: 419186 225725), the Cottage (**JMHS 81**: HER 17547: 419163 225772), the John Block Gallery (**JMHS 82**: HER 17549: 419089 225698), Huntingdon Antiquities (**JMHS 83**: HER 17550: 419112 225715; HER 39106: 419107 225705), the Coniston at 6 Park Street (**JMHS 84**: HER 17643: 419341 225671), 7 Park Street (**JMHS 85**: HER 17645: 419351 225659), 3 Wragg's Row (**JMHS 86**: HER 17646: 419017 225619), 4 Wragg's Row (**JMHS 87**: HER 17647: 419015 225610), Woodward Brothers with late 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling (**JMHS 88**: HER 17654: 419094 225703), Lynn Greenwood Antiques (**JMHS 89**: HER 17657: 419252 225705), the White hart and Grey House (**JMHS 90**: HER 17672: 419178 225812), the Salad Bowl with later remodelling (**JMHS 91**: HER 17682: 419141 225712), Assunta's (**JMHS 92**: HER 39130: 419123 225764). Late 17<sup>th</sup> century listed buildings include the Cotswold Book Shop (**JMHS 93**: HER 17521: 419122 225772), Mother Hubbard's Cupboard (**JMHS 94**: HER 17558: 419200 225720). Late 17<sup>th</sup> century to early 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings include a house to the west of Harkers (**JMHS 95**: HER 17555: 419242 225688), the Queen's Head (**JMHS 96**: HER 17530: 419077 225855), Wye Antiques (**JMHS 97**: HER 17531: 419088 225863), Stow Antiques and Green Elms House (**JMHS 98**: HER 17536: 419160 225873). In Mangersbury there are also a number of listed buildings of the 17<sup>th</sup> century including (**JMHS 99**: HER 42327: 419741 225180), Oxleaze House (**JMHS 100**: HER 42328: 419755 225094), Rock House (**JMHS 101**: HER 42330: 419835 225093), Manor Farmhouse (**JMHS 102**: HER 42334: 419907 225146), the Dower House (**JMHS 103**: HER 42335: 419987 225120), and Sycamore Farmhouse (**JMHS 104**: HER 42339: 420169 225201).

There are structures listed as being of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century date: Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 105**: HER 17523: 419123 225787), the North Cotswold Standard with later alterations (**JMHS 106**: HER 17554: 419257 225684), Cotswold Cottage (**JMHS 107**: HER 17561: 419061 225678), Beauport (**JMHS 108**: HER 17564: 419214 225643), Burgage House (**JMHS 109**: HER 17565: 419194 225641), the Old Rectory with mid 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 110**: HER 17634: 419143 225648), the Rectory with late 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS**

**111:** HER 17639: 419073 225652), Saint Edward's Cottage with late 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 112:** HER 17548: 419157 225786), Bell House and Staddlestones (**JMHS 113:** HER 17664: 419306 225637), and Southayes Cottage with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 114:** HER 39118: 419125 225648). There are a significant number of 18<sup>th</sup> century listed buildings: the Talbot House (**JMHS 115:** HER 17519: 419127 225751), Cripps and Wood and Huntingdon Antiques that was re-fronted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 116:** HER 17551: 419127 225709), the Crook (**JMHS 117:** HER 17560: 419054 225680), the post office (**JMHS 118:** HER 17562: 419066 225677), Reid Cottage which was remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 119:** HER 17635: 419135 225649), Hardcastle and Close Cottage (**JMHS 120:** HER 17636: 419124 225648), the Little House (**JMHS 121:** HER 17641: 419056 225651), Wye Antiques (**JMHS 122:** HER 17532: 419095 225874), White Hart Hotel (**JMHS 123:** HER 17540: 419171 225820), Park Farmhouse in Artisan Baroque 1730-40s (**JMHS 124:** HER 17644: 419347 225661), 5 Wragg's Row (**JMHS 125:** HER 17648: 419014 225604), Clematis Cottage (**JMHS 126:** HER 17649: 419012 225592), Park House with 19<sup>th</sup> century front (**JMHS 127:** HER 17660: 419368 225653), 14 Park Street (**JMHS 128:** HER 17663: 419413 225648), the Talbot Inn (**JMHS 129:** HER 17674: 419157 225724), Lloyd's bank with an early 19<sup>th</sup> century street frontage (**JMHS 130:** HER 17677: 419150 225723), MEB altered in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 131:** HER 17679: 419160 225778), the Fruit Basket remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 132:** HER 39095: 419078 225690), Woolcomber House Gates (**JMHS 133:** HER 39122: 419083 225649), a rectory now Stow Lodge Hotel (**JMHS 134:** HER 39132: 419066 225792), and part of Stow Youth Hostel (**JMHS 135:** HER 39138: 419168 225832).

Jasmine Cottage and the Manse are listed as a structure of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 136:** HER 39115: 419171 225649). Excavations have identified the remains of a wall foundation and a cess pit of a post-medieval date (**JMHS 137:** HER 17631: 419171 225649).

The Pharmacy is an 18<sup>th</sup> century structure with a 19<sup>th</sup> century frontage (**JMHS 138:** HER 39139: 419176 225726). At the Huntsman's Yard post-medieval material was recovered from beneath a floor considered to have an 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 139:** HER 16248: 419200 225600).

Late 18<sup>th</sup> century structures are noted at the Half Moon House dated to c 1800 (**JMHS 140:** HER 42340: 419975 225039), part of Duncan Baggott (**JMHS 141:** HER 17528: 419086 225840), the Manor House dated c 1800 with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 142:** HER 17534: 419118 225886), the Little Elms and the Elms (**JMHS 143:** HER 17535: 419142 225886), Elmsneath (**JMHS 144:** HER 17537: 419155 225865), part of the Unicorn Hotel (**JMHS 145:** HER 17665: 419033 225686). The walls of an alley are catalogued as of an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 146:** HER 17686: 419187 225682). The Smalley and Company iron foundry is also of a 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 147:** HER 17683: 419209 225791).

