

M5 Junction 10 Improvements Scheme

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Cultural Heritage chapter

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Document accessibility

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Glossary

Abbreviation	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Building
ARN	Affected Road Network
ASPT	Average Score Per Taxon
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BS	British Standards
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CBC	Cheltenham Borough Council
CBC	Common Birds Census
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
CD&E	construction, Demolition and Excavation
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
CMS	Continuous Monitoring Station
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CPS	Connecting Places Strategies
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSZs	Core Sustenance Zones
DCO	Development Consent Order
DfT	Department for Transport
DM	Do Minimum
DMOY	Do Minimum Scenario in the Opening Year
DMFY	Do Minimum Scenario in the Future Assessment Year
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoE	Department of the Environment
DoWCoP	Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice
DS	Do Something
DSFY	Do Something in the Future Assessment Year
DSOY	Do Something Scenario in the Opening Year
EC	European Commission
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
eDNA	environmental DNA

Abbreviation	Definition
EEA	European Economic Area
EFT	Emissions Factors Toolkit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
END	Environmental Noise Directive
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPS	European Protected Species
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
EU	European Union
ES	Environmental Statement
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GCC	Gloucester City Council
GCER	Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GFirst LEP	Gloucestershire Local Enterprise Partnership
GHER	Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GLNP	Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GLTA	Ground Level Tree Assessment
GPLC	Guiding Principles for Land Contamination
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems
GWT	Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEWRAT	Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool
HGVs	High Good Vehicles
HIF	Housing Infrastructure Fund
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HMC	Habitat Modification Class
HMS	Habitat Modification Score
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessments
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IDB	International Drainage Board
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
JCS	Joint Core Strategy
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCAs	Landscape Character Assessments
LCRM	Land Contamination: Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDV	Light Duty Vehicles
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
LOAEL	Lowest observed adverse effect level
LTP	Local Transport Plans
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MCHW	Manual of Contract Documents for Highway Works
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas
MW	Minor Watercourse

Abbreviation	Definition
NCA	National Character Area
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Areas
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NMU	Non- Motorised User
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NPS NN	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCF	Project Control Framework
PCL	Potential Contaminant Linkage
PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PCSM	Preliminary Conceptual Site Model
PEAOR	Preliminary Environmental Assessment of Options Report
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPGs	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPS10	Planning Policy Statement 10
PPGN	Planning Practice Guidance: Noise
PRA	Preliminary Roost Assessment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
Q ₉₅	The 5 percentile flow
RAMS	Risk Assessments, Method Statements
RBD	River Basin Districts
RBMP	River Basin Management Plans
RCP	Relative Concentration Pathway
RCS	River Corridor Survey
RFFPs	Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects
RHS	River Habitat Survey
RNAG	Reason for not Achieving Good
RoWIP	Rights of Way Improvement Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SHMP	Soil Handling Management Plan
SM	Scheduled Monument
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zones
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TAMP	Transport Asset Management Plan
TBC	Tewkesbury Borough Council

Abbreviation	Definition
TAR	Technical Appraisal Report
TSCS	Thin Surface Course System
UKCP18	United Kingdom Climate Projections 2018
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VfM	Value for Money
WCH	Walkers, Cyclists and Horse Riders
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WER	Water Environment Regulations
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHTP	Whalley, Hawkes, Paisley & Trigg
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Chapters 1-4 of this PEIR have been produced as a separate document.

1. Introduction

2. The Scheme

3. Assessment of Alternatives

4. Environmental Assessment Methodology

Table 4-1 - Significance Matrix

Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very high	Very large	Large or very large	Moderate or large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large or very large	Moderate or large	Slight or moderate	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate or large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral
Low	Slight or moderate	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral	Neutral

Table Source: DMRB LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring Table 3.8.1

Table 4-2 - Significance categories and typical descriptions

Value	Typical descriptors
Very Large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Negligible	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

Table Source: DMRB LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring Table 3.7

The discipline specific chapters of this PEIR have been produced as separate documents.

5. Air Quality
6. Noise and Vibration
7. Biodiversity
8. Road Drainage and the Water Environment
9. Landscape and Visual
10. Geology and Soils

11. Cultural Heritage

11.1. Introduction

- 11.1.1. This chapter presents the preliminary environmental assessment of the M5 Junction 10 Improvements Scheme (the Scheme) for Cultural Heritage based on the Scheme as it is described in Chapter 2 (and detailed in the Design Fix 2 drawings in Appendix 2.1). This chapter provides an overview of the known historic environment baseline and a preliminary assessment of the impacts of the Scheme. An overview of the Scheme location and design details can be found at the beginning of this report.

11.2. Planning policy and topic legislative context

- 11.2.1. Specific cultural heritage features have statutory protection, provided under multiple parliamentary Acts. Specific policy regarding the historic environment is also contained within both national and local planning policy, as well as the NPS NN.
- 11.2.2. The legislative and policy framework for this assessment is presented in Table 11-1 below.

Table 11-1 - Legislative Planning Policies

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
	National
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) ¹	<p>The Act provides protection to Scheduled Monuments or ancient monuments which can comprise ‘any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it’.</p> <p>Monuments are defined in Section 61 as:</p> <p>‘(a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation;</p> <p>(b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure, or work or of any cave or excavation; and</p> <p>(c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument within paragraph (a) above; and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled.’</p> <p>The Act requires any works within a Scheduled Monument to receive Scheduled Monument Consent. The Act also gives powers to the Secretary of State to designate ‘Areas of Archaeological Importance’.</p> <p>Provides protection to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas of ‘special architectural or historic interest’. Section 66 of the Act states that ‘In considering whether to grant permission or permission in principle for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, [decision makers] shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.</p> <p>Section 72 of the Act also addresses Conservation Areas, which decision makers must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the[ir] character or appearance.</p>

¹ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 identifies the special controls applicable to the identification, designation, and modifications to listed buildings and conservation areas. It establishes a national heritage list and outlines the conditions for consent to amend properties on the list. It also outlines the duties of planning authorities with regard to the identification, development, and control of conservation areas.</p>
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) ²	<p>Under the 2008 Planning Act, covering NSIP, policy with regard to assessment of the historic environment effects of nationally significant transport infrastructure is laid out in the NPS NN. NPS NN embodies an underlying principle of balancing harm and benefit which places greater weight on the conservation of more important assets. Where less than substantial harm would occur, there is a need to ensure that harm is justified and minimised and that the wider public benefits of the proposals are appropriately articulated. The stronger the harm, the greater the justification must be in terms of public benefits.</p> <p>When identifying whether harm has previously affected the significance of a heritage asset, deliberate harm should be disregarded during the decision-making process. Both paragraph 5.138 of the NPS NN, as well as paragraph 014 (Reference ID: 18a-014-20140306) of the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), note that evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset which has been done to try to make permission easier to gain, cannot be used to justify further substantial harm caused by the Scheme.</p> <p>Historic Environment Policy is laid out in paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142 of the NPS NN. The key aspects which should be addressed are as follows:</p> <p>5.127 The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's 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 a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p> <p>5.129 In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal.</p> <p>5.130 The Secretary of State should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities – including their economic vitality. The Secretary of State should also take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials, use and landscaping (for example, screen planting).</p> <p>5.131 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should</p>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-national-networks>

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
	<p>give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, 100 Guidance on the available sources of information can be found in English Heritage guidance PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (or any successor document). 74 economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Given that heritage assets are irreplaceable, harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, and grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional.</p> <p>5.132 Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss.</p> <p>5.133 Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm, or alternatively that all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and • no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and • conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and • the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. <p>5.134 Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.</p> <p>5.135 Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The Secretary of State should treat the loss of a building (or other element) that makes a positive contribution to the site's significance either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the elements affected and their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.</p> <p>5.136 Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been justified by the applicant based on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider imposing a requirement that the applicant will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant development or part of development has commenced.</p>

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
	<p>5.137 Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.</p> <p>5.138 Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the Secretary of State should not take its deteriorated state into account in any decision.</p> <p>5.139 A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given.</p> <p>5.140 Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact. Applicants should be required to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.</p> <p>5.141 The Secretary of State may add requirements to the development consent order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (or, where the development is in English waters, with the Marine Management Organisation and English Heritage) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.</p> <p>5.142 Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ³	<p>The NPPF (2021) specifies that heritage assets 'should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (Paragraph 189).</p> <p>The following paragraphs are of particular relevance to this chapter:</p> <p>Paragraph 194: Applicants for planning permission should 'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including and 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 (HER) 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.'</p> <p>Paragraph 197: 'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:</p>

³ [National Planning Policy Framework \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/publishing.service)

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.' <p>Paragraph 199: 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'</p> <p>Paragraph 200: Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) Substantial harm to or loss of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Grade II Listed Buildings or grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional; and b) Assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.' c) Footnote 63: 'non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.' <p>Paragraph 201: 'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.' <p>Paragraph 202: 'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.'</p> <p>Paragraph 203: 'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that effect directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'</p>

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
	<p>Paragraph 204: 'Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.'</p> <p>Paragraph 205: 'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritages to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'</p>
National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) ⁴	<p>The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published NPPG online in 2014, to expand upon the NPPF and has made continuous updates since its original publication.</p> <p>'18a: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' was published in April 2014 and updated in July 2019 as "The Historic Environment". The Guidance notes that 'conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as Listed Buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest.'</p> <p>The NPPF and the NPPG identify two categories of non-designated sites of archaeological interest:</p> <p>'Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets' (NPPG citing National Planning Policy 'Framework Paragraph 139), and</p> <p>'Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion, the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first' (NPPG).</p> <p>The NPPG also clarifies how to assess if there is substantial harm: 'Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases... an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of [an asset's] significance.'</p> <p>It also states: 'While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivable not harmful at all, for example, when removing later inappropriate additions to historic buildings which harm their significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm.'</p> <p>Where proposals result in less than substantial harm to a heritage asset, the level of harm must be weighed against the public benefits derived from the Scheme. The NPPG notes that public benefits 'could be anything that delivers economic, social, or environmental progress' as defined in the NPPF and that they 'should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.'</p>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

