

SUB09 Land at the Wheatridge

Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic
Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

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Site Historic Environment Assessment for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

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SUB09 Land at The Wheatridge

1. Background

1.1 Location

This site historic environment assessment consists of SUB09 Land at The Wheatridge located within the Ward of Abbey within the wider boundary of Gloucester City (Fig 1). It consists of open land bounded by The Ash Path footpath in the west, the gardens of houses facing The Wheatridge and Wheatway in the north and east and the gardens of houses on Georgian Close in the south.

1.2 Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken in October 2016. Photographs of the site have been reproduced in this document as Plates 1-2. Archaeological information, historic maps and plans have also been reproduced as Figs 2-4.

1.3 Topography, Geology and Land Use

The site encompasses an area of 2.28 hectares (Fig 1), is centred on NGR SO 8605 1550 and is located on a slope that runs upwards from north to south. It lies at a height of between 53.3m and 57.8m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is 'Blue Lias Formation And Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated)' (BGS 2015). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas. This bedrock is overlain in the west of the site by superficial deposits of 'Cheltenham Sand and Gravel' formed up to three million years ago from the material accumulated by downslope movements (*ibid*). The soils overlying the area are sandy to sandy loam in the west with the rest of the site having clayey loam to silty loam soils (UKSO 2015).

1.4 Site Constraints

A table detailing all the designated and undesignated assets within and in the area of the site is included in Appendix I.

There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings contained within the site. It is not part of a registered park or garden or a battlefield. The site is also not within a Conservation Area.

There are no open planning applications for the site and the only historical application for the site relates to the construction of the surrounding housing estate (P/1323/73) in the 1970s.

2. Assessment

2.1 Archaeology, Built Heritage and Settings

A search of the Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER; GUAD numbers) for the site and its surrounding area revealed a number of records relating to the buried archaeology of the SUB09 site area. This was enhanced by a search of records included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). The relevant records are shown on Figure 2 and discussed below.

2.1.1 Previous Assessments

There have been three previous assessments to the north of the SUB09 site, all of them desk-based assessments. GUAD2047 and GUAD2095 covered the same area and the assessments indicated a high probability of archaeological structures relating to a medieval mill to exist within the area. GUAD2136 was a desk-based assessment of a large area of and showed the possibility of settlement as all periods to exist within the area.

2.1.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

Archaeology

There have been a small number of prehistoric artefacts recovered from the area around the SUB09 site. West of Stewarts Mill Lane a struck flint core (GUAD1087) was recovered from topsoil. A watching brief at Nightingale House (GUAD1250) revealed no features but did recover unstratified finds including a flint blade. Fieldwalking and an evaluation on the Abbeydale III site (GUAD2136) also recovered a number of flints.

As with the prehistoric period, a small amount of Roman evidence has been recorded in the area surrounding the SUB09 site. The watching brief at Nightingale House (GUAD1250) recovered an unstratified Roman trumpet brooch. South of The Wheatridge (GUAD1102) a coin of Gallienus (260-268AD) along with Samian, Black-Burnished Ware, tegula and sandstone tiles were recovered. An excavation at The Portway (GUAD1098) recorded a polygonal building, possibly a shrine, with field boundaries and gullies, pottery and a carved stone head all of Roman date. The Abbeydale III investigations (GUAD2136) recovered Roman pottery from the fieldwalking and trenching.

There is no known evidence of Saxon occupation in the area within and surrounding the SUB09 site.

2.1.3 Medieval

Archaeology

There are a number of records relating to the medieval period in the area surrounding the SUB09 site. GUAD1088 and GUAD1103 are documentary records of medieval mills that were still in use in the early 20th century. A watching brief in Painswick Road (GUAD1201) revealed a metalled medieval street alignment. A further metalled medieval trackway was recorded during a watching brief in The Wheatway (GUAD1200). On The Wheatridge, a watching brief (GUAD1213) uncovered a number of medieval merestones (field boundary markers).

Built Heritage

The only record of a surviving medieval building in the area surrounding the SUB09 site is the grade II* listed medieval Church of St Leonard (GHER8402, NHLE1154810) in Upton St Leonard's to the south of the site. The church is late 13th century in date and has a 15th century tower.

2.1.4 Post-medieval

Archaeology

In the area surrounding the SUB09 site there are only a small number of post-medieval recorded sites. A watching brief at Wheatridge Court (GUAD1249) recovered a number of post-medieval artefacts from metal detecting over the area, although no archaeological features were revealed. Unstratified post-medieval objects were also recovered during a watching brief at Nightingale House (GUAD1250). At The Wheatway (GUAD1200) and Painswick Road (GUAD1201) watching briefs recorded a number of successive post-medieval surfaces over-lying medieval metalled surfaces.

Built Heritage

There are a large number of listed post-medieval structures within the churchyard of St Leonard's Church. All of these are tombs and are dated to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Of particular note are two grade II* monuments and a grade II sundial. The two monuments are chest tombs of 17th century date. The oldest is dated 1657 (NHLE1247880) and is inscribed to the memory of the Richard Ockold. The other chest tomb (NHLE1154902) is also inscribed to the memory of Richard Ockold (son of the previous) and is dated 1689. The sundial (NHLE1090776) is 18th century of limestone with iron finial and gnomons on a 19th century base.

To the south of St Leonard's Churchyard is the grade II listed Churchfield Road Primary School (NHLE1090775). This school is Gothic Revival in style and was built in 1850 to a design by Henry Woodyer. Also grade II listed (NHLE1340611) are the boundary wall, railings and gates to the school that were also designed by Henry Woodyer and built around 1850. Close to the primary school building is a grade II listed Well Head (NHLE1154802). This is also dated to around 1850 and designed by Henry Woodyer. It is constructed of limestone in Gothic style with an iron hand pump mechanism.