In Maugersbury village there is an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century barn to the southwest of Oxleaze House (**JMHS 148:** HER 42329: 419749 225068), and an 18<sup>th</sup>





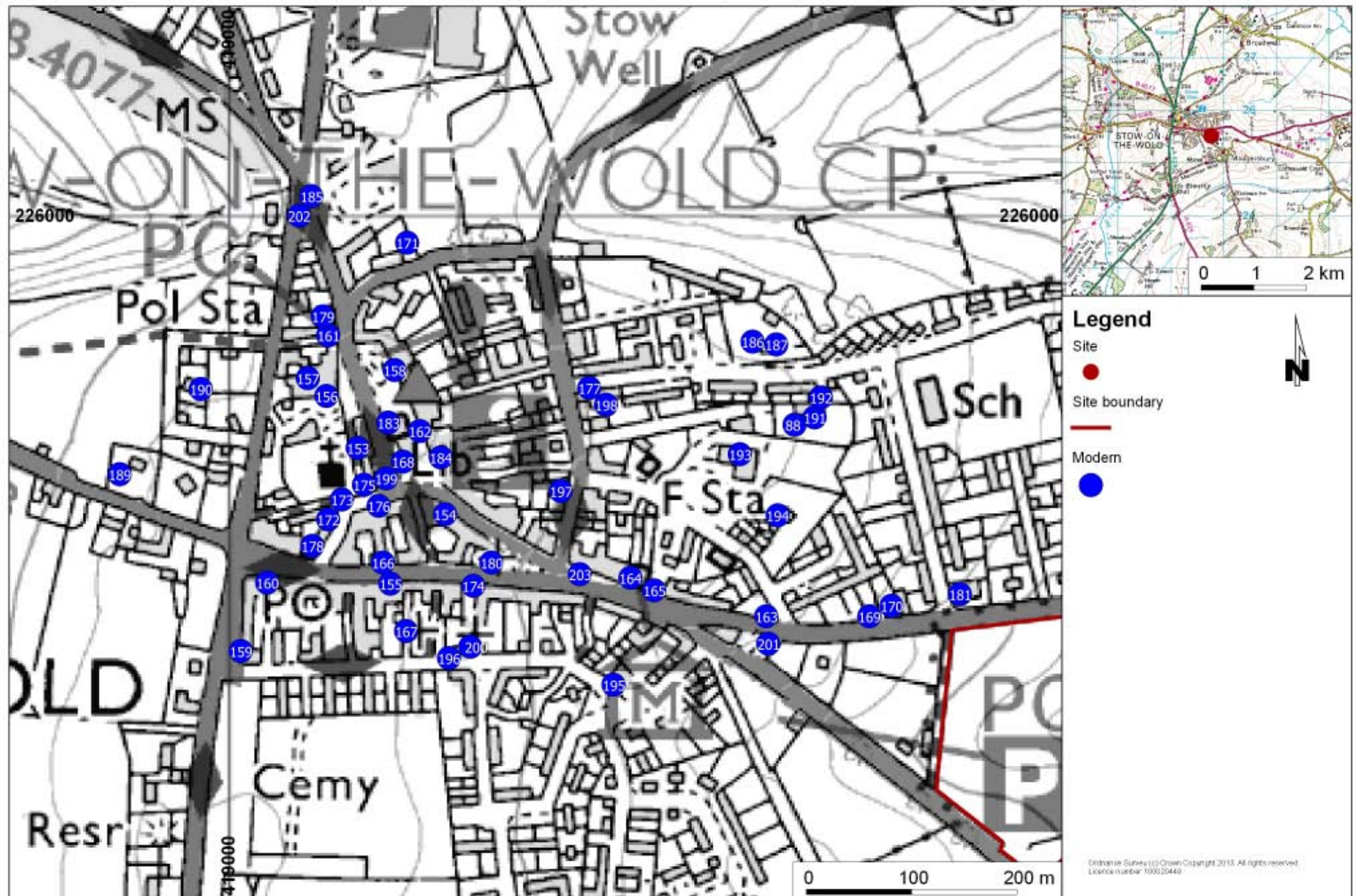


Figure 7: Modern Historic Environment Record Sites



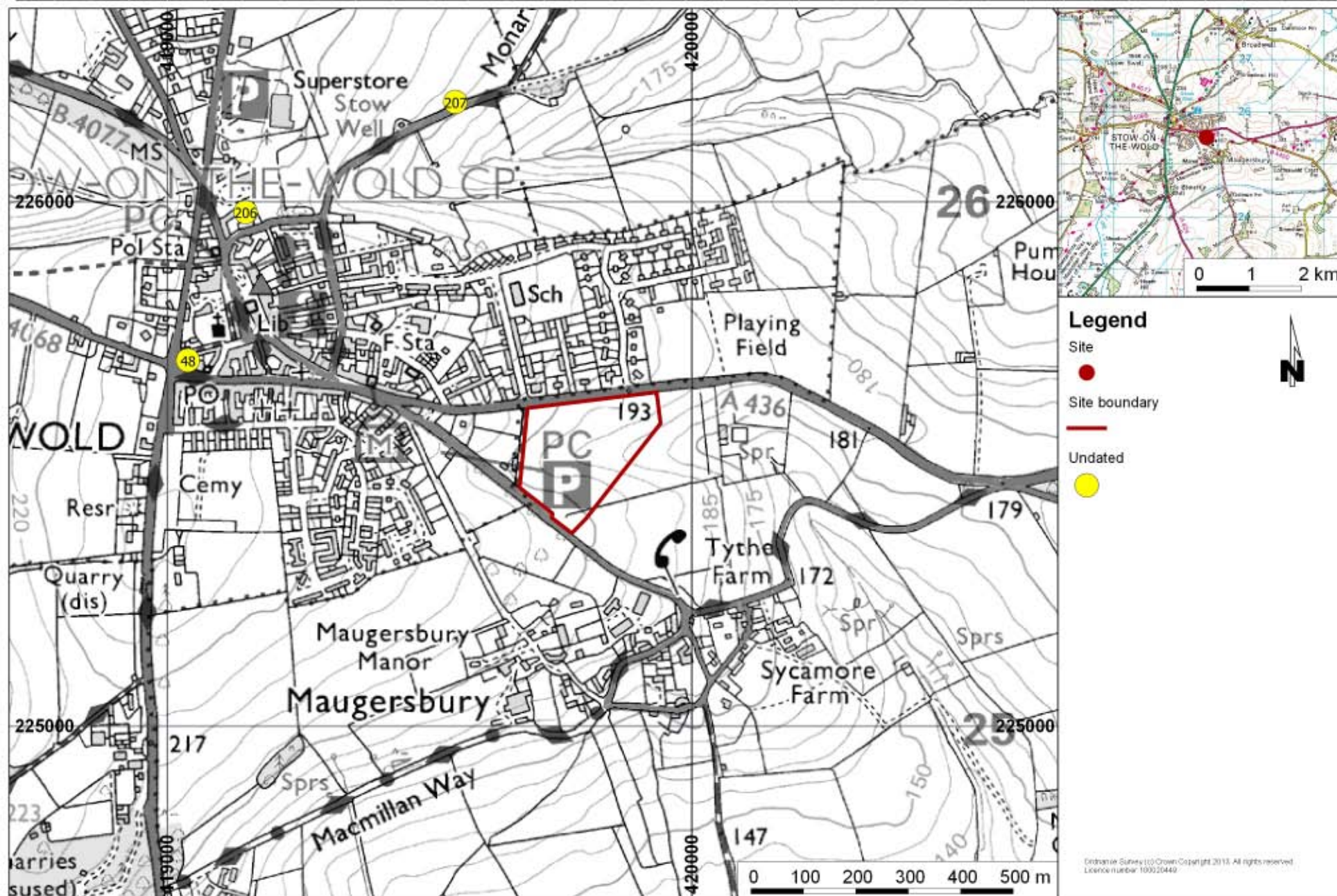


Figure 8: Undated Historic Environment Record Sites

century barn at Sycamore farm (**JMHS 149**: HER 42336: 420090 225180), and also at Manor Farm (**JMHS 150**: HER 42337: 419888 225181).

Table tombs have been listed in the churchyard; one group is dated early 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 151**: HER 39011: 419055 225771), and the other early to middle 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 152**: HER 39012: 419069 225771).

Listed buildings of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century include Cox-Newman, Gannicott and Townsend (**JMHS 153**: HER 17522: 419123 225779), the Stuart House (**JMHS 154**: HER 17556: 419206 225716), Walton House (**JMHS 155**: HER 17633: 419154 225650), Annwillow café (**JMHS 156**: HER 17527: 419092 225835), Duncan Baggott (**JMHS 157**: HER 17529: 419077 225844), the Old Red Lion Hotel (**JMHS 158**: HER 17538: 419158 225853), 8 and 9 Wragg's Row (**JMHS 159**: HER 17658: 419012 225586), Coppers (**JMHS 160**: HER 17669: 419037 225651), a structure north of George Alley (**JMHS 161**: HER 17671: 419095 225886), Priory Cottage (**JMHS 162**: HER 17673: 419182 225795), the Toll House in Park Street (**JMHS 163**: HER 17650: 419511 225619), 12 Park Street (**JMHS 164**: HER 17661: 419394 225645), 13 Park Street (**JMHS 165**: HER 17662: 419394 225645). Buildings classed as 19<sup>th</sup> or mid-19<sup>th</sup> century include Rogers Cottage (**JMHS 166**: HER 17563: 419147 225670), the Baptist Chapel of 1852 (**JMHS 