

**LAND AT BLOCKLEY
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

For

**BLOCKLEY COOPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION LTD**

CA PROJECT: 3326
CA REPORT: 11011

MAY 2011

**COTSWOLD
ARCHAEOLOGY**



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CA PROJECT: 3326
CA REPORT: 11011

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Blockley
Location:	Blockley
NGR:	SP 1642 3495
Type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

In December 2010, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Blockley Cooperative Association Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Blockley, Gloucestershire. The report addresses cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. The site is approximately 0.02 hectares in area and comprises a public convenience building, with a small garden to the rear, east of the High Street, Blockley.

Only two findspots of prehistoric flints are recorded within the study area, and there is no evidence for Roman activity. There is thus a low potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains of these periods within the site. The site was located within the medieval core of the village of Blockley within close proximity to the church and the Manor House that lie to the south. The site is adjacent to the churchyard and church, and there is no evidence that it was ever part of the church grounds. A leat running to the mill pond to the east of the site is recorded on 19th-century maps running through the site. By 1902 it appears to have been infilled and diverted to a culverted course to the north. Any remains of the course of the former leat are likely to comprise a heritage asset of archaeological interest of negligible significance.

There is one standing building within the site, the public conveniences, first recorded on aerial photographs of 1972. This building is not considered to comprise a heritage asset. The construction of the public conveniences in the early 1970s is likely to have had an impact upon any currently unrecorded archaeological remains in that location. It is also likely that adjacent areas were landscaped at the same time which may also have had an impact. .

The site lies within the Blockley Conservation Area with a number of nearby Listed buildings. Plans for the proposed development have designed the scheme to minimise any visual alterations to this part of the Conservation Area, including restriction of the proposed building to a single storey, replacing an existing single storey structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction

- 1.1 In December 2010, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Blockley Cooperative Association Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Blockley, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 1642 3495; Fig. 1). The report addresses cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. A written scheme of investigation was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology and approved by Charles Parry, Senior Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council in December 2010 (Cotswold Archaeology 2010).

The site

- 1.2 The site is approximately 0.02 hectares in area and comprises a public convenience building, with a small garden to the rear, surrounded by a 1.2 metre high rough limestone, coursed, dry stone wall (Fig. 2 inset). The small garden to the rear of the conveniences is disused and overgrown. The village post office on the High Street lies immediately to the south west of the site. St Peter and St Paul's church and cemetery lie to the south, a former mill pond and silk mill lie to the east of the site, and Blockley High Street to the north and west.

Project scope and objectives

- 1.3 The assessment focuses upon the cultural heritage resource of the site itself, although the heritage resource of a minimum 500m 'buffer' around the site has also been assessed in detail, referred to as the 'study area' (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The main objectives of the desk-based assessment are:
- to identify statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage constraints within the site and study area;
 - to gather information on the cultural heritage resource, including previous published and unpublished archaeological investigations and finds;
 - to gather information from cartographic and documentary sources on the recorded historic landuse within the site;
 - to assess the above baseline information and offer an analysis of the known cultural heritage resource, including its preservation and value; and
 - to assess the potential for currently unrecorded cultural heritage features within the site.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 This assessment has been guided by the *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). The baseline survey involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. A written scheme of investigation was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology and approved by Charles Parry, Senior Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council in December 2010 (Cotswold Archaeology 2010). The major repositories of information consulted comprised:

UNESCO

- List of World Heritage Sites; and
- Tentative List of sites for World Heritage status (July 2010).

English Heritage

- Listed buildings;
- List of Scheduled Monuments;
- Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest; and
- Register of Battlefields.

National Monuments Record

- Aerial photographs (1940s onwards); and
- List of archaeological monuments and events

Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER)

- Database of known archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological works;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports); and
- Gloucestershire Historic Towns Survey: Blockley

Gloucestershire Records Office

- Historic maps, documents and publications

Online sources

- Including the British Geological Survey online viewer;
- The DEFRA MAGIC website;
- Local/Regional Plan information from the LPA website; and
- The South-West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF)

Site Inspection

- A site visit was made on 7 January 2011 in order to examine current land use and topography, and to assess the visible cultural heritage resource

2.2 All points of cultural heritage interest found in the baseline survey are located on Fig. 2. The gazetteer (Appendix A) correlates points of interest with their reference number on the above sources, as well as any other relevant statutory designation or status. Points of interest are marked in bold in the body of the text thus, **00**.