There are also a number of unlisted post-medieval buildings in the area around the SUB09 site. To the immediate south east of the site are two pairs of 1890s brick semi-detached houses, 128 and 130 The Wheatridge East and 132 and 134 The Wheatridge East. To the north is 46 The Wheatridge (formerly Wheatridge House) an 1890s brick house with hipped roof, decorative ridge tiles, gutter with decorative frieze and two canted bay windows to the ground floor.

2.1.5 Modern or Undated

Archaeology

A number of archaeological investigations in the area surrounding the SUB09 site have revealed no archaeological features, only natural soils and geology. These are watching briefs at 6 Upton Lane (GUAD1368), Heron Primary School (GUAD1400), 18 Oxmoor (GUAD1393), 441 Painswick Road (GUAD1306) and 26 Briar Lawn (GUAD1318).

Built Heritage

There are a large number of modern buildings in the area surrounding the SUB09 site although these are mostly generic houses built during the 1970s to 1990s. Mixed amongst these wide spread housing estates are a small number of earlier structures. To the north of the SUB09 site is 62 The Wheatridge (Windways) which was designed by H F Trew and built in 1927. It is 'brick, roughcast, with tiled roof, gables and big chimneys' (Verey and Brooks 2002, p594). Two pairs of 1930s semi-detached houses were built to the immediate east of the site, 112 and 114 The Wheatridge East and 116 and 118 The Wheatridge East. These are now roughcast, painted white, and have shared chimney stacks and hipped roofs. A little to the north are a pair of late 1920s/early 1930s semi-detached one a half storey houses, 117 and 119 The Wheatridge East, with through eaves gabled

dormers. Further north, close to the former Wheatbridge House are another pair of semi-detached houses, 40 and 42 The Wheatridge. These are early 20th century in date and constructed of red brick.

2.1.6 Settings and Key Views

'The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve' (HE 2015d, p2). Whilst setting is itself not a heritage asset, its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset.

Views into the SUB09 site can be seen from The Wheatridge East and from The Ash Path, the footpath which runs along the west boundary of the site. These views show a sizeable greenspace within the large housing estates of the surrounding area. Views of the site can also be seen from the surrounding properties of the The Wheatridge East, Wheatway, Oxmoor, Georgian Close and Simpson's Orchard. Obviously any development within the SUB09 will have an effect upon these views.

The western boundary of the site runs along the edge of the Ash Path footpath and is marked by shrubs and trees. The eastern part of the boundary is also marked by trees, shielding views into the site from some of The Wheatridge East and Simpson's Orchard. Any development of the site have an impact upon this mature planting.

2.2 History and Map Regression Analysis

Historically, the area of the SUB09 site has been open fields to the north of Upton St Leonards and was likely to be associated with that settlement. Historic mapping of the area shows little detail on the early maps of the 16th century, Saxton 1583, 17th century, Bleau 1646, and 18th century, Cary 1794 (Fig 3). They show the settlements, rivers and roads only without any of the detail of individual fields or buildings.

The first map to include any detail is the 1811 Dawson map (Fig 3) which shows the area of the SUB09 site as a large field adjacent to a road and a track. There are two mills to the north east, Greens Mill and Browns Mill, and Upton St Leonards lies to the south. The same detail is also shown on the 1828 Ordnance Survey including the mills, Greens Mill and (renamed) Owens Mill. The 1884 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4) first edition shows even more detail of the area around the SUB09 site with the area of the site itself shown as part of a large field that is bounded on the east and west by tracks lined with stones. These are most likely medieval merestones, some of which were recovered during excavations in the area (GUAD1213). To the north of the site is the Upper Barnwood Mill, which is shown as Greens Mill on the 1828 map. To the east of the site are Elm Court and the mill that was previously labelled as Browns Mill and then Owens Mill. To the immediate south west of the site are two buildings within orchards that are farm buildings and include a pigsty. Remains of strip fields can also be seen to the south east of the site. The 1902 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4) still shows the mill to the north of the SUB09 site, Elm Court and the mill to the east and the farm buildings to the south east. There are also number of buildings now shown to the immediate south east of the site (128 to 134 The Wheatridge East) and some further houses to the west and north of the site. The tracks shown on the 1884 map have, by this time, become roads and very few of the merestones appear to remain.

The 1923 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4) show very little change in the area of the SUB09 site with only a small number of further houses being constructed in the north and the south. The construction of

new houses within the area of the SUB09 site can be seen to be continuing on the 1936 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4). The area to the south has become built up along Churchfield Road and to the west of the site a further four houses have been constructed (112 to 118 The Wheatridge East). To the north east a pair of late 1920s/early 1930s have been constructed (117 and 119 The Wheatridge East) and north of the SUB09 site a new house has also been constructed. This is Windsway, designed by HF Trew and built in the late 1920s. By the time of the 1955 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4), further houses have been constructed on both sides of the The Wheatridge East and to the south of the SUB09 site a housing estate has been constructed on the outskirts of Upon St Leonards. 1970s mapping shows the build-up of housing in the area with large estates constructed to the north and west of the SUB09 site and by the 1990s the area to the east of the site has also been covered in housing.

2.3 Potential for Further Assets

Despite there being only a small amount of archaeological evidence within the vicinity of the SUB09 site, records of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity do exist for the area. It is unlikely that prehistoric or Roman activity within the site was extensive but there could still be evidence or remains of this date found within the site. The western boundary of the site runs along the Ash Path footpath. This path has been in existence at least since the early 19th century, when it is shown on a map of 1811, and given that it was marked by merestones in the late 19th century it is likely to be of medieval origin. Evidence of the medieval merestones may be found during archaeological investigation possibly along with evidence of the medieval use of the site.

3. Significance

3.1 Intrinsic interest of the site

The area of the SUB09 site is of interest for the potential archaeological remains that may exist within its boundaries.