167**: HER 17632: 419169 225605), Deborah's Kitchen (**JMHS 168**: HER 17546: 419166 225766), The Counting House (**JMHS 169**: HER 17651: 419609 225619), Enoch's Tower (**JMHS 170**: HER 17652: 419630 225629), the summerhouse at Fosseyway House (**JMHS 171**: HER 17653: 419170 225974), the White Cottage (**JMHS 172**: HER 17655: 419095 225711), the churchyard boundary wall (**JMHS 173**: HER 17656: 419108 225730), the Chantry an old brewery building (**JMHS 174**: HER 17666: 419233 225648), the Cotswold Fruit Shop (**JMHS 175**: HER 17670: 419129 225744), Remick with later 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 176**: HER 17678: 419143 225724), 1-9 Shepherd's Row (**JMHS 177**: HER 17681: 419343 225836), the Flower Girl (**JMHS 178**: HER 17685: 419080 225686), the Police Station and Magistrates Court (**JMHS 179**: HER 17687: 419090 225904). The present Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is dated 1865, but the date of the former chapel, 1814, has been reused (**JMHS 180**: HER 20597: 419250 225670). Broad School is a grade II listed building with 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 181**: HER 39108: 419695 225640), as is Southill Farmhouse (**JMHS 182**: HER 42331: 418911 224968). Late 19<sup>th</sup> century structures include the Town Hall or Saint Edward's Hall (**JMHS 183**: HER 17680: 419152 225803), the Pine House (**JMHS 184**: HER 17684: 419202 225770).

A drinking fountain and horse trough are a 19<sup>th</sup> century listed structure (**JMHS 185**: HER 6942: 419071 226005). Two lime kilns in the Camp Gardens have an industrial or modern origin (**JMHS 186**: HER 11160: 419510 225880; **JMHS 187**: HER 11161: 419510 225880), and a further mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century listed limekiln of Chapel Street (**JMHS 188**: HER 11162: 419538 225801).