Legislation/ Policy	Summary of Requirements
	Local
The Joint Core Strategy for Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury	<p>Policy SD8 “Historic Environment”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The built, natural, and cultural heritage of Gloucester City, Cheltenham town, Tewkesbury town, smaller historic settlements and the wider countryside will continue to be valued and promoted for their important contribution to local identity, quality of life and the economy. 2.Development should make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness, having regard to valued and distinctive elements of the historic environment. 3.Designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and enhanced as appropriate to their significance, and for their important contribution to local character, distinctiveness, and sense of place. Consideration will also be given to the contribution made by heritage assets to supporting sustainable communities and the local economy. Development should aim to sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets and put them to viable uses consistent with their conservation whilst improving accessibility where appropriate. 4.Proposals that will secure the future conservation and maintenance of heritage assets and their settings that are at risk through neglect, decay or other threats will be encouraged. Proposals that will bring vacant or derelict heritage assets back into appropriate use will also be encouraged. 5.Development proposals at Strategic Allocations must have regard to the findings and recommendations of the JCS Historic Environment Assessment (or any subsequent revision) demonstrating that the potential impacts on heritage assets and appropriate mitigation measures have been addressed.
The Cheltenham Plan (2018 draft) policies	<p>HE1: Buildings of Local Importance and Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>Planning permission will only be granted where it would involve the demolition of, or substantial alteration to, the external appearance of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) any building designated as being of local importance on the Local List; and b) any non-designated heritage assets. <p>When it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) all reasonable steps have been taken to retain the building, including examination of alternative uses compatible with its local importance; b) retention of the building, even with alterations, would be demonstrably impracticable; and c) the public benefits of the redevelopment scheme outweigh the retention of the building. <p>Development proposals that would affect a locally important or non-designated heritage asset, including its setting, will be required to have regard to the scale of any harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset.</p> <p>HE2: National and Local Archaeological Remains of Importance</p> <p>There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of nationally important archaeological remains and their settings. Development affecting sites of local archaeological importance will be permitted where the remains are preserved (Note 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in situ; or b) by record, if preservation in situ is not feasible. Where remains are to be preserved in situ, measures adequate to ensure their protection during construction works will be required.

11.3. Methodology

- 11.3.1. The methodology for assessing impacts and effects of the Scheme on the cultural heritage follows the methodology outlined in DMRB LA 104. Within the DMRB LA 104, guidance is provided on the assessment of the value (sensitivity) of receptors, as well as the assessments of magnitude of impact and determination of significance of effect.
- 11.3.2. The treatment of cultural heritage is further discussed in DMRB LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment⁵ (DMRB LA 106), which outlines the methodology specific to heritage. Following Section 3 of DMRB LA 104, professional judgement has been used to identify the sensitivity and level of impact on heritage assets.
- 11.3.3. This assessment approach is also defined by the policy requirements within Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment of the NPPF, and within the relevant local planning policies. As the Scheme is currently considered to be a nationally significant transport infrastructure project, historic environment policy laid out within the NPS NN are also considered. This assessment reflects guidance for assessing impacts on the setting of heritage assets contained in Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets⁶.
- 11.3.4. The first step in environmental assessment is understanding the value or sensitivity of environmental receptors. For cultural heritage, the receptors are defined as heritage assets⁷. The sensitivity (value) of a heritage asset is defined by its heritage interest and its scale of importance at a local, regional, national or international level. The guidance provided by DMRB LA 104 lays out the requirements for assessment and is described in Table 11-2. The examples for cultural heritage used herein are provided as well, based on industry standards and professional judgement.
- 11.3.5. It should be noted that while the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) offers national protection for the buildings on the National Heritage List for England, it does not require these buildings to be of national significance. The significance of buildings on the list are related to their special historic or architectural interest and range from nationally significant structures to those of local importance or defining local character.⁸ Grade I buildings are of exceptional special interest; Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; Grade II buildings are of special interest (DDCMS, 2018: 4). The assessment of an asset's sensitivity in terms of local, regional, or national interest is based on professional judgement and best practice. Examples are provided in Table 11-2 below.

Table 11-2 - Factors in determining the value (sensitivity) of heritage assets

Value (Sensitivity)	Description (DMRB LA 104)	Example
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.	World Heritage Sites or internationally significant heritage assets
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.	Nationally important heritage assets generally recognised through designation as being of exceptional interest and value. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, Conservation Areas with notable concentrations of heritage

⁵ Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment, Highways England, January 2020

⁶ Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England, March 2015

⁷ A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest (NPPF 2018 glossary).

⁸ DCMS, 2008. *Principles of Selection for Listed Building*. Department for Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport. [Microsoft Word - Revised Principles of Selection 2018 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/291111/Principles_of_Selection_for_Listed_Building.pdf)

Value (Sensitivity)	Description (DMRB LA 104)	Example
		assets, Grade II buildings of exceptional interest and non-designated assets of national or international importance. Historic landscapes of national importance and / or rarity.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.	Regionally important heritage assets recognised as being of special interest, generally designated. Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, and non-designated assets of regional or national importance. Historic landscapes of national or regional importance.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.	Assets that are of interest primarily due to their contribution to the local historic environment. Non-designated heritage assets such as locally listed Buildings, non-designated archaeological sites, non-designated historic parks, and gardens etc. Historic landscapes of local importance Can also include degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.	Non-designated heritage assets with very limited or no historic interest. Can also include highly degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.

11.3.6. The criteria for judging the impacts of each option upon the cultural heritage resource have been assessed using DMRB criteria shown in Table 11-3 below.

Table 11-3 - Determining the magnitude of Impact on heritage assets

Impact Magnitude		Criteria (positive and negative)
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features, or elements. For example, this could include major changes that completely or partially remove or substantially alter elements that contribute to significance of the physical form; changes to the setting of an asset that would lead to substantial harm; or the unrecorded loss of archaeological interest.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality. For example, this could include: major changes that conserve or restore elements that contribute to significance; alterations to the setting of an asset that very substantially improve our appreciation of it and its

Impact Magnitude		Criteria (positive and negative)
		significance; or changes in use that safeguard an asset e.g. by taking it off the At Risk register.
Moderate	Adverse	<p>Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.</p> <p>For example, this could include: physical alterations that remove or alter some elements of significance, but do not substantially alter the overall contribution to significance of the asset; notable alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance; or the unrecorded loss of archaeological interest.</p>
	Beneficial	<p>Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.</p> <p>For example, this could include: physical alterations that conserve or restore elements that contribute of significance; notable alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our appreciation of it and its significance; or changes in use that help safeguard an asset.</p>
Minor	Adverse	<p>Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.</p> <p>For example, this could include physical changes that alter some elements that contribute to significance but do not noticeably alter the overall significance of the asset and small-scale alterations to the setting of an asset that hardly affect its significance.</p>
	Beneficial	<p>Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.</p> <p>For example, this could include: physical changes that reveal or conserve some elements which contribute to significance but do not noticeably alter the overall significance of the asset; or small-scale alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our appreciation of it.</p>
Negligible	Adverse	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.</p> <p>For example, this could include very limited harm to an asset's significance as a result of physical changes or alterations to setting which would not materially affect our understanding or appreciation of it.</p>
	Beneficial	<p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.</p> <p>For example, this could include: physical changes that reveal or conserve elements that contribute to significance but do not noticeably alter the overall significance of the asset; and very small-scale alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our ability to appreciate it.</p>

Impact Magnitude		Criteria (positive and negative)
No Change/ Neutral		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction. For examples, this would result in no appreciable change to elements that contribute to the significance of an asset.

11.3.7. As consistent with DMRB methodology and explained above, the significance of effect on the cultural heritage baseline is determined by consideration of a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the value of each asset with a level of professional judgement included in the determination. The magnitude of impact to a heritage asset is identified by the degree of change to the significance of the asset and its setting if a scheme were to be completed as compared with a 'do nothing' situation.

11.3.8. The significance of effect is determined through the consideration of the value of the assets and the magnitude of the impact demonstrated in Table 4-1. Where the impact of magnitude falls into a category that includes two possible levels of effect, professional judgement will be used to determine the most appropriate level of significance of effect.

11.4. Consultation

11.4.1. Consultation with the Gloucestershire County archaeological advisor has been ongoing, including the review of design options, written schemes of investigation for the geophysical survey, and review of the geophysical survey results which have informed the evaluation trenching currently being developed. Advice and information from the archaeological advisor has been incorporated into this assessment.

11.5. Baseline conditions

11.5.1. The following sources were consulted to establish a baseline for the historic environment:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER);
- Know Your Place: West of England digital mapping⁹;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)¹⁰; and
- Gloucestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data¹¹.

11.5.2. In addition to the desk-based searches to identify and evaluate the heritage baseline, a geophysical survey of the land proposed for the link road was conducted and the findings incorporated herein¹².

11.5.3. The study area for the baseline has been defined to allow for the identification of both direct and indirect impacts of the Scheme on the historic environment. This includes not only the immediate footprint of the construction scheme, but also wider areas. A 500m buffer around the Scheme limits has been used to characterise the archaeological evidence and aid in the assessment of the potential for as-yet unknown archaeological remains that may be impacted by the Scheme. A 1km buffer around the Scheme limits has been used to encompass potential impacts to settings of designated heritage assets. These study areas were chosen to allow for a proportionate characterisation of the known and potential for as-yet unknown archaeological remains, as well as to identify an areas in which significant impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets would be identifiable.

⁹ [Know Your Place \(kypwest.org.uk\)](http://knowyourplace.kypwest.org.uk). Digital mapping including 19th century tithe and enclosure maps and 1st-3rd edition OS maps.

¹⁰ www.finds.org.uk

¹¹ Available on the Archaeology Data Service, [Gloucestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation \(HLC\) including the Cotswolds and the Wye Valley Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Introduction \(archaeologydataservice.ac.uk\)](http://gloucestershirehistoriclandscapecharacterisation.hlc.ac.uk)

¹² Beck, L and Ingénieur, JC, 2021. *Geophysical Survey Report of M5 J10, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire*. Magnitude Surveys Ref MSSO739.

- 11.5.4. A gazetteer of heritage assets is provided in Appendix 11.1, with their locations shown against the Scheme in Appendix 11.2.