3.2 Relative importance of the site

The SUB09 site has little national importance as it does not contain any designated asset.

3.3 Physical extent of important elements

The western boundary of the SUB09 site follows the route of a pathway marked with medieval merestones on historic mapping that has remained unchanged to this date. Any further physical evidence of the historic use of the site cannot be

4. Impact of Development of Site

4.1 Assessment Criteria

The NPPF (DCLG 2012) policy on harm to heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 132 to 134. This is further discussed in the NPPG (NPPG 2014) in paragraph: 017 (Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306) and paragraph: 018 (Reference ID: 18a-018-20140306) of the section on 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. The impact assessment table below has been produced with reference to these policies and guidance.

The site historic environment assessments will consider the impact of development for the allocation sites and will use the criteria cited in the following table.

Major Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of 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
Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on 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).
Neutral	Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.
Minor Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on 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.
Moderate Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance or non-designated asset (or its setting) of 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. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of 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.
Major Harm	Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of 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. Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of 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.
Substantial Harm	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 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
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.

4.2 Assessment of Harm

4.2.1 Archaeology

Should development within the SUB09 site go ahead, given the nature of modern development, the depth of foundations and drainage, it is likely that any archaeology would be removed as a result of the development. The impact upon the unknown archaeological remains suspected to survive within

the site cannot be quantified in detail however any proposals for the site would have an impact upon on this archaeology causing partial or complete loss. This would cause Major Harm to the heritage asset.

4.2.2 Built Heritage

The SUB09 site does not lie within the vicinity of any listed buildings but it does have historic buildings close to it, 128 – 134 The Wheatridge East. Development within the site could have an impact upon the historic buildings and would cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage assets.

4.2.3 Settings

The SUB09 site is adjacent to historic buildings on The Wheatridge East. Any development within the site would have an impact upon the setting of the historic buildings and would cause **Minor Harm** to the setting of the heritage asset.

4.3 Improvements and Enhancements

The SUB09 site is an area of greenspace within surrounding housing estates. The historic buildings adjacent to the SUB09 site are currently screened from the site by mature planting this should be retained and increased within any development. This would be an **enhancement** of the historic buildings. Retention of greenspace within any development upon the SUB09 would be an **enhancement** of the development.

5. Planning Requirements

Any application for this site should be supported by a description of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development. In the first instance applicants should provide a desk-based assessment describing the archaeological potential of the site.

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with buried archaeological remains, then there will be a need to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching supported by geophysical survey) to investigate in detail the presence/absence, character, significance and depth of archaeological remains within the site. This may be followed by further archaeological work (excavation or watching brief).

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with built heritage elements, then there will be a need to undertake built heritage assessment (proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset) to investigate in detail the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the specified structure on the site.

An assessment of the setting of 128-134 The Wheatridge East should be undertaken in relation to a known scheme of development and should include a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) or Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) assessment in accordance with Historic England guidance The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2015d). These could be included within a built heritage assessment.

Reports outlining the results of each stage of work will need to be submitted in support of the application. This is in accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF (DCLG 2012) and policies BE.32 and BE.33 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

A design and character assessment would need to be produced in order to provide information on heights, massing and scale of the proposed development. This is in accordance with paragraphs 61, 64

and 131 of the NPPF and policies BE.7 and BE.22 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

6. Minimising Harm

Should any development be proposed, then a number of actions are recommended to mitigate the impacts identified above.

- Desk-based assessment of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA2014f) and Historic England (EH 2010)
- Geophysical survey of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014d)
- Evaluation trenches to identify any possible buried archaeological remains followed by, if necessary, excavation in advance of development or watching brief during construction, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b; ClfA 2014c)
- Setting of 128-1334 The Wheatfield East to be appraised. The appraisal could be included within a built heritage assessment, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014e) and Historic England (EH 2006)
- Any development should preserve and, where possible, enhance the character and setting of 128-134 The Wheatfield East. This could be achieved by increasing the screening along the site boundary.

The scope and specification of any works would be agreed with the Gloucester City Archaeologist and the Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

7. Recommendations

The criteria used for the recommendations are detailed in the table below.

Development allowed	Development can go ahead with no mitigation subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
Development Allowed –mitigation programme	Development can go ahead but following a stage or number of stages of mitigation designed to alleviate the impacts of any proposal. Also subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
No development	No development within this area.

The recommendations are mapped on Figure 5.

The January 2015 SALA report (GCC 2015a) includes the SUB09 site and describes it as ‘located within a residential area’ and also ‘Open Space Strategy identifies shortfall of public open space in Abbey Ward’ (ibid, Appendix 2). Should the site be approved for development for residential, business or industrial use then certain areas of the site would need to be left free of development and some would involve mitigation from the impacts identified above.

8. Conclusion

This assessment has looked at the heritage assets within and in the surrounding area of the SUB09 site and discussed the past and present uses of the site. It has looked at the potential for unknown heritage assets to exist with the site and whether they would be at risk of harm from a development. It is considered that development on the SUB09 site could be delivered without significant impact on the heritage assets of the site provided that the actions proposed to minimise the impacts of development, as detailed above, are followed.

Taking into account the impacts discussed and the recommendations to avoid harm to the heritage assets, of the 2.28 hectares of the site, a total area of 0 hectares would be unavailable leaving an area of **2.28 hectares available for development**. This figure is indicative only – the final extent of mitigation will need to be agreed in consultation with the City Archaeologist and Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

9. Bibliography

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ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014d *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014e *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014f *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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10. Appendix I: Table of designated and undesignated assets

Those marked in **bold** are within the site.