A number of quarry sites are noted on the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map (**JMHS 189**: HER 17889: 418897 225754; **JMHS 190**: HER 17890: 418974 225835; **JMHS 191**: HER 17891: 419557 225808; **JMHS 192**: HER 17892: 419563 225827; **JMHS 193**: HER 17893: 419486 225773) along with a Nursery (**JMHS 194**: HER 17894: 419522 225715), a gasworks (**JMHS 195**: HER 17895: 419366 225554), a school (**JMHS 196**: HER 17896: 419219 225586), a smithy (JMHS 197: HER 17897: 419316 225738), an Ebenezer Chapel (**JMHS 198**: HER 17898: 419359 225820), and a Court House (**JMHS 199**: HER 20602: 419150 225750). The school was built c. 1836 and was converted into a Catholic church dedicated to Our Lady and saint Kenelm in 1918 (**JMHS 200**: HER 20599: 419230 225590).

The remains of a number of telephone boxes of 1935 are listed in Stow at Oddington Road (**JMHS 201**: 38121: 419513 225593), the High Street (**JMHS 202**: HER 39107: 419070 226009), and Park Street (**JMHS 203**: HER 39109: 419334 225659) and in Mangersbury at Lower House (**JMHS 204**: HER 42332: 419984 225231). A military camp was established in Mangersbury Manor Gardens in 1946 (**JMHS 205**: HER 39953: 419650 225300).

At Fossey Farm the remains of three undated ditches were identified (**JMHS 206**: HER 14564: 419150 225980). The remains of an undated well and a late concrete tank have also been detected to the northeast of Stow-on-the-Wold (**JMHS 207**: HER 20914: 419550 226190).

The following sites have been recorded with negative evidence and have not been included in John Moore Heritages Gazetteer (HER 11159; HER 17976; HER 19868; HER 20224; HER 20339; HER 20662; HER 20735; HER 21185; HER 21643; HER 22306; HER 27833; HER 28119; HER 36976; HER 37125; HER 39453), or were recorded when no work was carried out (HER 29683).

### 4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 9-10)

Few historic maps of the proposal site survive, and those that do are relatively uniform in their portrayal of the area. The Inclosure award of Mangersbury survives (GA P317 SD1), but no accompanying map exists. This means that the earliest surviving map of Stow-on-the-Wold is a town plan of Stow along with the parish of Broadwell dated c. 1792 (GA D610 P1), which does not show the Mangersbury fields just outside Stow that we are interested in. The Tithe map, or rather copies of this map survives, dated 1838 (GA D674b P55), which shows the proposal site as open fields (Fig.9). There is a field boundary running across the proposal site. The fields use the component Slad, which is indicative of a small valley.

The 1: 2,500 maps of the Ordnance Survey shows much the same image for all three maps: the first edition of 1884 (Glos XXII.14), the second edition 1902 (Glos XXII.14), and the third edition of 1921 (Glos XXII.14). This shows the area as agricultural fields with a field boundary cutting across the proposal site (Fig. 10).





Figure 9 Tithe Map of 1838



Figure 10 Ordnance Survey 1884 first edition 1: 2,500

#### 4.4 Air Photographs and Site Visit

A search of the National Monument Records photographic database identified 32 oblique photographs and 22 vertical photographs. Certain possible features were evident on some of the photographs, but the exact nature of each of these markings was often ambiguous in their interpretation. Any of these features should be treated cautiously as the playing field to the north of the Oddington Road has produced evidence of intensive archaeological activity. Aerial photograph (RAF/106G/UK/1480/3046) has produced indications of cropmarks on this area in the form of a linear feature. However, investigation of the area indicated that activity was far more intensive in the later Iron Age and the Roman period (see above). It is possible that there is a roadside settlement in this area, if so then one would expect archaeology to extend into the fields on the south side of the Oddington Road. One thing that should be noted in respect to the activity on the north side of Oddington Road is that much of the archaeology was masked by later medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity.

The following photographs are suggestive of features in the fields in which part of the development is to be located, although most of them are located in the area outside the development area. Photograph (RAF/106G/UK/1347/5194) appears to show the line of a linear feature running north to south. Photograph (OS/94233/66) shows a long linear feature hugging the base of the valley. Photograph (SP 1925/6 RAF/B/6) appears to show a linear feature continuing along this line in the adjacent fields to the west, and also potentially rectangular shaped features in the base of the valley at the east end. The photograph (SP 1925/2 RAF/B/2) also appears to show part of this linear feature. Photograph (SP 1925/8 RAF/B/8) shows a linear feature to the south as a possible terrace on the north facing slope. Photograph (SP1925/18 NMR18090/11) appears to show what can be interpreted as part of a rectangular enclosure on the northeast side of the field. Photograph (SP 1925/12 RAF/B/12) shows a rectangular area, which could be the foundation of a building. Photograph (010) shows the remains of ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the east, which would imply that the field in which the proposal is located would also have been subject to this activity.

The site visit did not note many features in the field; however, some of the aerial photograph indicated that the fields in the 1950s were intensively ploughed before reverting to pastoral use. The remains of a trackway or terracing were evident on the south side of the field, which could be associated with the images on photograph (SP 1925/8 RAF/B/8).

The west boundary of the field runs alongside a public right of way or path, which appears to sit on a terrace and has a bank on its east side. The line of the bank may be old, but there is evidence of some modern dumping along its course. The road that runs along the southern boundary of the site has a limestone wall on its south side, which when coupled to the large trees and their location to its rear appears to mark the edge of parkland. On the north side of this road there is in some places a feature that may represent a bank, which forms part of the boundary of the field.

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site**

Taking into account what is known of the surrounding archaeology, history, and even the aerial photographs it is highly likely that the fields in which the proposal site lay had archaeological activity in the past. The playing field to the north of the Oddington Road has produced evidence of significant archaeological activity, which may be considered to represent part of an intensive Iron Age and Roman settlement. The Roman settlement may be part of a roadside settlement, a nucleated vici, which would have run a territory that formed part of the civitas territory of the Dobunni focused on Cirencester. One would expect these features to extend to the south of the Oddington Road, although we are only noting one or two potential parts of this mainly in the eastern part of the fields in which the proposal is located. The other linear features noted may be part of agricultural field systems and linear boundaries, and potentially some enclosures.