3. BASELINE SURVEY

Designated sites and planning policy

International designations

3.1 No World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites (July 2010) are situated within the site or its vicinity.

National designations and planning policy

3.2 No Grade I Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, or Grade I or II* Registered Parks or Gardens lie within the study area. Within the study area there are no Scheduled Monuments, no Registered Parks and Gardens and no Registered Battlefields. There are four Grade II* Listed Buildings within the study area. Three of these lie 30 metres to the south-east of the site (**8**, **11** and **15**), and one lies 90 metres to the west of the site (**24**).

3.3 National policy relating to archaeology and development, including historic buildings and historic landscapes, is contained in the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act and *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5; CLG 2010). Guidance relating to PPS5 is contained in *PPS5*

Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (CLG, EH and DCMS 2010).

Regional and Local designations and policy

- 3.4 Blockley Conservation Area is designated within the Cotswold District Local Plan and comprises the historic core of the village, including 97 Grade II Listed Buildings. For purposes of clarity, only those Listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site are illustrated (on the inset to Fig. 2) and the remainder are listed in the Appendix A Gazetteer to this report under 'Blockley Conservation Area' (entry 44).
- 3.5 Local planning policy is also set out in the Cotswold District Council Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011, adopted in April 2006. Policy relating to Archaeology is provided in Policies 11 and 12, included as Appendix B.

Previous archaeological work

- 3.6 There has been no previous archaeological work within the site.
- 3.7 Four programmes of previous archaeological work have been carried out within the study area. These comprise:
- a watching brief at The Crown Inn, High Street, Blockley, 190 metres from the site, which recorded a post-medieval post-hole, undated pit and cut features (Fig. 2, 3; John Moore Heritage Services, 2009-2010);
 - a watching brief at Glebe House, Blockley, 70 metres south of the site, which recorded a medieval wall with associated pottery (Fig. 2, 4; Cotswold Archaeology 2003); and
 - a further two programme of work within the area which yielded no features of archaeological significance (Fig. 2, 1 and 2)

Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment

- 3.8 The solid geology of the site comprises Whitby Mudstone Foundation, laid down during the Jurassic Period (BGS online viewer consulted 2011). The site is flat and lies at approximately 145 metres AOD. The nearest stream, Blockley Brook, lies 140 metres to the south. No drift deposits or any deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance have been recorded within the site or the study area.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43)

- 3.9 Two prehistoric sites lie within the study area. An Upper Palaeolithic flint scatter with several hundred flints was found in a field 390 metres to the south of the site near Blockley Park Farm. (Fig. 2. 5). Nearby, a small assemblage of worked prehistoric flints was found 330 metres south-east of the site (Fig. 2. 6). To date, no prehistoric finds have been discovered within the area of the modern settlement of Blockley (Douthwaite and Devine 1998, 18).

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 3.10 No evidence for Roman settlement or activity has been recorded within the site or study area. The nearest major Roman centre was Dorn located 5km to the east of the site. The nearest known Roman roads are the Fosse Way, which passes 5km to the east of the site, and the road linking Alcester and the Fosse Way which passes approximately 2 km to the west.

Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 3.11 The settlement of Blockley is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, suggesting an early medieval date of origin, although the present central street layout probably dates from the medieval period. It has been suggested that the settlement at Blockley may have been first established in the early eighth century and that the manor was systematically developed by the bishops after that date, through the addition of lands and villages which became satellites of the central settlement (Hilton and Rahtz 1966, 75). Eight Saxon inhumations were unearthed by workmen in the 1970s at the Bell Inn 70 metres south-west of the site (Fig. 2. 7), which suggests a separate area of inhumations pre-dating the present churchyard. There is no evidence for the form and extent of the Saxon settlement itself, although it may be conjectured that it was focussed upon the later medieval church and manor house which lie to the south of the site (11 and 8 respectively, Fig. 2; see section 3.13 below).
- 3.12 Throughout the medieval period, Blockley comprised a large agricultural estate and by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 it had become the most valuable manor belonging to the bishops of Worcester. A total of twelve mills are recorded in the parish, indicating that the fast flowing waters of the area were conducive to industry at an early date (Hilton and Rahtz 1966, 76). The site lies in a central location in the medieval area of the village, and its location on the High Street raises the possibility that it formerly lay within medieval burgage plots to the north of the

church. In the post-medieval period, however, the site formed part of the lands of the Silk Mill to the east (see section 3.17 below), and the mill pond leat ran through it. If the mill to the east had medieval origins it may be conjectured that the site would have also lain within the adjacent lands at this time. However, there is no direct evidence for landuse within the site during this period.