HER	Name	Period	Type	Details
GUAD1087	West of Stewart's Mill Lane	Prehistoric	Flint	Stray find. Struck flint core found in topsoil.
GUAD1088	Off Stewart's Mill Lane	Medieval	Documentary Record	Site of Elm Court Mill. Probably medieval still in use in early 20 th C
GUAD1098	The Portway	Romano-British	Excavation	Polygonal building (possible shrine) with field boundaries and gullies all Romano-British. Pottery, stone relief and carved stone head recovered.
GUAD1102	South of The Wheatridge	Romano-British	Finds	Stray finds. Coin of Galliensis (260-268AD). Pottery including Samian, Black-Burnished and rosette-stamped wares. Also tegula and sandstone tiles.
GUAD1103	North of Abbeymead Avenue	Medieval	Documentary Record	Site of Upper Barnwood Mill. Probably medieval still in use in early 20 th C
GUAD1200	The Wheatway	Medieval Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Medieval metalled trackway on alignment of The Portway. Overlain by post-medieval metalled surface
GUAD1201	Painswick Road	Medieval Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Medieval metalled street alignment with successive post-medieval layers on top
GUAD1213	The Wheatridge	Medieval	Watching Brief	A number of medieval merestones found (field boundary markers)
GUAD1249	Wheatridge Court	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	No features uncovered, only unstratified finds from manuring of soil.
GUAD1250	Nightingale House	Prehistoric Romano-British Post-medieval	Watching Brief	No features uncovered, only unstratified finds including flint blade, Romano-British trumpet brooch and post-medieval objects
GUAD1306	441 Painswick Road	-	Watching Brief	No features recorded
GUAD1318	26 Briar Lawn	-	Watching Brief	Only soils and natural geology recorded
GUAD1368	6 Upton Lane	-	Watching Brief	Only soils and natural geology recorded
GUAD1393	18 Oxmoor	-	Watching Brief	Only soils and natural geology recorded
GUAD1400	Heron Primary School	-	Watching Brief	Only soils and natural geology recorded
GUAD2047	Abbeydale	-	Desk-based Assessment	Showed possibility of important archaeological remains relating to Upper Barnwood Mill and water management system dating from 13 th C to early 20 th C
GUAD2095	Abbeymead	-	Desk-based Assessment	Indicated high probability of archaeological structures relating to Upper Barnwood Mill on site.

GUAD2136	Abbeydale III	- Prehistoric Romano- British	Desk-based Assessment Evaluation	Possibility of settlement of all periods within the area Pottery and flints of prehistoric and Roman date recovered from trench and fieldwalking
GHER8402 NHLE1154810	Church of St Leonard	Medieval	Listed Building	Grade II*. Late 13 th C with 15 th C tower and 19 th C enlargements of 1835, 1849, 1850 and 1889.
NHLE1090741	Mary Kemble Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Pedestal tomb dated 1793 and inscribed to Mary Kemble. Limestone with moulded panels and friezes.
NHLE1090742	Higgs Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Pedestal tomb dated 1796 and inscribed to James Higgs. Limestone and sandstone with fluted frieze and oval panels on sides.
NHLE1090743	Abell Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Pedestal tomb dated 1827 and inscribed to John Abell. Limestone sides and ends with sandstone top and lower base.
NHLE1090774	Churchfield Road Primary School	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Built 1850. Gothic Revival design by Henry Woodyer. Rubble limestone with ashlar dressing and chimneys. H-plan with hall to north and 2-storey classroom block to south linked by single storey range.
NHLE1090776	St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Sundial. 18 th C on 19 th C base. Limestone with iron finials and gnomons. Inscriptions on step to base.
NHLE1090777	St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Group of 13 chest and pedestal tombs in 4 rows of 17 th , 18 th and early 19 th C dates.
NHLE1090778	Grimes Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb dated 1740 and inscribed to Robert Grimes. Limestone, lyre ended with moulded panel to each side.
NHLE1090779	Atkyns Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb dated 1670 and inscribed to Thomas Atkyns. Lyre ended with moulded oval and rectangular side panels.
NHLE1090780	Roberts Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb dated 1648 and inscribed to Henry Roberts. Limestone with panels to sides and ends divided by flat balusters.
NHLE1090781	Davis Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb dated 1709 and inscribed to Thomas Davis. Limestone, lyres ended with moulded rectangular side panels. .
NHLE1090782	John Kemble Monument,	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. pedestal tomb dated 1829 and inscribed to John

	St Leonard's Churchyard			Kemble. Sandstone with limestone with panel. Square with inset sides; limestone panel has portrait of woman mourner alongside urn.
NHLEI154802	Well Head, Churchfield Road	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. c1850 by Henry Woodyer. Limestone with iron hand pump mechanism. Conical top to square body. Tall hooded lancet openings on two faces. Decorative iron finial. Stands in west courtyard of school.
NHLEI154851	Smith Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb dated 1745 and inscribed to Thomas Smith. Limestone, lyre ended with moulded panels to each side.
NHLEI154856	Taylor Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb dated 1656 and inscribed to Robert Taylor. Limestone with panelled sides with flat balusters, cornice moulded top.
NHLEI154868	William Frankis Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Pedestal tomb dated 1816 and inscribed to William Frankis. Stands on large sandstone slabs. Square with attached corner columns and oval side panels.
NHLEI154902	Richard Ockold (Jr) Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II*. Chest tomb dated 1689 and inscribed to Richard Ockold. Limestone, lyre ended with oval end panels and moulded recessed side panels.
NHLEI247880	Richard Ockold (Sr) Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II*. Chest tomb dated 1657 and inscribed to Richard Ockold. Limestone with rectangular arcaded side and end with flat balusters.
NHLEI303612	Unidentified Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb of late 17 th C with illegible inscriptions. Limestone, lyre ended with oval end panels and moulded rectangular side panels.
NHLEI303624	Rodway Monuments, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Row of 3 chest tombs of late 17 th C and inscribed to members of Rodway family. All limestone, lyre ended with moulded recessed side panels.
NHLEI303633	Unidentified Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Chest tomb of 1729 and inscribed to Esther wife of John ---. Limestone, lyre ended with winged cherub's head on west end and rectangular side panels with figures holding open books on west side.
NHLEI340611	Churchfield Road Primary School: Wall, Railings, Gates and Gate Piers.	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. All of c1850 to design by Henry Woodyer. Rubble limestone with iron railings and gates. Wall has chamfered