After the Roman period it is apparent that some activity continued at the Oddington Road settlement, but at some time perhaps the 7<sup>th</sup> or early 8<sup>th</sup> century saw a re-configuration of the settlement in the area and that the significance of this settlement went into decline. It is in this period that the ground reverted to being used for agricultural activity. Medieval and post-medieval settlement is focused outside the proposal site at Stow and Mangersbury.

### **5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains**

Intensive settlement of an Iron Age and Roman nature has been detected along the Oddington Road. What we know about the historical development or morphological changes in settlement activity in the area is that the focus of settlement moved in the early medieval period, possibly shifting to nearer the road junction and the church and also probably towards the location of the current village of Mangersbury. The fields in which the proposal site is located thus became used for agricultural activity. Calculations about the township of Mangersbury are indicative of practically the whole of the parish being used for agriculture, and indeed the aerial photographs show the remains of ridge and furrow running up to the Oddington Road in adjacent fields. In the proposal area there are also indications that they were in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century intensively ploughed. What is not apparent is to what extent the ploughing has destroyed any earlier archaeological activity in the area, or simply masked the activity. Surviving ridge and furrow is not wholly evident across the field on aerial photographs, but other ambiguous linear features are, which is perhaps indicative that in some areas the major archaeology was masked and that in other places if any archaeology was there it may have been completely destroyed. This is indicative, therefore, of an area of ground that could have great potential, but that what survives of any archaeology may be a mixed bag with some positive connotations balanced out against negative ones.

### **5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The proposal site has a potential for archaeology, this is implied by what is known of the archaeology in the neighbouring vicinity. The aerial photographs point at the possibility of some archaeological features remaining, however, it is not known to what effect the archaeology in the area is masked and to what extent it has already been destroyed by agricultural activity. If archaeology does survive on the site it is apparent that it will be further degraded in the imprint of buildings and in the location of service trenches which are inserted.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

The proposal site lies in an area where there is a good potential for archaeology. Land adjacent to the north of the Oddington Road has produced evidence of intensive archaeological activity from the Iron Age and Roman period. This settlement lies adjacent to the large prehistoric camp called now Stow Camp, but which was responsible for the development of the place-names Maugersbury and Stow. Certain descriptions of the Oddington Road settlement, where a series of enclosures or plots are described, give this the appearance or potential of being a roadside settlement of a Roman date (and thus locally) an important settlement. How far onto the proposal site this archaeology extends is not known, but there are indications from aerial photographs that some linear features run across the site and the potential for enclosures in the eastern part of the field. Settlement on the Oddington Road site continued into the early medieval period.

At some time in the early medieval period the focus of settlement moves from the Oddington Road, either to Stow or to the present village of Maugersbury, and the Oddington Road area becomes a site used for agricultural purposes. Archaeological information available in the area indicates that medieval, post-medieval and modern settlement is located and focused on these current locations. What is not apparent about the agricultural activity on the area is if this just masks any earlier archaeology or if it destroys it.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **7.1 Books and Documents**

Gelling, M 1953 *The Place-names of Oxfordshire, part I*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Moore, J S 1982 *Domesday Book: Gloucestershire*, Chichester: Phillimore

Smith, A H 1965 *The place-names of Gloucestershire – part 1: The river- and road-names, the East Cotswolds*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

VCH 1965 A History of the County of Gloucestershire, volume 6, London:  
Institute of Historical Research / Oxford University Press

## **7.2 Historic Maps**

GA D610 P1 c 1792 Town plan of Stow and Broadwell Parish

GA D674b P55 1838 Tithe Map

### **OS maps 1: 2,500**

Glos XXII.14 1884 First Edition

Glos XXII.14 1902 Second Edition

Glos XXII.14 1921 Third Edition

**7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Identifying Number</b>	<b>X coordinate</b>	<b>Y coordinate</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Prehistoric	239	419500	225900	Stow Camp: Enclosure
2	Bronze / Iron Age	11905	419410	225950	Ellacott: Ditches
3	Late Bronze Age	39454	419132	225694	Pit
4	Bronze / Iron Age	40151	420150	225800	Tythe Barn: Settlement activity
5	Late Bronze / Early Iron Age	42500	419502	225763	Ashton House: Deposits
6	Late Bronze / Early Iron Age	42838	419566	225761	Ashton House: Deposits
7	Middle Bronze Age / Early Iron Age	44625	420184	225838	Griffin Close: Ditch with timber palisade
8	Iron Age	44625	420184	225838	Griffin Close: Ditched plots and enclosures, pits, postholes
9	Iron Age	2713	419000	225000	Stow: Gallo-Belgic coin
10	Iron Age	2714	419000	225000	Stow: Dobunnic silver coin (BODVOC)
11	Iron Age	2715	419000	225000	Stow: Gold Stator (BODVOC)
12	Roman	6491	418983	224778	Fosse Way, road from Bath to Cirencester and Lincoln
13	Roman	9228	418869	226435	A424/Sealt street, road
14	Roman	9230	420716	225493	A436/Cyngesferdstraet, road
15	Roman	??	420150	225800	Tythe Barn: Settlement
16	Roman	44625	420184	225838	Griffin Close: Trackways, ditched plots (1st-4th C.)
17	Roman	2711	419000	225000	Stow: Mars stone figure
18	Roman	2716	419000	225000	Stow: Coin from gravel pit
19	Roman	6992	419000	225000	Stow: Constantine and Valentinian coins
20	Roman?	2707	419100	225800	Saint Edward's Hall: Skeleton
21	Medieval	6992	419000	225000	Stow: Ring (5th C.), ashes
22	Medieval	44625	420184	225838	Griffin Close: Two sunken buildings (6th-8th C.)
23	Medieval	5788	419890	225020	Maugersbury: Boundary stone
24	Medieval	5789	420030	224980	Maugersbury: Boundary stone
25	Medieval	26454	420066	225022	Maugersbury: Boundary stone
26	Medieval	8255	419092	225758	Stow: Saint Edward's Church (13th-14th C.), Grade I listed building