Designated heritage assets

- 11.5.5. A total of 31 designated heritage assets are recorded within the study area. These include one scheduled monument (Moat House Moated Site [1016835]), one Grade I listed building (the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Boddington [1172312]) and 29 Grade II listed buildings. Three groups of designated assets stand out as having the potential for being receptors affected by significant impacts from the Scheme:

- The Scheduled Monument (1016835) and four Grade II listed buildings (1091874, 1154528, 1303797, and 1340069) located at Moat House, c. 100 m south of the A4019 at Moat Lane;
- Two Grade II listed buildings (1091875 and 1303770) c. 160 m north of the A4019 near the Uckington & Elmstone Hardwicke Village Hall; and
- Two Grade II listed buildings (1088722 and 1305182), c. 200 m west of the new link road between the B4634 and the A4019 and associated with archaeological remains of Withybridge Mill (GHER 6474). An additional Grade II listed building, 1172272, is located nearby, but not associated with Withybridge Mill.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 11.5.6. The study area includes a variety of known archaeological remains relating to prehistoric and historic use of the region. Cropmarks recorded in the study area are suggestive of prehistoric settlement, and excavations at All Saints Academy, near the eastern end of the Scheme, confirmed activity dating to the middle Bronze Age. Unsurprisingly for the area around Cheltenham, Romano-British archaeological remains are found throughout the study area, including settlements and field systems. An area of cropmarks thought to relate to a later prehistoric or Romano-British field system (GHER 8637) is recorded in the field south of the A4019, where the link road to the B4634 is proposed.
- 11.5.7. Early medieval remains have been identified through archaeological excavations near All Saints Academy. Cropmarks and earthworks of possible shrunken medieval settlements attest to later medieval settlement, along with the scheduled monument at Moat House, and other moated sites (not scheduled), in the study area. Structures and archaeological remains associated with medieval and post-medieval mills are recorded along the River Chelt. Post-medieval turnpikes and associated structures, as well as other built heritage assets, are seen throughout the study area. More recent heritage is seen in sites related to World War II defences of the area.
- 11.5.8. The underlying geology of the area includes Cheltenham Sand and Gravels, which is known to correlate with prehistoric and Romano-British settlement patterns. Geophysical survey conducted for this Scheme in 2020 by Magnitude Surveys identified a number of archaeological anomalies, with an extensive remains shown within the boundaries of GHER 8637. Initial interpretations suggested these are the remains of a late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement. Evaluation trenching is planned in advance of DF3.

Historic Landscape

- 11.5.9. HLC information can be used to identify contributions of setting to the significance of heritage assets, as well as assisting in the development of sympathetic development within the historic landscape. HLC data for the study area shows it to be predominantly enclosed fieldscapes. Most of the enclosed fieldscapes within the study area are the result of parliamentary type enclosures, with some being later reorganisations and enclosures created in the 20th century. Overall, the historic landscape character of the study area represents an active modern farming landscape, with traces of earlier boundaries dating from post-medieval periods.

11.6. Archaeological and historic baseline

Prehistoric Period (800,000 BC - AD 43)

The Palaeolithic period (800,000 – c. 12,000 BC)

- 11.6.1. This period was characterised by the development of stone tool technologies. It spans the end of the Pleistocene geological epoch and marks the emergence of modern humans from earlier hominid species by the Upper Palaeolithic period (c. 40,000 – c.10,000 BC.). By the end of the Palaeolithic, the ice retreated for the last time as the climate got warmer and drier, and woodlands expanded.
- 11.6.2. The landscape in general would have been unfavourable for people to live permanently due to its cold climate. However, during the short summers, it is possible that hunter gatherer communities crossed the land mass which connected Britain to continental Europe.
- 11.6.3. There is no known evidence of this period within the study area. It is likely that during this period the study area would have been associated with hunters-gatherers and thus settlements would have been temporary and seasonal in nature. It is thought that any archaeology dating to this period would likely be restricted to scattered flints associated to hunting activity.

Mesolithic Period (c. 10,000 – c. 4,000 B.C)

- 11.6.4. The arrival of microlithic technologies marks this period, many of which were fixed onto spears and harpoons required for hunting. Mesolithic people followed a seasonal pattern of occupation depending on food source management. Activity would likely have been focused close to rivers for predictable resources sourced through hunting, gathering and fishing.
- 11.6.5. In a historic landscape characterisation study, GCC state that it is probable that Mesolithic hunter gathers were working the gravel terraces from as early as 9000BC. At this time, poor water-logged soils and thick woodland cover would have prohibited farming on a large scale and permanent settlement at this time would have been unlikely (Gloucester County Council 2006)¹³.
- 11.6.6. There has been identified linear, sub-circular and amorphous cropmarks from aerial photography and geophysical outside of the study area at Church Lane Farm (GHER 48030) which have plausible early prehistoric origins. However, no date has been confirmed and a Romano-British date is more plausible. There has been no other identifiable evidence of this period within the study area.

The Neolithic period (4,000 – c. 2,500 B.C)

- 11.6.7. The arrival of farming from continental Europe marks the beginning of the Neolithic period. This period witnessed extensive forest clearances to make way for crops and animal herds. The Early Neolithic is comparable to the Mesolithic in terms of stone tool technologies however, this period saw the development of monumental features including long barrows and causewayed enclosures. The Middle Neolithic is marked by the earliest evidence of stone circles and individual burials. However, the Late Neolithic period appears similar in elements to the Early Bronze Age with the widespread introduction of individual and satellite burials within round barrows, as well as the development of cursus monuments aligned on rivers, often associated with earlier barrows.
- 11.6.8. There is only one piece of known evidence from this time period within the wider landscape which is an axehead of Group XVI rock (GHER 5430). This suggests that there was some Neolithic activity in the area, but it was likely temporary in nature.

¹³ Gloucester County Council (2006) Gloucester Landscape Character Assessment. Available at: https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/6800/glca_report_severn___other_vales_text_2006-51673.pdf (Accessed 28 October 2021).

The Bronze Age (2,000 – 700 B.C)

- 11.6.9. The Bronze Age is characterised by the introduction of metal technologies. This period saw an increase in economic and cultural communications in mainland Europe giving rise to new burial rites, people, objects and technology. The climate began to deteriorate; where once the weather was warm and dry it became much wetter driving the population away from easily defended sites in the hills and into the fertile valleys. Ore sources, such as tin and copper, were both used as components for bronze smelting and thus became increasingly important as bronze gradually replaced stone as the main material for tools. The period sees the increase in visibility of settlement sites and associated field systems within the archaeological record across much of Britain.
- 11.6.10. There is no evidence of this period within the study area. However, Cotswolds Archaeology excavated a site at Kingsmead School/All Saints Academy which revealed pits that were suggestive of an early to middle Bronze Age date (GHER 38085). This date was later confirmed by pottery found within the features.

The Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD 43)

- 11.6.11. The Iron Age period is characterised by the adoption of iron working techniques which reached Britain from mainland Europe. Settlement areas and associated agricultural land division become more extensive. However, generally, people continued to live in small villages and farmsteads with communities run by an individual or small group. Due to the iron technology, tipped ploughs made farming more efficient and agricultural production increased. The Iron Age also saw the wider use and the further development of hillforts, possibly for the defence of intermittently occupied settlement and storage areas. These began to be built in the late Bronze Age, around 1000 BC, but became much larger and more elaborate throughout the Iron Age.
- 11.6.12. There is no evidence of this period within the study area. However, in the wider environment, there have been several sites that are suggestive of iron age occupation and even settlement in the area. Between October 2017 and January 2018, Cotswolds Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at Elms Park (GHER 49804). At this site, features including enclosure ditches and domestic artefacts provide evidence of an extensive Iron Age settlement peaking in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Havard, 2018). A further area of potential settlement can be found at Cursey Lane Solar Farm in Elmstone, where heritage assessment and survey (GHER 47993) has identified a probable Iron Age settlement. Whilst the settlement is considered fairly typical of its period and region, a well-preserved, rare brooch find could suggest that the site has local status.

Romano-British Period (AD 43-AD410)

- 11.6.13. The British landscape changed rapidly after the arrival of the Romans in AD43 (Allen *et al*, 2017). A new road network was established, connecting the major settlements and forts located throughout the landscape (Margery, 1967). Many former *Oppida* (a fortified Iron Age settlement) became regional administrative centres, and the new roads saw expansion of rural agricultural settlements, centred on farms or villas with larger market type settlements often located where roads crossed rivers.
- 11.6.14. This is reflected in the wider landscape as the Twentieth Legion established itself at Gloucester in AD 49. Roman roads were quickly constructed to link the fort, and later the city of GLEVM (designated as a 'Colonia' AD97), to the wider Roman world. The principal route, now the course of the modern A38 through the vale, linked Gloucester to AQUA SVLIS (Bath) in the south, and SALINAE (Droitwich) in the north.
- 11.6.15. Within the study area is a probable Roman occupation site location just off the A38 (NGR 388931, 227231). Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service conducted an archaeological evaluation here in 2017 and have uncovered Roman artefacts from a least two time periods including fired clay, pottery, possible industrial waste and CBM (GHER 49474). In total, 47 features were identified including double ditches, pits, postholes and linear features concluded to be reflective of ephemeral activity as opposed to a direct settlement (Bradley and Arnold, 2017). Some of the features appeared more

characteristically prehistoric with charcoal flecks and late-prehistoric pottery confirming a pre-Roman presence.

- 11.6.16. Roman archaeology is unsurprisingly fairly common in the wider environs with extensive Romano British features and artefacts uncovered north of the Scheme extent (GHER 27597). These features include a round house and ditches of probable three phase occupation. There is evidence of road-side activity on the A4019 (GHER 29096). Twenty archaeological features including ditches have been uncovered likely representing field and enclosure boundaries which have since been truncated by medieval ridge and furrow. In addition, in Boddington, ten bronze nummi coins have been found (GHER 48385) which belong to a coinage system and a discrete compositional group of coins that would have been current in Britain towards the middle to fourth century AD.

Anglo-Saxon Period (AD410-1066)

- 11.6.17. There seems to have been a period of decline with the departure of the Roman administration in Britain in the 5th Century. Population and general urban decline were seen in the context of successive settlement of northern Germanic peoples and the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms by the 7th century, which in turn became divided into manors and parishes. The reshaping of the political geography of the country also saw the transition from pagan practices to Christianity as the dominant religion.
- 11.6.18. Within the wider Severn Vale, many of the villages originate from the Saxon period, and grew throughout the medieval period taking increasing areas of land into their open fields, remnants of which can occasionally be found as surviving tracts of ridge and furrow. Other evidence includes left-over field names such as 'Windmill Londilow' (HER5369) located 2.5km north east in Stoke Orchard. Lowdilow Brake at SO924270 derives from a Saxon boundary mark described as 'the sheltered mount' in a charter of 769-85.
- 11.6.19. There has been one significant findspot associated with this period which is an iron inverted axe spearhead with a split socket (GHER 5604) found at a depth of 0.9m in clay on the centre line of the M5 motorway at a location south of the study area. The British Museum identified the find as being 6th-7th century in date from the zoomorphic design of a Style 2 pendent bird head with fine beady eyes and curling beaks.