				<p>coping above continuous string course. Square ashlar gate piers with cross-gabled tops. Also attached gateway to churchyard with steeply coped gate piers and spear-topped iron gates with trefoil and quatrefoil scrollwork.</p>
NHLE1340632	<p>John Kemble Chandler Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>Listed Building</p>	<p>Grade II. Pedestal tomb of 1834 inscribed to John Kemble Chandler. Rectangular with reeded pilasters to sides and fluted side-returns to ends.</p>
NHLE1340633	<p>Unidentified Monument, St Leonard's Churchyard</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>Listed Building</p>	<p>Grade II. Chest tomb of 1789 with illegible inscriptions. Limestone, lyre ended with moulded end and side panels. Winged cherub's head on east side.</p>

II. Plates

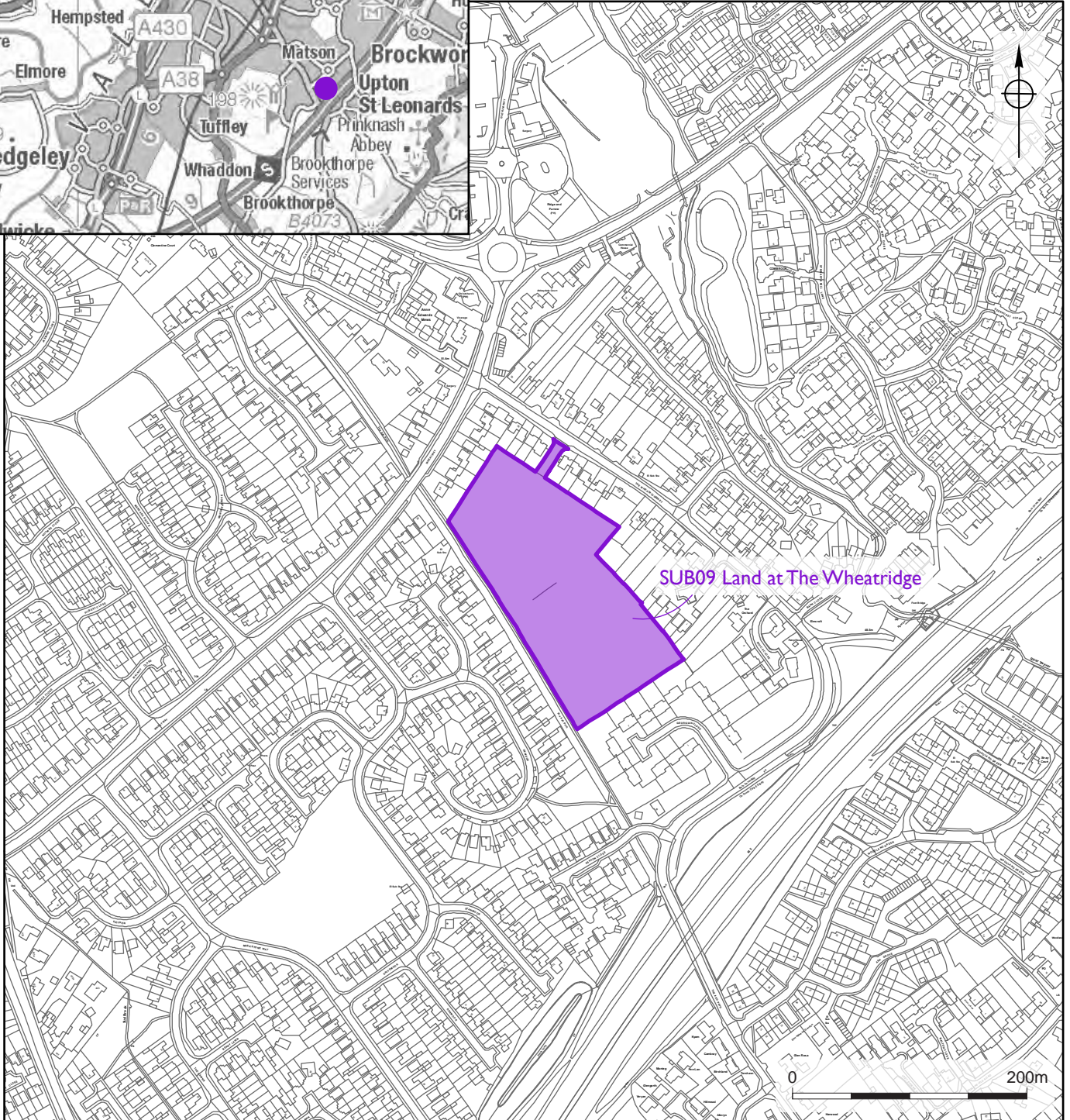
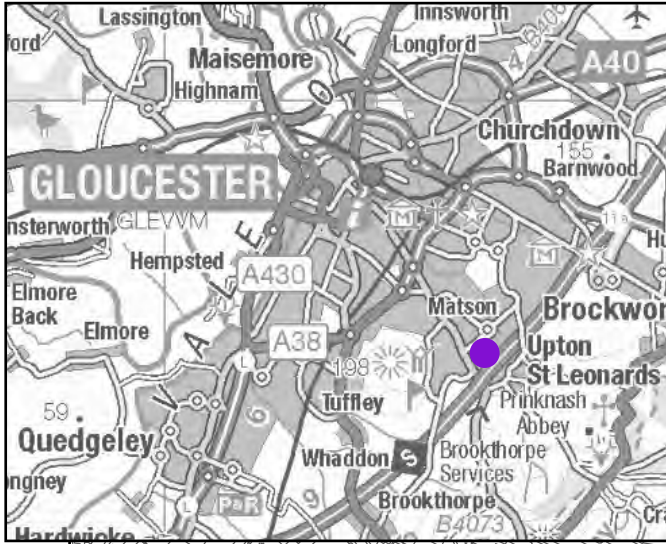