27	Medieval	17260	419136	225803	Stow: Market Square (12th C.)
28	Medieval	2712	419000	225000	Stow: Holy Trinity Hospital
29	Medieval, Modern	12714	419000	226000	Stow: Park land (13th C. remodelled by E. Lutyens 1901-1902)
30	Late Medieval	29701, 29702	418980	225720	Unicorn Hotel: Wall remains, Deposits (12th-15th C.)
31	Late Medieval	2709	419171	225748	Stow: Cross, Grade II structure
32	Late Medieval, Modern	11158	419442	226144	Stow: Walls at Saint Edward's Well (Late Medieval, remodelled Early 19th C.)
33	Medieval, Post-Medieval	42839	419566	225749	Ashton House: Robbed wall footings
34	Medieval, Post-Medieval	44625	420184	225838	Griffin Close: Agricultural activity
35	Late Medieval	18420	419160	226230	Fosse Way: Wall foundations associated with pottery (15th-16th C.)
36	Medieval, Post-Medieval	18484	419300	225750	France Courtyard: Deposits
37	Medieval	20549	419380	225870	landgate Yard: Roof tile
38	Medieval	39455	419133	225694	Huntingdon Courtyard: Pits (13th-14th C.)
39	Medieval	40152	420120	225090	Maugersbury: Boundaries, house platforms
40	Late Medieval	2710	419095	225722	Masonic Hall: Grammar School (16th C.), Grade II listed building
41	Late Medieval, Post-Medieval	17261	419292	225692	Royalist Hotel (16th C., remodelled in 17th C.), Grade II listed building
42	Late Medieval, Modern	17637	419099	225636	South Close Cottage (16th C., altered in 19th C.)
43	Late Medieval, Post-Medieval	17525	419115	225803	H W Penford (16th C., altered in 18th C.)
44	Late Medieval, Post-Medieval	39121	419089	225649	Woolcomber House and Cottages (16th C., remodelled in 18th C.)
45	Late Medieval, Modern	22449	419020	225690	Unicorn Hotel (16th-19th C.)
46	Post-Medieval	17559	419034	225690	Unicorn Hotel: Coaching Inn (18th C.)
47	Post-Medieval	26821	419040	225697	Unicorn Hotel: Roddeb wall, yard, rubbish pits, refuse
48	Undated	27976	419040	225697	Unicorn Hotel: Dry-stone walls, well
49	Post-Medieval	2708	419132	225856	Stow: Stocks
50	Post-Medieval	6940	419000	225000	Camp Garden: Beehive-shaped lime kiln
51	Post-Medieval	17552	419209	225733	Page's Bakery (refronted 1700)
52	Post-Medieval	17545	419189	225791	Pharmacy: Surfaces
53	Post-Medieval, Modern, Undated	20445	419280	225680	Fox Inn: Two walls, soak-away (post-med), walls (undated), brick lined pit (modern)

54	Post-Medieval	20600	419445	225728	Stow: Workhouse
55	Post-Medieval	42500	419502	225768	Ashton House: Deposits associated with the workhouse
56	Post-Medieval	20627	419460	225720	Union Street: Stone walls associated with the Union Workhouse, limestone quarrying
57	Post-Medieval	27600	419307	225637	Saddlestones: Walls, floors, pit
58	Post-Medieval	27393	419246	224990	Maugersbury Manor Garden: Earthworks, cropmarks from formal gardens
59	Post-Medieval	20601	419160	225740	Cross House, Market furniture storage structure
60	Late Medieval, Post-Medieval	32946, 32947	419276	225803	Mossway: Quarry pits
61	Post-Medieval	20629	419260	225740	Kings Arms Lane: Quarry pits
62	Post-Medieval	26652	419456	225890	Devon House: Two quarry pits
63	Post-Medieval	28121	419320	225930	Well View: Quarry pits
64	Post-Medieval	28122	419320	225930	White Hart Lane: Quarry pits
65	Post-Medieval	28188	419290	225770	Wells House: Quarry pits
66	Post-Medieval	28813, 33274	419071	225607	The Rectory: Quarry pits
67	Post-Medieval	36978	419352	225855	Landgate Mews: Quarry pits
68	Post-Medieval	37126	419086	225721	Masonic Lodge: Quarry pits
69	Post-Medieval	39315	419488	225763	Ashton House: Quarry pits
70	Post-Medieval	41984	419334	225968	The Surgery: Quarry pits
71	Post-Medieval	17553	419217	225728	Diberth Street: Saddlery (17th C.), Listed building
72	Post-Medieval	17543	419198	225753	King's Arms Hotel (17th C.), Listed building
73	Post-Medieval	17640	419065	225651	Tudor House (17th C., heightened in 18th C.)
74	Post-Medieval, Modern	17642	419046	225649	Star Inn (17th C., altered in 19th-20th C.)
75	Post-Medieval	17524	419117	225795	Curiosity Shop (17th C.)
76	Post-Medieval, Modern	17533	419075	225885	George Cottage (17th C., remodelled in 19th C.)
77	Post-Medieval, Modern	17539	419175	225833	Stow Youth Hostel (17th C., later alterations)
78	Post-Medieval, Modern	17541	419182	225804	Grey House (17th C., later alterations)
79	Post-Medieval	17542	419184	225789	Rose House (17th C.)
80	Post-Medieval, Modern	17544	419186	225725	Taylor and Fletcher (17th C., altered in 19th C.)
81	Post-Medieval	17547	419163	225772	The Cottage (17th C.)
82	Post-Medieval	17549	419089	225698	The John Block Gallery (17th C.)