- 3.13 The Grade II* Listed medieval Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul lies 30 metres to the south of the site (Fig. 2. **11**). Two additional medieval sites include a medieval earthworks located 200 metres to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2. **9**) and a single field of ridge and furrow earthworks located 330 metres to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2. **10**).

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern (1801 – present)

The Study Area

- 3.14 The village of Blockley played an important role in the Gloucestershire textile industry during the post-medieval period, with a number of mills involved in the production of woollen cloth (Douthwaite and Devine 1998, 22). The first mill was built in Blockley by Henry Whatcott in c.1700 (Soden, 1875, 15) and lies 550 metres to the north-east of the site (Fig. 2, **30**; now Blockley Court Cottages). By 1824 the silk throwing industry was at its peak and there were eight mills in Blockley (Iceley 1988, 93). In 1848 Richard Belcher recalled that, ‘the village was prosperous...employing all the women and children’ (Marshall, 1972, 11). This industry prompted the main period of expansion in the village between the 17th and 19th centuries (Douthwaite and Devine 1998, 23). Former mills in the study area, many of which are now converted to residential use, are illustrated on Fig. 2 (**35, 38-41**), the most immediate of which is ‘Silk Mill’ (Fig. 2, **37**) located 50 metres to the north-east of the site. This mill is discussed in detail in section 3.17 below.
- 3.15 The vast majority of post-medieval and modern heritage assets within the study area comprise Listed buildings. Those within the close vicinity of the site are illustrated on the inset to Fig. 2. These include a number of Listed structures within the adjacent churchyard, including the post-medieval Grade II* Listed Elizabeth Penegree memorial (Fig. 2, **15**). The churchyard contains several Grade II Listed post-medieval and early modern tombs, railed enclosures, gates and gateposts. (Fig. 2, **14, 21, 22, 25, 26**). Further Listed Buildings are situated along the High Street to the west of the site (**12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 42**).

- 3.16 All Listed Buildings within the Blockley Conservation Area, in the wider site vicinity, are listed in the Gazetteer under the Conservation Area reference. Blockley Park Farmhouse (Fig. 2. 16) and Blockley Court Cottages (Fig. 2, 30) are Grade 2 Listed buildings outside of the Conservation Area. Additional (unlisted) buildings of historic interest in the vicinity include the Market Place (Fig. 2. 17), the Pianoforte factory (Fig. 2. 33), and an undated Smithy (Fig. 2. 36). A weir (Fig. 2. 31), gravel pits (Fig. 2. 34) and stone quarries (Fig. 2, 18, 19 and 32), the latter of which have been a feature of the parish since the 14th century (VCH, 1913, online source), are recorded within the study area.

The Site

- 3.17 No Enclosure Map exists for the parish of Blockley. The site is first recorded in detail on the 1841 parish Tithe Map, reproduced as Fig. 3. The site is recorded on the accompanying Apportionment Register as lying within *Silk Mills Meadow* and is intersected by the leat from the mill pond which lies to the east of the site. The mill building itself, Silk Mill, lay just beyond the pond to the east (Fig. 2. 37; Fig. 3). The mill pond is a surviving feature of a former pair of mill ponds. The second, also depicted on the Tithe Map, is recorded next to Coneygree Mill (Fig. 2. 39) 120 metres to the west of the site. The two mill ponds were probably formed from a cluster of springs, which connected with Cole Brook (Icely 1974, 94). It is likely that the water flowed from west to east through the leat recorded in the site into the mill pond to the east. The southern and western site boundaries are recorded on this map as part of the boundaries of *Silk Mills Meadow*. These boundaries are defined today as dry stone walls of unknown date. The Tithe Map also records the building opposite the site, now the village post office and shop (Fig. 2. 20), which has had a number of functions including British Legion and school. No buildings are recorded within the site on the Tithe map, and the boundary of the adjacent graveyard is the same as that of today.
- 3.18 The next map to record the site in detail is the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" Series) of 1884-1885, reproduced as Fig. 4. This map records the same south and west boundaries of the site. The leat still ran through the site and was part of a larger rectangular enclosure. The map records the Silk Mill to the east as disused by this date (Fig. 2. 37). The church graveyard is again depicted bordering the southern site boundary as it does today. Again, no buildings are depicted within the site.