Plate 1 Entrance into the SUB09 site from The Wheatfield East



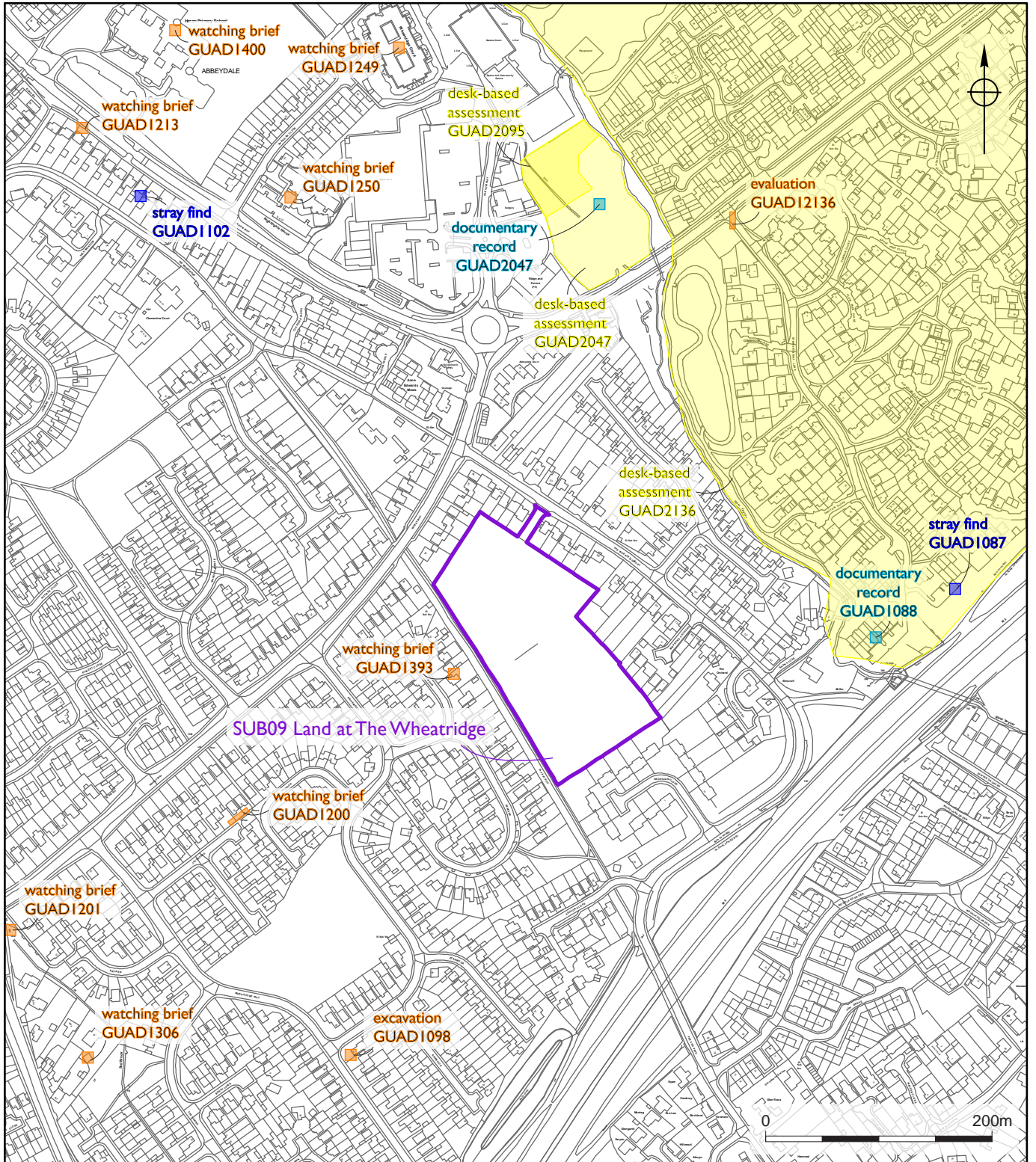
Plate 2 The Ash Path that runs along the western boundary of the SUB09 site, from the north

12. Figures



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Figure I - Site Location

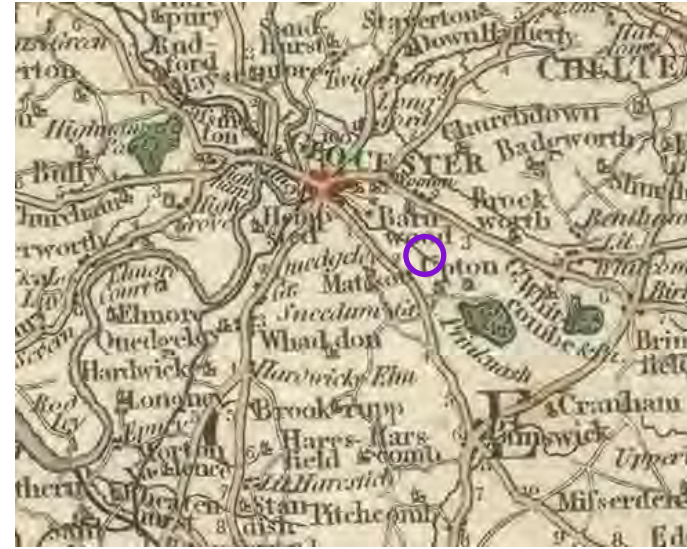


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Figure 2 - Archaeological Information