Medieval Period (1066-1520)

- 11.6.20. It is likely that during this period, the study area and wider environment was populated with scattered farmsteads. The fabric of the landscape as seen today continues to reflect the drainage and land management regimes dating from the medieval period and areas of irregular enclosure that persist in the landscape often reflect former unenclosed cultivation patterns.
- 11.6.21. These cultivation patterns are evidenced by extensive ridge and furrow within the study area and wider environment. In aerial photographs that take in the site extent, extensive medieval ridge and furrow and drainage have been identified from earthworks and cropmarks (GHER 4466). In the wider environment, further examples of ridge and furrow cultivation patterns can be identified at Stoke Orchard (GHER 50368) and at Staverton (GHER 50331).
- 11.6.22. The general coverage of cultivation marks is indicative of substantial settlement during the medieval period in this area which is supported both by surviving built heritage and indicative cropmarks. On the northern edge of the study area is the corner of a sunken medieval settlement visible as cropmarks of linear ditches and regular/irregular enclosures (GHER 4462). There is a possible moat associated with the settlement located further east of the study area. There are three further moat sites at Fisher's Farm (GHER 50406), at Boddington Manor (GHER 4336) and at the former Coal Research Establishment in Stoke Orchard (GHER 44477). Medieval and post-medieval artefacts have been found at all location with particularly interesting artefacts found at Boddington Manor associated with the Parliamentary occupation during the Civil War.

- 11.6.23. There are two further medieval features, a deer park at Boddington Manor (GHER 47357) identified by Leland as a 'fair manor place and park' and a slate mill dating to approximately 1326 which ceased working in 1960 (GHER 6476).

Post Medieval and Modern Periods (1520-present)

- 11.6.24. In 1721 the inhabitants of Tewkesbury attempted to get an Act of Parliament passed to create a turnpike on the Great Road to London from Tewkesbury to the top of Stanway Hill at Stumps Cross. Five years later in 1726, their efforts were successful, and a Turnpike Trust was established with tollkeepers, gates and cottages. Part of the turnpike connects Norton and Ryall, going through Tewkesbury, and forms the second half of the Gloucester Tewkesbury road, this time under the authority of the Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust, as opposed to the Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust. The road follows the route of the present A38 and A4019 and covers all the roads in the study area (GHER 48685). Also within the study area is Turnpike House and Garden (GHER 7068) located on the A4019.
- 11.6.25. Larger vale settlements such as Gloucester continued to grow throughout the industrial period, displaying evidence of this in the rows of 19th century terraced houses, and occasionally mills, that have survived demolition such as of the slate mill within the study area (GHER 6476). The vale settlements took advantage of good transport links provided by the Severn, and the numerous roads, canals and railways, for the importation of building materials such as bricks and slate for roofing. The 1894-1903 OS Map shows a great increase in residential houses and enclosed land ownership in contrast to the 1840 pre-Gloucestershire Enclosures map.
- 11.6.26. There is a distinct World War II presence in the wider landscape outside the study area. At Haydon's Elm is the site of a WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery (A12) composed of mounted four 3.7-inch static guns (GHER 27052) and across the road, a Home Guard shelter used to support the battery (GHER 43297). 4.8km north east of these features is the site of a shadow factory, known as Unit 39, visible on aerial photographs. It was part of the Gloster Aircraft Company (GAC) based at Brockworth, Gloucester and was the assembly shed for Hawker Hurricanes and Typhoons from 1943 (GHER 47959).
- 11.6.27. Post-industrial and modern urban and suburban sprawl has had a profound impact on the landscape, in terms of physical change to land use and landscape patterns, the built environment, transport and infrastructure. The main north-south route through the Severn Vale established by the Romans still persists, its course closely followed by the M5 motorway, the mainline railway between Bristol and Birmingham, and to the west, the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal. Apart from the visual impact of the transport infrastructure, the further effect of traffic noise and movement, lighting elements and nightglow also impact on the adjacent rural areas within the Vale.

11.7. Potential impacts

- 11.7.1. Impacts to the historic environment are expected as a result of construction activities that would result in the removal of part or all of the remains associated with significant archaeological deposits. The creation of new infrastructure in the form of the link road may also have impacts on the settings of heritage assets, even if physical impacts are avoided. Impacts are considered in terms of how they affect the significance of an asset, including when alterations are to setting.

Construction

- 11.7.2. The construction of the Scheme, including earthworks, structures, drainage, flood compensation and landscape work associated with the road construction, is expected to remove sub-surface archaeological remains located within the footprint of the proposed works. Six known archaeological sites may be impacted by construction works:
- GHER 29641: Ditches, pits, and post-holes probably representing a Roman field system;
 - GHER 5437: Roman site;

- GHER 8637: Area of cropmarks of probably later prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and field systems;
 - GHER 22314: post-holes and linear features associated with post-medieval pottery;
 - GHER 48027: Linear and curvilinear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs; and
 - GHER 27052: Site of World War Two heavy anti-aircraft battery (A12) composed of mounted four 3.7-inch static guns and GL Mark II radar, mostly demolished by 1970.
- 11.7.3. Construction activities may also impact the setting of heritage assets through disruptions that limit or prevent the significance (value) of the asset being expressed or appreciated. Such impacts would likely be temporary during construction activities and may be mitigated with appropriate construction management such as noise-reducing measures and enhanced access arrangements where noise levels and access contribute to the significance of the heritage assets.
- 11.7.4. Construction activities are expected to impact as-yet unknown archaeological remains. Geophysical survey has identified anomalies across the length of the proposed link road, some associated with known assets at GHER 8637, and others newly-identified. A programme of evaluation trenching is proposed to further characterise these remains and assess their significance. The archaeological trenching will also further evaluate 'blank areas' found during the geophysical survey, as not all archaeological remains are visible through geophysical survey.
- 11.7.5. Current evidence suggests that the archaeological remains that would be impacted by construction activities contribute to local and regional research objectives, which identifies them as being of low to medium sensitivity (value), depending on the nature of individual archaeological sites. Evaluation trenching is being conducted to further assess the significance of these remains; for the purposes of this report, they are assumed to be of medium sensitivity (value). Because construction activities would remove the entirety of the archaeological remains, the impact is considered to be major adverse, and would result in a moderate adverse impact, which is significant.

Operation

- 11.7.6. The operation of the Scheme is not expected to have further impacts on subsurface archaeological remains, as construction activities would result in the removal of those remains.
- 11.7.7. Following construction, the operation of the Scheme would introduce new permanent infrastructure, which may impact the significance of heritage assets. The ability for the operation of the Scheme to impact heritage assets through changes in setting requires an understanding of how the surroundings of the asset (its setting) contribute to the asset's significance. Whilst buried archaeological remains have their own settings, operational impacts generally affect built heritage and standing earthworks or other monuments. Whilst no site visit has been undertaken at this stage, an initial assessment of significance has been done through evaluation of the scheduling and listing descriptions in order to understand what assets may be sensitive to changes in setting. Site visits to further assess the contributions of setting to the significance of designated heritage assets will be undertaken as part of the EIA and reported in the ES.
- 11.7.8. The following designated assets are considered susceptible to impacts through changes to setting:
- 1016835: Moat House Moated Site scheduled monument
 - 1091874: Moat House (GII)
 - 1154528: Bridge and Attached Pair of Lodges at Moat House (GII)
 - 1303797: Moat Cottage (GII)
 - 1340069: Barn circa 40 metres north-west of Moat House (GII)
 - 1172272: Butler's Court Farmhouse (GII)
 - 1088722: Cottages by Drive to Butler's Court (GII)

- 1305182: Withybridge Mill and Adjoining Barn (GII)

- 11.7.9. For the purposes of assessment, these buildings can be combined into two groups: those at Moat House and those off Withybridge Lane. The third group of designated heritage assets within the study area, the Grade II listed buildings north of the A4019, are not expected to experience any changes as the result of the operation of the scheme.
- 11.7.10. The significance of the Moat House scheduled monument (1016835) is in the archaeological remains associated with the monument, as well as the earthwork structures. As the Scheme would not have a direct physical impact on the scheduled monument, it is not expected that the Scheme would have an impact on these remains. The setting of Moat House scheduled monument has been somewhat compromised by the later developments in the form of the later buildings constructed within the moat and the continuing development north of Cheltenham along the A4019. It is not anticipated that the setting of the scheduled monument extends much further than its borders and the Scheme would not impact the way in which the setting contributes to its significance as a good example of a medieval moated site.
- 11.7.11. Within the boundaries of the Moat House scheduled monument (1016835) are four Grade II listed buildings. Whilst these are designated in their own right, they are specifically excluded from the scheduling of 1016835¹⁴. The listed buildings at Moat House include two residential structures, Moat House (1091874) and Moat Cottage (1303797). Both of these are post-medieval buildings with 17th century origins and later additions. The barn north-west of Moat House (1340069) is of a slightly later construction and was partially rebuilt in the 20th century following a fire. The bridge and attached pair of lodges are of 19th century construction. All of the listed buildings are set back from the main road and well sheltered from the visual intrusions of the surrounding area. The significance of these assets are thought to lie in their age, design, and construction, as well as with their association with the earlier moated site and their coherency as a group.
- 11.7.12. The operation of the Scheme is not expected to alter the settings of the Scheduled Monument or listed buildings at Moat House in a way that affects their significance, either individually or as a group.
- 11.7.13. The listed buildings around Butler's Court and Withybridge Mill include not only the listed buildings themselves, but associated archaeological remains that can be said to contribute to their significance. The Butler's Court Farmhouse (1172272) itself has early 18th century origins, but is located within the Butler's Court Moated site (GHER 6473) that the HER identifies as possibly the earliest settlement in Uckington. The post-medieval Withybridge Mill and Adjoining Barn (1305182) is located on the site of an earlier mill, possibly at this location since Domesday (GHER 6474). As such, these buildings are significant not only due to their age, survival, design and construction, but also as buildings remaining from earlier settlements now shrunken, deserted, or shifted in location. A more rural setting with fewer modern intrusions contribute to their abilities to express this significance.
- 11.7.14. The introduction of new infrastructure in the form of the proposed link road would therefore impact the significance of these designated heritage assets through changes in setting. The impacts are expected to be minor and mitigated through landscape planting, noise reduction, and possible measures to ensure Withybridge Lane retains its rural and calm character. The overall effect of these impacts would be slight adverse, and not significant.

11.8. Potential mitigation measures

- 11.8.1. Where the design of the Scheme cannot be altered to avoid impacts to heritage assets, measures to mitigate or offset the impacts are proposed. These measures must be based on an understanding of the significance of the heritage assets in question. For assets of archaeological interest such as those identified in the HER, the significance is generally considered to be within the information that can be obtained through the scientific excavation and recording of the archaeological remains, along with the publication of the results. As such, an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) is proposed to provide a

¹⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016835>

programme of works and over-arching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to further identify, characterise, and record the significant archaeological remains impacted by the Scheme construction.