83	Post-Medieval	17550, 39106	419112, 419107	225715, 225705	Huntingdon Antiquities (17th C.)
84	Post-Medieval	17643	419341	225671	6 Park Street: The Coniston (17th C.)
85	Post-Medieval	17645	419351	225659	7 park Street: Building (17th C.)
86	Post-Medieval	17646	419017	225619	3 Wragg's Row: Building (17th C.)
87	Post-Medieval	17647	419015	225610	4 Wragg's Row: Building (17th C.)
88	Post-Medieval, Modern	17654	419094	225703	Woodward Brothers (17th C., remodelled in 18th C.)
89	Post-Medieval	17657	419252	225705	Lynn Greenwood Antiques (17th C.)
90	Post-Medieval	17672	419178	225812	White hart and Grey House
91	Post-Medieval, Modern	17682	419141	225712	Salad Bowl (17th C., later remodelling)
92	Post-Medieval	39130	419123	225764	Assunta's (17th C.)
93	Post-Medieval	17521	419122	225772	Cotswold Book Shop (Late 17th C.), Listed building
94	Post-Medieval	17558	419200	225720	Mother Hubbard's Cupboard (Late 17th C.), Listed building
95	Post-Medieval	17555	419242	225688	House to the West of Harkers (Late 17th-Early 18th C.)
96	Post-Medieval	17530	419077	225855	Queen's Head (Late 17th-Early 18th C.)
97	Post-Medieval	17531	419088	225863	Wye Antiques (Late 17th-Early 18th C.)
98	Post-Medieval	17536	419160	225873	Stow Antiques and Green Elms House (Late 17th-Early 18th C.)
99	Post-Medieval	42327	419741	225180	Maugersbury: Building (17th C.), Listed building
100	Post-Medieval	42328	419755	225094	Maugersbury: Oxleaze House (17th C.), Listed building
101	Post-Medieval	42330	419835	225093	Maugersbury: Rock House (17th C.), Listed building
102	Post-Medieval	42334	419907	225146	Maugersbury: Manor Farmhouse (17th C.), Listed building
103	Post-Medieval	42335	419987	225120	Maugersbury: Dower House (17th C.), Listed building
104	Post-Medieval	42339	420169	225201	Maugersbury: Sycamore Framhouse (17th C.), Listed building
105	Post-Medieval	17523	419123	225787	Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society (Early 18th C., altered 19th C.)
106	Post-Medieval	17554	419257	225684	North Cotswold Standard (Early 18th C.), later alterations
107	Post-Medieval	17561	419061	225678	Cotswold Cottage (Early 18th C.)
108	Post-Medieval	17564	419214	225643	Beauport (Early 18th C.)
109	Post-Medieval	17565	419194	225641	Burgage House (Early 18th C.)
110	Post-Medieval, Modern	17634	419143	225648	Old Rectory (Early 18th C., altered 19th C.)
111	Post-Medieval, Modern	17639	419073	225652	Rectory (Early 18th C., altered 19th C.)
112	Post-Medieval, Modern	17548	419157	225786	Saint Edward's Cottage (Early 18th C., altered 19th C.)

113	Post-Medieval	17664	419306	225637	Bell House and Staddlesstones (Early 18th C.)
114	Post-Medieval, Modern	39118	419125	225648	Southayes Cottage (Early 18th C., altered 19th C.)
115	Post-Medieval	17519	419127	225751	Talbot House (18th C.), Listed building
116	Post-Medieval, Modern	17551	419127	225709	Cripps and Wood and Huntingdon Antiques (18th C., re-fronted in 19th C.), Listed building
117	Post-Medieval	17560	419054	225680	Crook (18th C.), Listed building
118	Post-Medieval	17562	419066	225677	The Post Office (18th C.), Listed building
119	Post-Medieval, Modern	17635	419135	225649	Reid Cottage (18th C., remodelled in 19th C.), Listed building
120	Post-Medieval	17636	419124	225648	Hardcastle and Close Cottage (18th C.), Listed building
121	Post-Medieval	17641	419056	225651	Little House (18th C.), Listed building
122	Post-Medieval	17532	419095	225874	Wye Antiques (18th C.), Listed building
123	Post-Medieval	17540	419171	225820	White Hart Hotel (18th C.), Listed building
124	Post-Medieval	17644	419347	225661	Park Farmhouse (Artisan Baroque 1730-40s), Listed building
125	Post-Medieval	17648	419014	225604	5 Wragg's Row: Building (18th C.), Listed building
126	Post-Medieval	17649	419012	225592	Clematis Cottage (18th C.), Listed building
127	Post-Medieval, Modern	17660	419368	225653	Park House (18th C., re-fronted in 19th C.), Listed building
128	Post-Medieval	17663	419413	225648	14 Park Street: Building (18th C.), Listed building
129	Post-Medieval	17674	419157	225724	Talbot Inn (18th C.), Listed building
130	Post-Medieval, Modern	17677	419150	225723	Lloyd's bank (18th C., re-fronted in 19th C.), Listed building
131	Post-Medieval, Modern	17679	419160	225778	MEB (18th C., altered in 19th-20th C.), Listed building
132	Post-Medieval, Modern	39095	419078	225690	Fruit Basket (18th C., remodelled in 19th C.), Listed building
133	Post-Medieval	39122	419083	225649	Woolcomber House Gates (18th C.), Listed building
134	Post-Medieval	39132	419066	225792	Stow Lodge: A rectory (18th C.), Listed building
135	Post-Medieval	39138	419168	225832	Part of Stow Youth Hostel (18th C.), Listed building
136	Post-Medieval	39115	419171	225649	Jasmine Cottage and the Manse (18th C.), Listed building
137	Post-Medieval	17631	419171	225649	Jasmine Cottage and the Manse: Wall foundation remains, cess pit
138	Post-Medieval, Modern	39139	419176	225726	The Pharmacy (18th C., re-fronted in 19th C.)
139	Post-Medieval	16248	419200	225600	Huntsman's Yard: Material from beneath a 18th C. floor
140	Post-Medieval	42340	419975	225039	Half Moon House: Structures (Late 18th C.)
141	Post-Medieval	17528	419086	225840	Duncan Baggott: Structures (Late 18th C.)
142	Post-Medieval, Modern	17534	419118	225886	Manor House (1800 c., altered in 19th C.)
143	Post-Medieval	17535	419142	225886	Little Elms and the Elms (Late 18th C.)