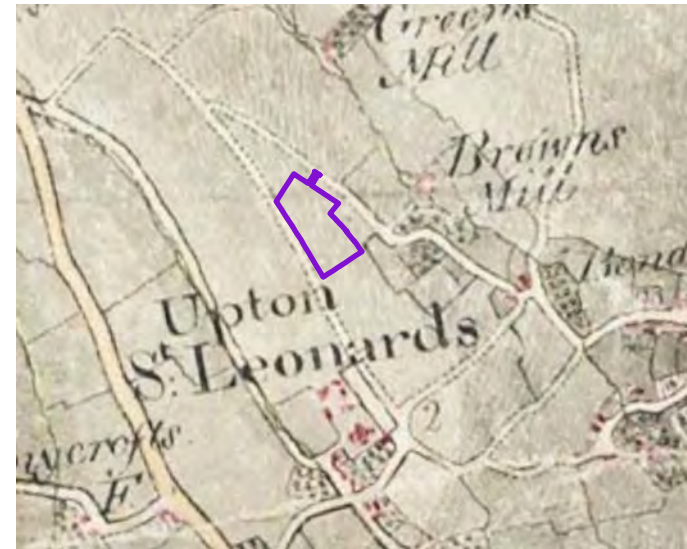
1583 Saxton map



1794 Cary map



1646 Bleau map

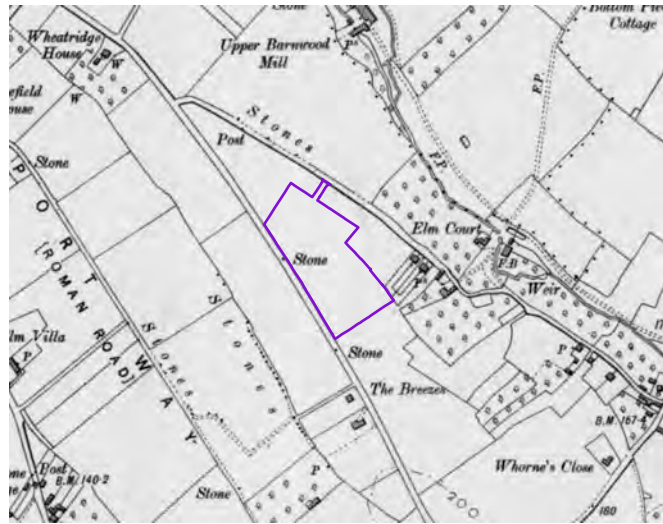


1811 Dawson map

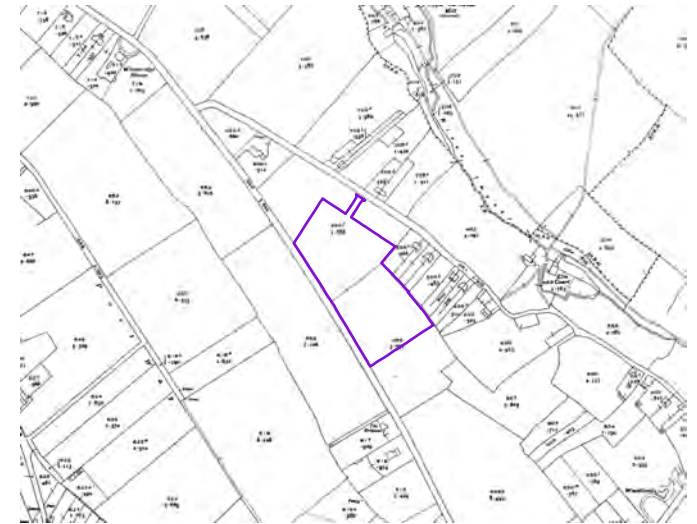
Figure 3 - Historical mapping



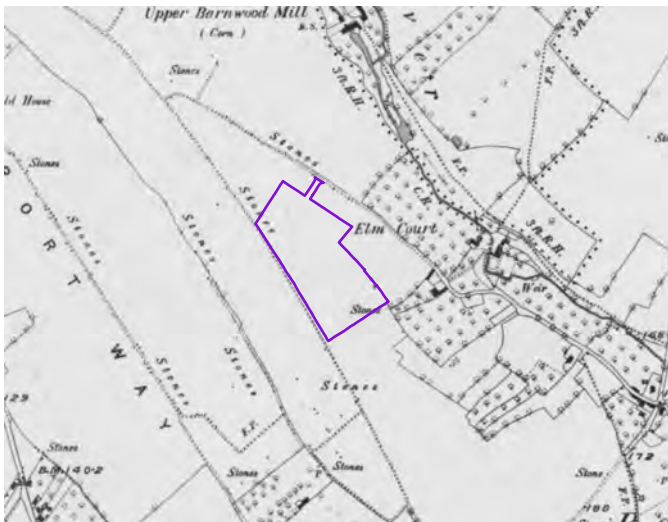
1828 Ordnance Survey



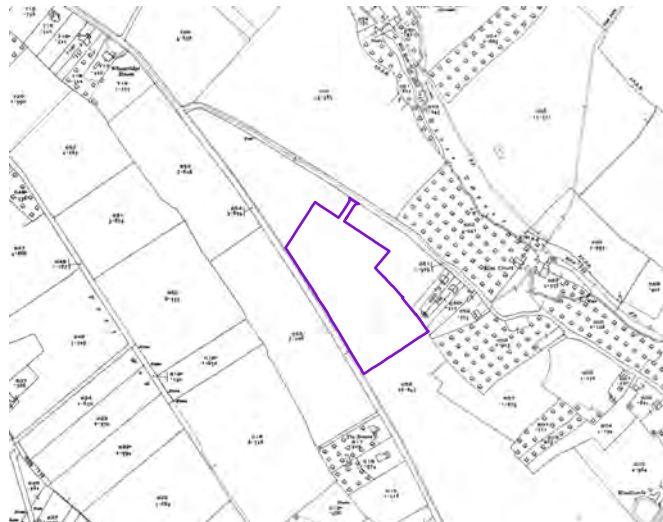