Construction

- 11.8.2. Impacts to archaeological remains that will be removed as a result of the construction of the Scheme will be mitigated through a programme of excavation and recording commensurate with the significance of the remains. This recording will be part of the AMP developed in consultation with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor and Historic England if requested.
- 11.8.3. Indirect impacts to the settings of heritage assets during construction activities will be mitigated through a CEMP addressing the specific environmental impacts. For example, increases in noise levels that may distract from an understanding of the significance of an asset through its setting will be addressed through the mitigation measures designed for overall noise reduction. Construction impacts to settings are expected to be temporary in nature and addressed in proportion to their duration and extent.

Operation

- 11.8.4. Once buried archaeological remains are removed through excavation and recording, they will no longer exist in a state where the operation of the Scheme would impact them. As such, no mitigation measures are proposed for operational impacts to buried archaeological remains.
- 11.8.5. To develop measures to mitigate impacts to the settings of heritage assets caused by the operation of the Scheme, additional information is required to determine how the operation of the Scheme will impact the specific significance of those assets through changes in setting. It is anticipated that design and landscaping measures will be suitable to mitigate most setting impacts caused by the introduction of new infrastructure and the accompanying changes to noise and light levels.

11.9. Residual impacts

- 11.9.1. Following the implementation of agreed mitigation measures, the residual impacts are expected to relate primarily to the residual effects of the removal of buried archaeological remains. Because archaeological excavation cannot hope to recover 100% of information, there will always be some loss of significance following even the most precise of excavations. With proper excavation and recording, the residual impact is expected to be Negligible Adverse, which would result in a Slight Adverse or Neutral effect (depending on the specific asset), which is not significant.

11.10. Cumulative effects

- 11.10.1. Cumulative effects are those that result from the effects of the Scheme in combination with effects from other development impacts. Within the current study area, housing developments allocated by the Local Plan are the most likely to have large-scale impacts on the historic environment.
- 11.10.2. The Cheltenham Plan housing allocation site HD8 Old Gloucester Road has the potential for impacts to Moat House Scheduled Monument and the listed buildings located within the scheduled monument boundaries. The Scheme is not expected to impact the form or setting of these assets, so no cumulative impacts are anticipated.
- 11.10.3. The housing allocation site at Fiddlers Green (OUA07) is expected to have physical impacts on known and as-yet unknown archaeological remains. Whilst the exact archaeological assets that would be impacted are not the same as those impacted by the Scheme, the cumulative effects of the both the Scheme and the housing allocation at Fiddlers Green would have an adverse effect on the late prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains that are preserved within the current landscape. The significance of these effects are expected to be mitigated through archaeological recording that provides a landscape-scale interpretation of the information recovered.

- 11.10.4. Similar to the allocations of the Cheltenham Plan at Fiddlers Green, the allocations of land for housing at North West Cheltenham as part of the Tewkesbury Borough JCS has the potential for adverse impacts to large areas of known and as-yet unknown archaeology relating to the late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement of the area (as well as other periods). Mitigation of the cumulative impacts to the historic environment should be accomplished through shared data and landscape-scale archaeological interpretation, following an approved scheme of investigation prepared under the Archaeological Management Plan.
- 11.10.5. Overall, the cumulative effects of the Scheme on the historic environment would not result in significant adverse cumulative effects, provided a robust programme of archaeological recording is completed.

11.11. NPS compliance

- 11.11.1. In compliance with the National Policy Statement for National Networks, this assessment has consulted with the following sources for baseline evidence:
- The NHLE for designated heritage assets;
 - The GHER for non-designated heritage asset, historic landscape character, and locally listed buildings;
 - Available online sources of historic mapping;
 - Consultations with the GCC's archaeological advisor¹⁵; and
 - Consultations with Historic England Inspector¹⁶.
- 11.11.2. Pursuant to Section 5.122 of the NPS NN, the settings of designated heritage assets have been considered in Section 11.6 and recommendations made for design and mitigation measures to conserve the contributions of setting to heritage significance.
- 11.11.3. Pursuant to Section 5.127 of NPS NN, a geophysical survey was conducted for the area covered by the proposed link road to inform the assessment of heritage impacts. Based on that survey, a programme of evaluation trenching to assess the significance of the archaeological remains and the impacts of the Scheme is currently being developed.

11.12. Assumptions and limitations

- 11.12.1. Due to the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic, site visits and inspections have been limited. No inspections have been made at the listed buildings along Withybridge Lane or at the Moat House Scheduled Monument. As the archives were closed due to the pandemic, no archival research was conducted beyond what could be done online.
- 11.12.2. The following assumptions have been made in the preparation of this report:
- The historic environment baseline evidence has not changed considerably since the data was acquired (June 2019).
 - Information provided on designated asset from the NHLE is accurate and up to date.
 - It is assumed that current archaeological investigations being undertaken nearby for housing developments are likely to uncover similar archaeological remains to what is anticipated by the Scheme. This assumption has been used to evaluate potential cumulative impacts to archaeological remains.

11.13. Chapter summary

- 11.13.1. This chapter has assessed the baseline evidence for cultural heritage to provide an understanding of its significance and the likely impacts and environmental effects that would result from the Scheme. Significant adverse effects are anticipated due to impacts to known and as-yet unknown archaeological remains. A robust programme of

¹⁵ Neustadt (Atkins) to Catchpole (GCC) 03 Sept 2019; Cartwright (Atkins) to Catchpole (GCC) 11 Sept 2019;

¹⁶ Cartwright (Atkins) to Barge (HE) 25 Aug 2020

archaeological investigation and recording following an AMP prepared in consultation with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor would mitigate these impacts to a slight adverse effect, which is not significant. Impacts to the settings of heritage assets would be mitigated through design and landscaping, resulting in slight adverse effects, which are not significant.

The discipline specific chapters of this PEIR have been produced as separate documents.

12. Materials and Waste

13. Population and Human Health

14. Climate

15. Cumulative Effects Assessment

Appendices



Appendix 11.1 - Gazetteer

Table 11-1A - Designated Heritage Assets

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
1016835	Moat House Moated site	Moat House moated site survives well, despite the presence of later buildings on part of the island. Buried deposits on the island are likely to include the remains of medieval structures and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and subsequent occupation and use of the moated site. Within the moat waterlogged deposits will have preserved archaeological remains relating to the occupation and use of the site, along with organic material which will provide information about the economy of the site and the local environment during the medieval period.	Medieval	Scheduled Monument
1172312	Church of St Mary Magdalen	Parish church constructed in the 12 th -14 th centuries, with C17 and C18 alterations. Restored late C19 ¹⁷ .	Medieval	Grade I
1091878	Chapel of St James the Great	Chapel-of-ease formerly attached to Bishops Cleeve. Nave probably built c1170. Chancel C14.	Medieval	Grade I
1304748	Church of St Catherine	Parish church. C13, C14, possibly C15, 1712, 1735 (both datestones), vestry 1865, restored 1870-1884 by H.M. Townsend, 1897 by Prothero.	Medieval to post-medieval	Grade II*
1091887	Church of St Lawrence	Anglican parish church. C12, largely rebuilt in neo-Norman style, c1845 by T. Fulljames.	Medieval to post-medieval	Grade II*
1340067	Church of St Mary Magdalene	C15 Perpendicular, C19 porch and vestry, nave and south aisle, restored 1871-8 by John Middleton. Nave refaced C19 in coursed squared and dressed limestone.	Post-medieval	Grade II*
1088669	Staverton Lea Farmhouse	Former vicarage, now house. 1819-1824, said to incorporate part of an earlier house, mid-late C20 veranda.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1088670	Smith Monument, in the Churchyard, about 6	Wife of W. Smith, died 1769.	Post-medieval	Grade II

¹⁷ Following conventions in the NHLE, 'C' is used to denote century, so C14 is 14th century, C19 is 19th century, etc