144	Post-Medieval	17537	419155	225865	Elmsneath (Late 18th C.)
145	Post-Medieval	17665	419033	225686	Part of the Unicorn Hotel (Late 18th C.)
146	Post-Medieval, Modern	17686	419187	225682	Walls of an alley (18th-19th C.)
147	Post-Medieval, Modern	17683	419209	225791	The Smalley and Company iron foundry (18th-19th C.)
148	Post-Medieval, Modern	42329	419749	225068	Maugersbury: Barn to the southwest of Oxleaze House (18th-19th C.)
149	Post-Medieval	42336	420090	225180	Maugersbury: Barn at Sycamore farm (18th C.)
150	Post-Medieval	42337	419888	225181	Maugersbury: Barn at Manor Farm (18th C.)
151	Post-Medieval, Modern	39011	419055	225771	Table tombs (Early 18th- Early 19th C.)
152	Post-Medieval	39012	419069	225771	Table tombs (18th C.)
153	Modern	17522	419123	225779	Cox-Newman, Gannicott and Townsend (19th C.), Listed building
154	Modern	17556	419206	225716	Stuart House (19th C.), Listed building
155	Modern	17633	419154	225650	Walton House (19th C.), Listed building
156	Modern	17527	419092	225835	Annwillow café (19th C.), Listed building
157	Modern	17529	419077	225844	Duncan Baggott (19th C.), Listed building
158	Modern	17538	419158	225853	Old Red Lion Hotel (19th C.), Listed building
159	Modern	17658	419012	225586	8 and 9 Wragg's Row: Buildings (19th C.), Listed buildings
160	Modern	17669	419037	225651	Coppers (19th C.), Listed buildings
161	Modern	17671	419095	225886	Structure north of George Alley (19th C.), Listed buildings
162	Modern	17673	419182	225795	Priory Cottage (19th C.), Listed buildings
163	Modern	17650	419511	225619	Park Street: Toll House (19th C.), Listed buildings
164	Modern	17661	419394	225645	12 Park Street: Buildings (19th C.), Listed buildings
165	Modern	17662	419394	225645	13 Park Street: Buildings (19th C.), Listed buildings
166	Modern	17563	419147	225670	Rogers Cottage (19th C.)
167	Modern	17632	419169	225605	Baptist Chapel (1852)
168	Modern	17546	419166	225766	Deborah's Kitchen (19th C.)
169	Modern	17651	419609	225619	The Counting House (19th C.)
170	Modern	17652	419630	225629	Enoch's Tower (19th C.)
171	Modern	17653	419170	225974	Fosseway House: Summerhouse (19th C.)
172	Modern	17655	419095	225711	White Cottage (19th C.)
173	Modern	17656	419108	225730	Churchyard boundary wall (19th C.)
174	Modern	17666	419233	225648	Chantry an old brewery building (19th C.)

175	Modern	17670	419129	225744	Cotswold Fruit Shop (19th C.)
176	Modern	17678	419143	225724	Remick (19th C., later alterations)
177	Modern	17681	419343	225836	1-9 Shepherd's Row: Building (19th C.)
178	Modern	17685	419080	225686	Flower Girl (19th C.)
179	Modern	17687	419090	225904	Police Station and Magistrates Court (19th C.)
180	Modern	20597	419250	225670	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (1814; 1865)
181	Modern	39108	419695	225640	Broad School (19th C., altered in 20th C.), Gdare II listed building
182	Modern	42331	418911	224968	Southill Farmhouse (19th C.)
183	Modern	17680	419152	225803	Town Hall/St Edward's Hall
184	Modern	17684	419202	225770	Pine House
185	Modern	6942	410971	226005	Drinking fountain and horse trough (19th C. ), Listed structure
186	Modern	11160	41510	225880	Lime kiln (industrial or modern)
187	Modern	11161	419510	225880	Lime kiln (industrial or modern)
188	Modern	11162	419538	225801	Chapel Street: Lime kiln (Late 19th C.)
189	Modern	17889	418897	225754	Quarry site (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
190	Modern	17890	418974	225835	Quarry site (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
191	Modern	17891	419557	225808	Quarry site (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
192	Modern	17892	419563	225827	Quarry site (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
193	Modern	17893	419486	225773	Quarry site (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
194	Modern	17894	419522	225715	Nursery (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
195	Modern	17895	419366	225554	Gasworks (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
196	Modern	17896	419219	225586	School (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
197	Modern	17897	419316	225738	Smithy (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
198	Modern	17898	419359	225820	Ebenezer Chapel (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
199	Modern	20602	419150	225750	Court House (1880 Ordnance Survey Map)
200	Modern	20599	419230	225590	Old School (1836 c.) / Our Lady and saint Kenelm Church (1918)
201	Modern	38121	419513	225593	Oddington Road: Telephone box (1935)
202	Modern	39107	419070	226009	High Street: Telephone box (1935)
203	Modern	39109	419334	225659	Park Street: Telephone box (1935)
204	Modern	42332	419984	225231	Lower House, Mangersbury: Telephone box (1935)
205	Modern	39953	419650	225300	Mangersbury Manor Gardens: Military camp (1946)

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206	Undated	14564	419150	225980	Fosseway Farm: Three undated ditches
207	Undated	20914	419550	226190	Well, late concrete tank