1902 Ordnance Survey



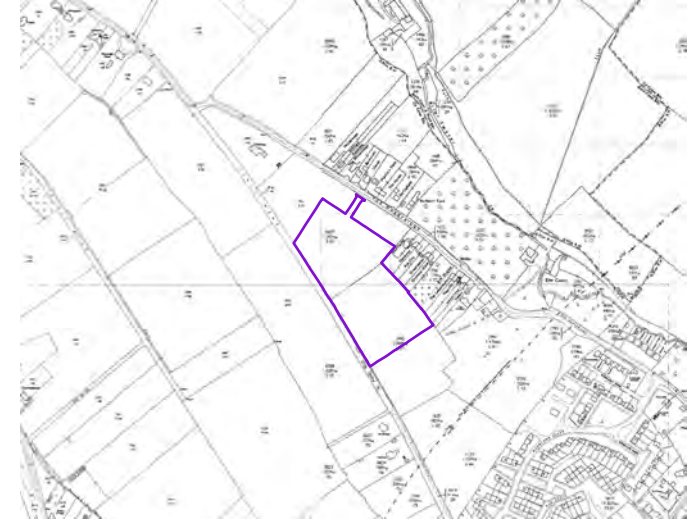
1936 Ordnance Survey



1884 Ordnance Survey

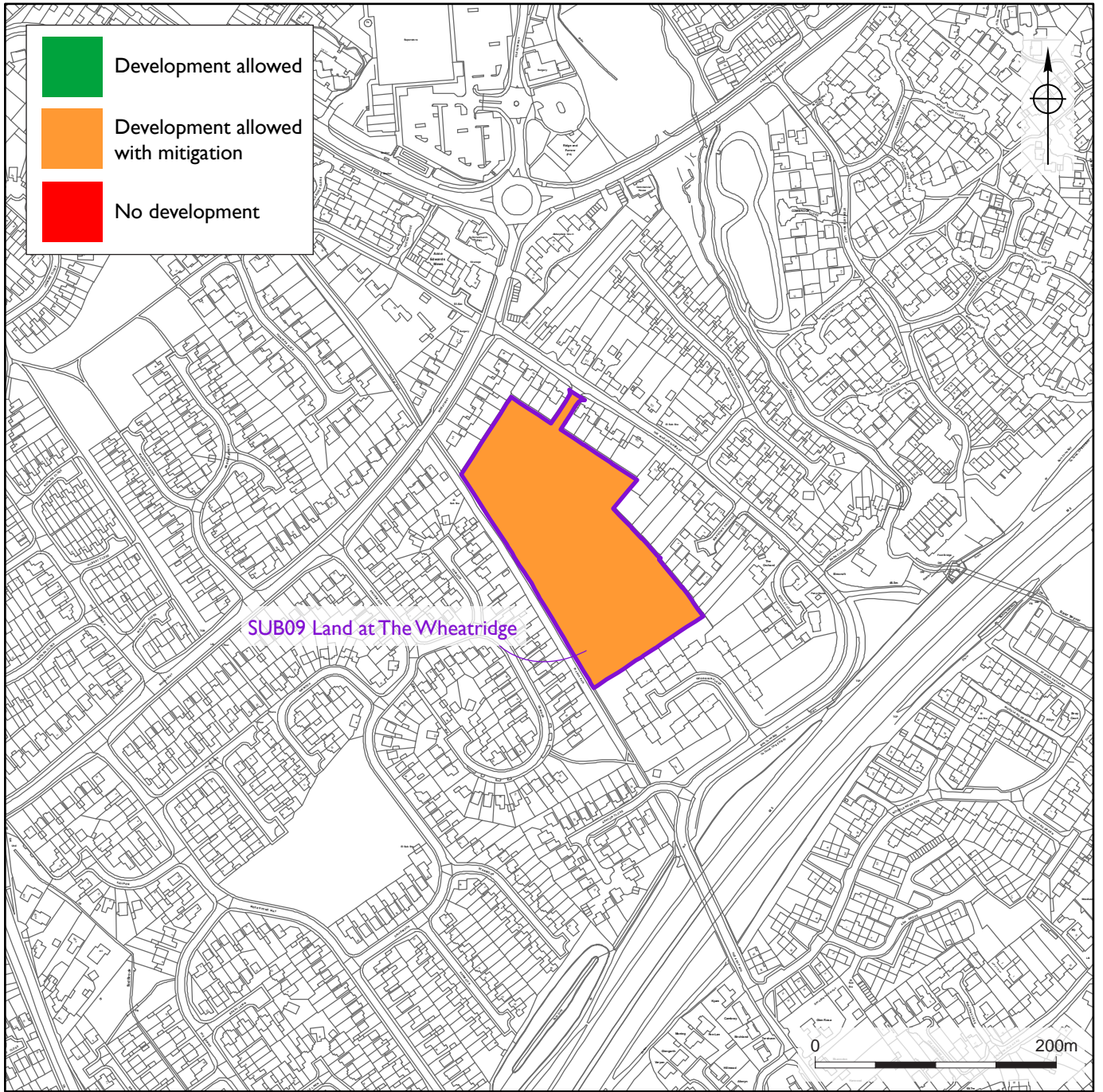


1923 Ordnance Survey



1955 Ordnance Survey

Figure 4 - Historical mapping



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Figure 5 - Recommendations