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
	Metres South of the Tower, Church of St Catherine			
1088671	Two St Clair Monuments in the Churchyard, about 2 Metres North East of North East Corner of Chancel, Church of St Catherine	Two pyramid pedestal tombs. D L St Clair, died 1861, his wife died 1851, by R Allen of Cheltenham. An unusual pair of monuments, set side by side at an angle to the church.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1152471	Pearce Monument, in the Churchyard, about 3 Metres South East of South East Corner of Chancel, Church of St Catherine	Short chest tomb. T. Pearce, late C18. Stone.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1251482	Pearce Monument in the Churchyard, about 1 1/2 Metres East of South East Corner of Chancel, Church of St Catherine	Pedestal tomb. W. Pearce, died 1784. Stone.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1341660	Old Manor House	Old Manor House (formerly listed as Manor Cottages). C15 or C16, altered and enlarged early C17, altered mid C19, mid C20, for Mrs. McIlquham.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1340052	Manor Farmhouse	Detached farmhouse. C17 with C19 extensions.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1154528	Bridge and attached pair of lodges Moat House	Bridge over moat and attached pair of lodges. Inscription on bridge 'CAST AT COALBROOKDALE 1851'. Lodges probably of the same date.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1153220	Hardwicke House and attached outbuildings	Detached farmhouse. Late C16-mid C17 and late C18-early C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
1340058	The Gloucester Old Spot	Marked as the old White Swan on the 6 inch O.S. map. Inn. C18 and C19. Formerly known as Piffs Elm (after the publican's surname Piff) later the White Swan Inn, known to be in existence on site in 1755.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1088723	Boddington House	Flats, former farmhouse. 1840 for John Arkell (datestone), altered late C20. Forms group with church.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1088724	Unidentified Monument in Churchyard about 1 Metre East of Porch, Church of St Mary Magdalene	Chest tomb. Mid C18. Stone.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1172299	Boddington Manor	Former manor house, now offices. Probably C17, largely rebuilt early-mid C19, altered late C19, 1901.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1341650	Dovecote, Boddington Manor	Former dovecote. C17 or C18, later alterations. Interior not inspected: nests were still intact on the upper floor in 1979.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1088722	Cottages by drive to Butlers Court	Semi-detached cottages. C17, altered mid C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1340059	The Old Meeting House	Detached cottage. Late C16-mid C17.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1153885	Folly Cottage	Detached cottage. C17.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091875	Stableblock and open fronted cart store, circa 10 metres north of Uckington Farmhouse	Stableblock dated and initialled 'A.L. 1818' on a diamond-shaped limestone plaque in the gable end facing the farmhouse.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1172363	The Old Forge	Probably C16, altered and extended C19, mid-late C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1305182	Withybridge Mill and Adjoining Barn	C17 barn, early C19 mill. Mill added to barn, end of barn altered for cowhousing, possibly C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
1341699	Lower Court Farmhouse	C16-C17 farmhouse with C19, C20 alterations. Forms group with barn.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091927	Barn c 35m southeast of Green Farm	C18 barn. Timber-framing, basically comprising timber uprights, with weather boarding.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1340071	Chasebeams	Detached cottage. C17-early C18.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1303770	Uckington Farmhouse	Farmhouse. C17 with C19 extensions.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091917	Dovecote c. 40m south of Mill Farmhouse	Dated 1741 on a rectangular limestone plaque over a segmental-headed window in the left-hand return. Brick on a limestone plinth. Stone slate roof.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1304789	Barn, Grange Farm	Barn, and former cart shed and granary. Mid to late C18, altered C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1088725	Barn, About 15m west of Hayden Farmhouse	Barn. C17. Three-bay barn. Roof thatched until c1970.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1303797	Moat Cottage	Detached cottage. C17. Thatched roof with early brick stacks. Two eyebrow dormers.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1152428	Barn, Lower Court Farm	Barn: attached livestock housing beyond. Early C17. Forms group with farmhouse.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091877	Old Rowley	C17 square-panelled timber framing with painted brick infill on a stone plinth with a painted brick extension. Concrete tile roof, two coursed squared and dressed limestone stacks with shafts restored in brick. Area between stacks partly domed suggesting the position of a bread oven.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1304110	Mill Farmhouse	C17 and late C18 / early C19 farmhouse with later extensions.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091874	Moat House	Early C17 core extensively altered early C19, probably by John Buckle. C17 core stone built, C19 alterations in brick. The house lies on a moated site.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1340070	Ivy Cottage	Detached cottage. C17 and late C18 / early C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
1264110	Appletree Cottage	Small detached cottage. Probably late C17 or early C18 extended right by one bay beyond stack. C19 bread oven in centre room, back, without flue. A sole surviving traditional building in an area developed in the late C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1152269	Evington House	C17 origins. Altered in 1830's for Sir Arthur Brooke; late C20 additions to rear.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1245524	The White House	Villa. c1810. Stucco over brick with double-pitch slate roof.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1245523	Arle Court House	House. Incorporates part of the Elizabethan Arle Manor (aka Arle Court) (dismantled 1880). Present front probably C17 or early C18, with earlier, C16, origins to rear and later alterations including C19 fenestration.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1172272	Butler's Court Farmhouse	Early C18 with early C19 alterations. 1849 (datestone), altered late C19 and mid C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1172346	Hayden Farmhouse	Farmhouse. Early C17, altered C18, C19, 1914, minor alterations mid C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1340069	Barn c. 30m north-west of the Moat House	Barn. Late C17-mid C18. Square-panelled timber framing with painted and unpainted brick infill. North gable end partly weatherboarded. Corrugated iron roof. threshing floor. South end of barn rebuilt in same style C20 following a fire.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091872	John Greaves Monument, in the Churchyard of The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Circa 4 Metres South of the South West Corner of the South Aisle	Chest tomb to John Greaves. Limestone. C17.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091873	Group of 4 Headstones And 2 Pairs of Headstones, in the Churchyard Of The Church Of St Mary	Row of 4 headstones. Left-hand headstone. Early C18. Sandstone to Mary Cook, wife of William Cook. Unidentified headstone to the right. Early C18. Headstone to John Butt, died 1711 to the right. Unidentified headstone to the right of the latter. Late, C17-early C18. Pair of headstones cl.5m to the east. Left-hand headstone. Limestone. Large incised initials 'I.B.' with foliate carving at the top. Right-hand headstone to Elizabeth	Post-medieval	Grade II

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
	Magdalene, Immediately South East of the South East Corner of the South Aisle	Butt, died 1670. Pair of headstones cl.5m to the east. Left-hand headstone segmental-headed with a partially legible inscription to Elizabeth -----, died 1696.		
1154479	Joseph Pearce Monument and a Pair of Headstones, in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalene	Chest tomb to Joseph Pearce, died 1789 and other members of their family. Sandstone on a limestone plinth.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1154505	Group of 10 Monuments in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalene, up to 10 Metres South East of the Chancel	Group of 10 monuments comprising a row of 8 headstones, a single headstone (forming part of a row) and a chest tomb to members of the Buckle family.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1303785	Charles Yeend Monument, in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalene, circa 9 Metres South of the South Aisle	Pedestal tomb to Charles Yeend and other members of the Yeend family. C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1340068	John Byron Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalene	Chest tomb to the Reverend John Byron M.A., died 1878 and two of his daughters, died 1851 and 1858.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091888	Row of 6 Headstones in the Churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Beside the Church Path	Row of six C17-early C18 headstones. Limestone.	Post-medieval	Grade II

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
	Circa 3 Metres North of the North Door			
1091889	Row of 3 Monuments in the Churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, C2 1/2 Metres East of the East End of the Chapel	Row of three chest tombs. C17-early C18. Limestone.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091890	the Old Rectory	Semi-detached house (attached to St Lawrence q.v.). Early-mid C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091891	Old Swindon House	Semi-detached house. Late C18, probably extended early C19. The present garden front could possibly have once been the entrance front prior to the redirection of the main road through Swindon village during C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1091893	Queen Anne Cottage	One of pair of houses. Probably late C18-early C19. Brick, with incised render at front.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1154096	Two Unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Circa 3 Metres North of the North West Corner of the North Aisle Beside the Church Path	Unidentified chest tomb and an unidentified headstone c2m to the left.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1154110	Unidentified Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, Circa 8 Metres North of the Chancel	Unidentified chest tomb. C18.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1154128	Church Cottage	Detached cottage. C18.	Post-medieval	Grade II

Reference number	Name	Description	Period	Designation
1154142	St Lawrence	Semi-detached house (attached to The Old Rectory q.v.). Early-mid C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1303968	Swindon Manor	Large detached house. C17, largely rebuilt C18, some further alteration/extension early C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1088691	Walton Hill Farmhouse and Attached Farm Buildings	Farmhouse and stables. C17, c1800, early-mid C19, minor alterations mid C20.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1152168	Dovecote and Cider House, Grange Farm	Dovecote and cider house. C17, altered C19; late C19 cider house.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1262755	Manor Farmhouse	Formerly known as Walton Farm. Farmhouse. Some remains of C16 framing, substantial rebuild and refenestration in mid to late C19. An important survival with the adjacent early barn.	Post-medieval	Grade II
1341678	Barn and Stables, Manor Farm	Barn and former stables. C15, C18, altered C19.	Post-medieval	Grade II

Table 11-2A - Non-designated Heritage Assets

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
38085	Bronze Age features	An isolated series of pits of unknown function were excavated by Cotswold Archaeology during 2010 in excavations at Kingsmead School/All Saints Academy. The pits contained prehistoric pottery, probably of the Middle Bronze Age.	Bronze Age
48010	Iron Age field system, Cursey Lane Solar Farm, Elmstone-Hardwicke, Gloucestershire.	The Iron Age activity was confined to a strip approximately 100m in width along the south-western site boundary. Archaeological features which date to the Iron Age to 1st-century AD were suggestive of settlement activity and agricultural use of the site in this period.	Iron Age
27597	Roman agricultural features	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service on 09-23/06/2005. 13 trenches were excavated. 47 features were identified, 39 were undated but probably Romano-British and 8 were dated to the	Romano-British

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
		Roman period by pottery. The pottery sample was small and contained Roman, medieval and post medieval sherds which may have been deposited during manuring rather than being broken in situ.	
29641	Ditches, pits and post holes probably representing a Roman field system,	A total of twenty archaeological features comprising ditches, pits (or ditches terminals) and post-holes, were recorded during the evaluation. The medieval ridge and furrow has partially truncated the Romano-British features.	Romano-British
35022	Roman period features	A series of Roman period features were excavated within the 2010 evaluation trenches of AC Archaeology at Kingsmead School, Cheltenham. Finds included Roman period domestic waste including animal bone and pottery. It is possible, but unproven, that the undated features may be of this period as well.	Romano-British
44923	Roman settlement remains	The features were found to date to the 2nd century AD, with no suggestion of pre-Roman activity. The ditched enclosures identified contained pottery of largely 2nd to 4th century date, with other finds including fragments of pyramidal loom weight, a Dressel 20 amphora neck and handle, and three nested mid 1st/2nd century bowls which appeared to have been intentionally deposited.	Romano-British
49475	Roman features.	Archaeological remains of varying significance were identified. Where geophysical anomalies had been highlighted there was a good correlation with features observed, particularly plough furrows. There was also an archaeological component to the site beyond that located through geophysical survey, namely a number of small gullies or small pit and posthole features of at least two phases of activity. Roman (probably early Roman) and post-medieval artefacts were recovered, although a number of the features actually appeared more characteristic of prehistoric activity. The majority of these appeared to be restricted to the south-east part of the site, in an area of lower-lying and boggy ground, and it may be that they are reflective of more ephemeral activity rather than direct settlement.	Romano-British
5437	Roman site	Romano-British site noted on an EA Price aerial photograph of 1976. A later field visit confirmed the site with finds of red, black-burnished and colour-coated wares. Nothing is visible on RAF aerial photographs. The is an extensive complex of cropmarks to the north of the A4019.	Romano-British

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
38084	Early Medieval buildings and pits.	A post-built building of 11m by 6m was recorded as based on posts of varying sizes and included an internal division at the southern end. This building may also have possessed a porch based on further postholes located outside the centre of the long walls. To the southeast of this a sunken-floored building was recorded of 6m by 2.7m. Sherds of Early Medieval pottery were recovered from contexts associated with each building; in the sunken floored building being concentrated in the northern and eastern parts of the structure. A series of Early Medieval pits were also excavated in the surroundings of these building and were found to contain a range of animal remains and pottery.	Early medieval
38086	Early Medieval enclosure and pits.	Within Area 2 - the central area excavated - the enclosure was recorded as ditched enclosure extending beyond the limits of the excavation as a pair of ditches and within a series of internal pits.	Early medieval
38087	Pair of crouched burials of Early Medieval and Unknown period	The human remains present have been identified as a pair of adult individuals, probably both male and dead before 30, though both were noted as complete and had suffered weathering/taphonomic processes prior to burial. Charred material from the grave fill of burial 2066 has been radiocarbon dated at 640 to 680 cal AD (Beta-294168) indicating of these burials to be probably 7th century in date.	Early medieval
38083	Series of three Unknown period palaeochannels.	A series of three palaeochannels were partially excavated by Cotswold Archaeology during 2010 in excavations at Kingsmead School/All Saints Academy. The fills of these features were cut into by a series of Early Medieval pits.	Unknown to early medieval
5370	Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement with a medieval moat at Manor Farm, Stoke Orchard.	Stoke Orchard first appears in a document dated 967 as "aet Stoce" & also in 1086 as "Stoches". The earthworks in fields I and II are thought to be part of a moated site with house platforms within, Scatter of Medieval pottery found at SO918281 during 1973 site visit. Medieval and/or post-medieval building platforms, boundary ditches and ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project.	Early medieval to medieval
44477	Medieval moated site at the former Coal Research Establishment, Stoke Orchard.	The earthwork remains of a probable medieval moat are visible on historic aerial photographs and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. Located in Stoke Orchard village in an orchard between Manor Farm and the current Coal Research establishment site. Archaeological excavation dated remains to the 13th-14th centuries. Site now almost completely destroyed.	Medieval

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
4449	Medieval and/or post-medieval building platforms, boundary ditches and trackways in Stoke Orchard village are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs, at Waterloo Farm, Stoke Orchard.	Area of earthworks visible on RAF aerial photographs and only partially visible on mosaic aerial photograph regular enclosures fit in with present land parcel pattern and no definite indication of house platforms.	Medieval
4462	Earthworks SW of Manor Farm-Deerhurst Walton.	An area of shrunken medieval and/or post-medieval settlement earthworks are visible at Deerhurst Walton on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The main earthworks are located east of Oxleys Farm and south of the main road through the village at SO 88664 28067. The earthworks are not clear but they are defined by linear ditches, which roughly form two irregular enclosures between the road to the north and ridge and furrow to the south. They are also located in a field marked as Old House Ground on a map from 1815, and suggest that this was the location of a farmhouse or cottage.	Medieval
5377	The remains of a moat at Fisher's Farm	The earthwork remains of a medieval or post-medieval ditched enclosure adjoining a former moated site is visible on historic aerial photographs and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. Aerial photographs taken in 2006 show that Fisher's Farm has been demolished due to the construction of the adjacent M5 motorway, with no structures or other features upstanding. The moat's adjoining ditched enclosure location is now occupied by the M5 carriageway and presumably has been destroyed.	Medieval
7470	Bar Bridge	Name Bar Bridge used as early as 1240.	Medieval
6473	Butler's Court: Moated site	Butler's Court - originally Withy Bridge Manor, mentioned 1419, moated site. This moated site may indicate the earliest settlement in Uckington.	Medieval
26837	Boundary ditches.	Boundary ditches recorded during trenching in 2004 as a result of extension to burial ground. No evidence for the use of the development area as a burial ground was identified.	Medieval to post-medieval

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
4335	Post-medieval building platform earthworks.	The earthwork remains of four medieval or post-medieval building platforms, with ditches and possible trackways, located between Colman's Farm and Villa Farm, are visible on historic aerial photographs and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project.	Medieval to post-medieval
4336	Medieval and post medieval site at Boddington Manor, Boddington.	The site of an ancient monastery mentioned by Leland as "a fair manor place and park". Relics have been found in the moat of its occupation by Parliamentary forces in the Civil War, when it withstood a Royalist attack. The present house is 19th.century and little now remains of the moat	Medieval to post-medieval
4447	Mill Farm Earthworks	Possible post-medieval or medieval settlement remains, with a complex of ditches, are visible as earthworks mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. Mill Farm, Stoke Orchard.	Medieval to post-medieval
4466	Earthworks-Elvington House, visible as earthworks and cropmarks, Coombe Hill.	An extensive area of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow and drainage is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs throughout the parish of Leigh and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. This has further highlighted the ditched enclosure in the north western corner of a larger enclosed area of ridge and furrow.	Medieval to post-medieval
47986	Ditched enclosure, a series of ditched enclosures or possible small paddocks or enclosing building platforms. Hardwicke House, Hardwicke.	The remains of contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs in the parish of Elmstone Hardwicke and were mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project.	Medieval to post-medieval
5411	Old Mill on the site of 'The Homestead', Hayden Road, Swindon. Probable site of the Priests Mill.	Early records indicate the presence of a mill in 1200AD. The mill was described as a grist mill in the 17th century but by February 1775 was described as a "Cloth Mill and Dye House.... situate in Bedlam in the parish of Swindon". Bedlam is a common derivative of St Mary of Bethlehem Hospital and was probably used in this area because much of the land was leased from St Margaret's Hospital. The mill was also referred to as Bedlam Mill in the 1841 and 1851 census. The working life of the mill seems to have ended by the start of the 19th century and none of the maps after this date refer to the buildings as a mill. Nonetheless, the 1841 tithe map shows a mill leat to the west of the mill and a mill pond to the east. The mill pond was filled in by Walter	Medieval to post-medieval

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
		Yeend, who bought the mill in 1891. The mill wheel was photographed still in situ in 1984 and its housing is still visible today.	
6474	Withybridge Mill on site of Medieval Uckington Mill	This is probably the site of Uckington Mill recorded in the Domesday Book. Field name "Mill Meadow" at SO 917 246 from amended Tithe Map and Apportionment dated 1855.	Medieval to post-medieval
6476	Slate Mill	Slate Mill on River Chelt, probably the mill recorded in c1326, ceased working in 1960. All machinery now removed.	Medieval to post-medieval
6477	Manor Mill or Boddington Mill	Manor Mill at the roadside opposite the Manor House grounds. Boddington Mill recorded in 1620 as Lower Mill (Upper Mill has not been located) One might have been 1086 Domesday Book mill. Plain brick with half-timbered gabled end.	Medieval to post-medieval
6991	Stoke Orchard Corn Mill	Disused corn mill and system of leats. A brick-built Victorian mill with half-timbered house as a dwelling dating to the 16th - 17th centuries. Once owned by Gilbert de Clare. The wheel was formerly in the basement of a two storey mill. All the machinery is now gone but there is a forge nearby. A post-medieval mill race, visible as an earthwork, is visible as an earthwork on historic and contemporary aerial photographs and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. In Stoke Orchard the Earl of Gloucester's manor had a water-mill from the 14th century onwards. This is part of an 18th century built mill which was still potentially functioning in 1919 when it came up for sale.	Medieval to post-medieval
35023	Post Medieval ditch	A ditch was partially excavated within the Trench 9 of a series of 2010 evaluation trenches opened by AC Archaeology at Kingsmead School, Cheltenham. The ditch was not fully excavated and only present within the long, but narrow, trench for a length of 2.1m and infilled with a silty clays interspersed with charcoal flecks and small pieces of gravel. The ditch is the continuation of a geophysical anomaly which was considered to be the remains of a former field boundary of Post Medieval date.	Post-medieval
41800	Turnpike road from Gloucester to Norton.	Turnpike road that connected Gloucester and Norton was the first half of the road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. Administered by the Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust along with the Gloucester to Cheltenham turnpike. Established 1756.	Post-medieval
41838	Route of the 1785 Cheltenham Turnpike.	Turnpike road connecting Cheltenham with Birdlip having gone through Leckhampton and connecting Piffs End (the turnpike road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury) and	Post-medieval

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
		Dowdeswell Hill having gone through Cheltenham as the High Street. Part of the Cheltenham Turnpike Trust.	
43890	House, C18.	Locally Listed Building. The building was a wing added to a former mill building that was later converted to a farmhouse but demolished as part of modern housing development. Modernised. One and half storeys, pitched roof with four identical dormers. Timber framed.	Post-medieval
4337	Civil War activity at Boddington Manor, Boddington.	Record of the Civil War activity at the same location as HER4336.	Post-medieval
48026	Post-medieval parkland features are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Part of Boddington Manor, Boddington.	Probable post-medieval parkland features are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs east of Boddington Manor (Monument Number 115635) and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project.	Post-medieval
50365	The Old Post Office, Staverton	Site of a house dating to the 18th century. This building is shown on the 1803 Staverton Inclosure map and 1873 Ordnance Survey map. Its site is now occupied by a late 20th century house, possibly suggesting the demolition of the 18th century building prior to construction, although as it was shown on mapping until the 1970s it is possible that it was incorporated into the later structure.	Post-medieval
48685	Route of the Tewkesbury turnpike including the great road to London from Tewkesbury.	In 1721 the inhabitants of Tewkesbury decided to do something about their Great Road to London and attempted to get an Act of Parliament passed to create a turnpike from Tewkesbury to the top of Stanway Hill at Stumps Cross. Five years later in 1726, their efforts were successful.	Post-medieval
5548	Coombe Hill Canal	Coombe Hill Canal, built 1792-5, closed 1876. The Combe Hill Canal was cut 1796/7 from Wainlode to Combe Hill to bring coal from the Midlands to Cheltenham. It was 2.5 miles long, had a double entrance cock, and was abandoned in 1876. It is still watered, and has a cluster of cottages at the Wharf end.	Post-medieval
6475	Mill near Churchyard	Mill at Boddington House, built c1880. Mill built to serve Boddington House Farm. Built c1880 therefore perhaps last mill in Gloucestershire to be built. Iron wheel there but	Post-medieval

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
		high chimney felled in 1950. House dated 1840, cowshed 1846, therefore mill about the same date.	
6997	Turnpike Gate	The Bedlam Gate of the Cheltenham and Tewkesbury turnpike is near Bedlam Farm.	Post-medieval
7068	Turnpike House	Turnpike house and garden.	Post-medieval
6978	Horse Trough	Pink granite horse trough at road junction, personal observation by BG Rawes, 1982.	Post-medieval
27052	Site of a World War Two heavy anti-aircraft battery (A12) composed of mounted four 3.7-inch static guns and GL Mark II radar, and was manned by the Home Guard, in 1942. Haydons Elm, Boddington.	Anti-aircraft battery A12 - Haydons Elm recorded as part of the Gloucester/Brockworth gun defended area.	Modern
27105	The possible site of Second World War searchlight battery no. 349 CL06 B5 at Staverton	The possible site of Second World War searchlight battery no. 349 CL06 B5 at Staverton. It was manned by 37 Searchlight Regiment. The battery was operational by October 1941. Withybridge Lane, Staverton. The probable searchlight battery is visible as faint lighter toned parchmarks in grass and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The remains of the battery visible are located southwest of Withy Bridge (SO 90291 24595) and comprises a circular feature about 20 metres in diameter and an adjacent rectangular feature. Though the features are slight they do correspond to expected remains of a searchlight battery.	Modern
43297	Home Guard store or shelter to the north of Old Forge, Staverton.	Thought that the outbuilding against the road was used as a store, before the construction of the support buildings associated with (HER 27052) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery.	Modern
47959	The site of a Second World War shadow factory visible on historic aerial photographs	The site of a Second World War shadow factory, known as Unit 39, located in Stoke Orchard village is visible on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Unit 39 was part of the Gloucester Aircraft Company (GAC) based at Brockworth, Gloucester and was the assembly shed for Hawker Hurricanes and Hawker Typhoons from 1943 onwards. These aircraft were tested at another	Modern

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
		nearby GAC shadow factory known as Unit 40 and then test flown from adjacent RAF Stoke Orchard airfield. The factory site (centred on SO 91910 28396) was accessed by an entrance on Stoke Road and consisted of one large rectangular building and numerous smaller buildings. The main assembly building was about 100 metres long and 42 metres wide and its roof was painted in a camouflage scheme during wartime. In 1950 the site was later taken over and expanded by the National Coal Board as the Coal Research Establishment, but has been disused since 1994. The main building and four of the smaller site buildings are still upstanding on aerial photographs dated 2007.	
48032	A Second World War shadow factory is visible on aerial photographs	A Second World War shadow factory is visible on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. It was located in what is now Gallagher Retail Park, Kingsditch at SO 93035 24386. The main factory was visible with camouflage paint on its roof. The buildings were demolished by 1975.	Modern
7716	Cropmark of a possible pipeline route, Elmstone Hardwicke.	The cropmark probably relates to an unknown pipeline spotted by the Severn Vale NMP project. Part of this route is visible on the 1940s aerial photographs and it may have been repaired/extended in the 60s (the linear cropmark shows clearly on the OS prints from 1965 and 1969) and possibly again very recently (from Street View). The linear feature is not a gas pipeline or part of the Gloucestershire Security of Supply Pipeline with which it appears to share part of its (southerly) route.	Modern
35024	Uncertain period deposit.	A deposit covering an area of approximately 5m of grey-brown silty clay, containing charcoal and gravels, and thin in thickness was recorded in Trench 7 of the 2010 evaluation trenches opened by AC Archaeology at Kingsmead School, Cheltenham. The deposit is undated and was only partially excavated in the long, but narrow, trench and the edges of deposit were not reached. The nature and extent of the deposit is unknown.	Unknown
38088	Series of three Unknown period ditches	The ditches were recorded in the centre of Area 3 - the most easterly of all those excavated. These features are thought connected with the drainage of the area and are probably of more recent dates than the other (Prehistoric and Early Medieval) activities recorded across the site. A post-excavation summary of the excavation work carried out suggests that these ditches may have related to the drainage/water channel management of the River Chelt floodplain.	Unknown
44927	Potential ditches including a pair of	Archaeological evaluations found no finds or features of archaeological significance within the potential ditches.	Unknown

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
	parallel examples from the 2009 geophysical survey of land northwest of Cheltenham.		
44928	Potential pits/burnt materials and a penannular ditch	Potential pits/burnt materials and a penannular ditch from the 2009 geophysical survey of land northwest of Cheltenham.	Unknown
44929	Undated cropmarks to the east of Chestnut farm, Uckington.	Undated cropmarks to the east of Chestnut farm, Uckington are visible on a photograph by the RCHM(E) of 1984 to the east of Chestnut Farm. The features appear to comprise several linear ditches. Although their origin is uncertain it is possible that the pattern is in fact caused by field drains. The features were also partially visible on a 2009 geophysical survey of land northwest of Cheltenham.	Unknown
44930	Small rectilinear enclosure partially encompassed by curvilinear ditches	Small rectilinear enclosure partially encompassed by curvilinear ditches seen on the 2009 geophysical survey of land northwest of Cheltenham.	Unknown
4659	Earthworks Coombe Hill/Deerhurst Walton	Line of square/rectangular enclosures strung along W side of road between Walton Grange Farm and Walton Hill Farm. Visible on RAF APs enclosures back onto ridge and furrow which covers the remaining area of the field. No positive indication of settlement could be discerned within the enclosures, which are presumably contemporary with the ridge and furrow.	Unknown
48027	Linear and curvilinear cropmarks of uncertain date and function	A rapid examination of air photography suggests the presence of linear features and a possible enclosure of Unknown date, visible as cropmarks southwest of Sheldon Nurseries. Linear and curvilinear cropmarks of uncertain date and function are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1984 and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. These appear to form part of a field system with enclosures and trackways. East of Boddington Manor, M5 Junction 10.	Unknown
48029	Area of cropmarks of probable Later Prehistoric to Romano-	Linear and curvilinear cropmarks of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1984 {Source Work, 14558} and mapped as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. Continued plough levelling of the field as a consequence of intensive arable cultivation means that earlier archaeological features, previously protected by the	Unknown

Reference number	Name	Description	Period
	British settlement and field system.	overlying ridge and furrow earthworks, have become visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks.	
48030	Linear, sub-circular and amorphous cropmarks of uncertain date.	Located adjacent to Church Lane Farm in Elmstone Hardwicke village, the features are visible within a field that had previously contained post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, as recorded from historic aerial photographs. Continued plough levelling of the field as a consequence of intensive arable cultivation means that earlier archaeological features, previously protected by the overlying ridge and furrow earthworks, are beginning to become visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks. The linear ditches and the maculae may be the remains of boundary ditches, trackways and buildings from a former settlement, possibly prehistoric or Romano-British.	Unknown
5542	Square Enclosure	The undated square cropmark described above was viewed on aerial photographs as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The supposed cropmark is located at 89270 27720, but reappraisal of the feature suggests that it is not likely to be archaeological in nature.	Unknown
7071	Circular Cropmark	Rough patches show up on AP as a circular cropmark.	Unknown
7469	Ponds at Manor Farm	Three large ponds at Manor Farm may have been derived from a moat.	Unknown
8637	Area of cropmarks of probable Later Prehistoric to Romano-British settlement and field system complexes,	A series of cropmarks indicating the presence of a Later Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosed settlement are observable in this area from 2006 Get Mapping aerial photography of the area possibly hinted at by 19th century field name. Further features were identified as part of The Severn Vale NMP project. Uckington, Cheltenham. Fieldnames "In Black Length" from 1839 tithe map.	Unknown
9610	Land division likely to represent the course of an ancient highway which bypassed the medieval town	The road runs from the Cross Hands on Tewkesbury road W of Cheltenham across the N side of the town towards Hewletts Farm. Apparently formed part of a drift way from Gloucester and the Severn to the Cotswolds and London. Old road fell into disuse, parts being incorporated into new roads linking Cheltenham with surrounding farms and villages.	Unknown

Appendix 11.2 – Figures

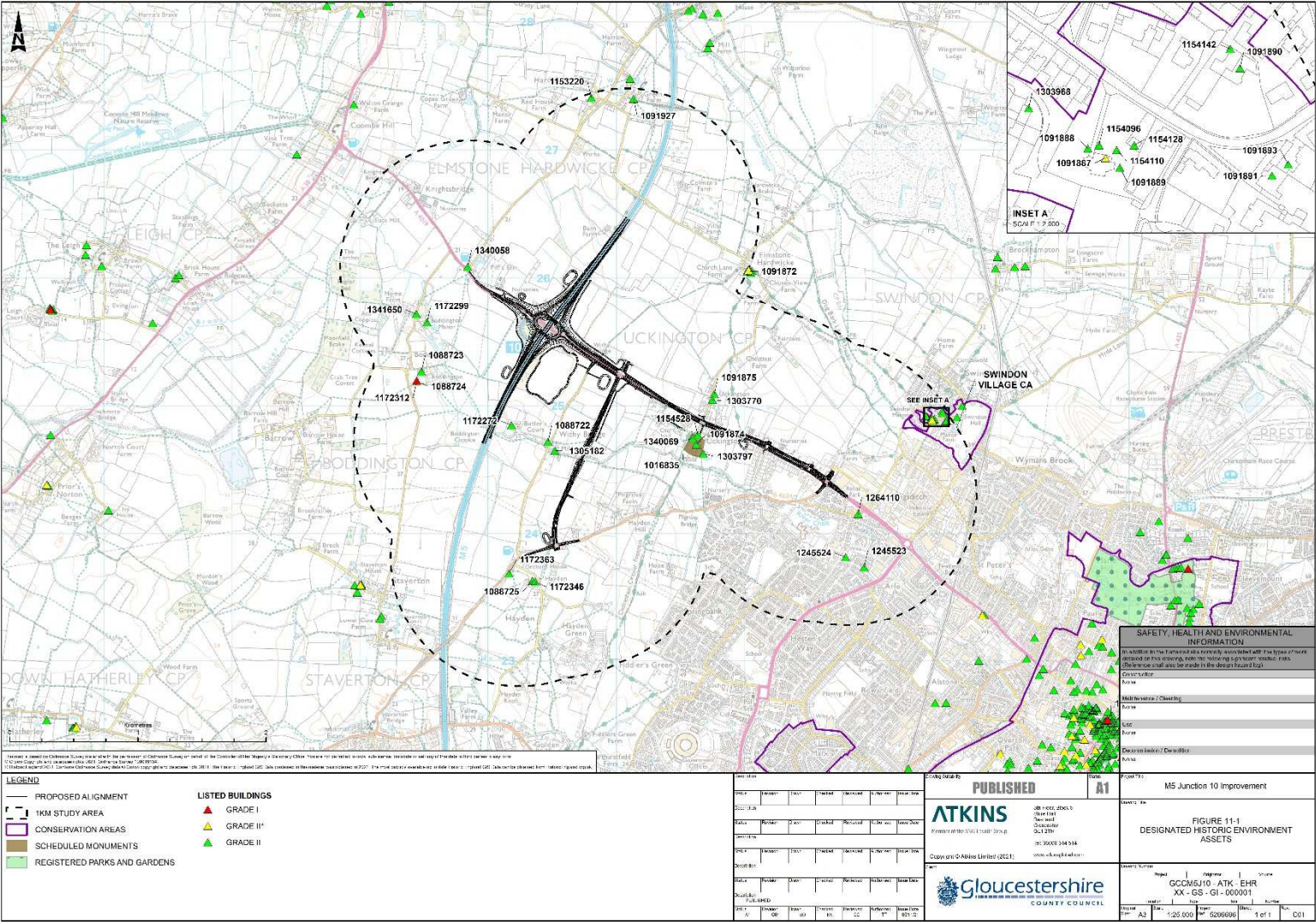


Figure 11-1A - Designated historic environment assets





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