- 3.19 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1902 (not illustrated) shows that the leat from the mill pond formerly running through the site was in-filled in the intervening period and the site divided into smaller enclosures. The leat presently runs north of the site through a canalised channel (in the vicinity of the dovecot to the north), and it may have been diverted to this course at that time. Again, no buildings are depicted within the site
- 3.20 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1923 (not illustrated) shows the boundaries unchanged. This map is the first to explicitly record a line trees running north-east to south-west, along and within the southern boundary of the site bordering the churchyard. This forms a visual barrier between the church and the site still present today.
- 3.21 The first appearance of the public convenience building within the site is on an aerial photograph dated to 1972. The building is subsequently shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1974 (not illustrated). The building is a small single storey structure, constructed of coursed limestone blocks with a diminishing course slate roof and stone ridge tiles. The building is surrounded by a thinly coursed limestone dry stone wall, also within the site, with a break in the western boundary allowing access into the public convenience building.

Undated

- 3.22 As discussed earlier a watching brief at The Crown Inn, High Street, Blockley, recorded an undated pit and cut features. (Fig. 2. 3).

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Only two findspots of prehistoric flints are recorded within the study area, and there is no evidence for Roman activity. There is thus a low potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains of these periods within the site.
- 4.2 Saxon inhumations are recorded 70 metres south-west of the site, suggesting that a separate burial area existed predating the later churchyard. There is no further evidence for early medieval settlement, and there is no evidence for Saxon burials to extend towards the site.

- 4.3 The site was located within the medieval core of the village of Blockley within close proximity to the church and the Manor House that lie to the south. The site is adjacent to the churchyard and church, and there is no evidence that it was ever part of the church grounds. Maps from the mid 19th century onwards indicate that the churchyard boundary was well established at an early date, and field-name evidence suggests the site formed part of the lands of the nearby mill, rather than a connection with the church. No buildings are depicted within the site on the historic maps.
- 4.4 A leat running to the mill pond to the east of the site is recorded on 19th-century maps running through the site. By 1902 there is no evidence of the leat on historic maps and it appears to have been infilled and diverted to the culverted course to the north. Any remains of the course of the former leat are likely to comprise a heritage asset of archaeological interest of negligible significance.
- 4.5 There is one standing building within the site, the public conveniences, first recorded on aerial photographs of 1972. This building is not considered to comprise a heritage asset.
- 4.6 The construction of the public conveniences in the early 1970s is likely to have had an impact upon any currently unrecorded archaeological remains in that location. It is also likely that adjacent areas were landscaped at the same time which may also have had an impact. .
- 4.7 The site lies within the Blockley Conservation Area with a number of nearby Listed buildings. Plans for the proposed development have designed the scheme to minimise any visual alterations to this part of the Conservation Area, including restriction of the proposed building to a single storey, replacing an existing single storey structure.

Agreed further survey works

- 4.8 On 14 March 2011 Charles Parry, Senior Archaeologist at GCC, recommended the excavation of a single trench within the site, in order to provide further information as to the archaeological significance of any currently unrecorded archaeological remains.

- 4.9 The available area of the site to investigate is hampered by various factors, including the root protection areas of both significant trees and non-significant trees and bushes, the presence of dry stone walls without foundations, and the presence of a concrete pond and tree stumps. These factors have reduced the available area for intrusive investigation either due to their importance as part of a Conservation Area, or due to Health and Safety considerations, or both. With the exception of the root protection areas of significant trees (which would be unaffected by the proposed development) all of these factors would be removed following the site clearance that would take place as part of the proposed development, following a successful application for planning permission.
- 4.10 Blockley CoOperative have recently obtained permission from the landowner to dismantle a section of dry stone wall, allowing enough room to excavate a single test pit up to 2.5m by 2.8m, within the impact area of the proposed development (i.e. the cellar of the new building) safely and without affecting any elements of the Conservation Area. Mr Parry commented on 11 May 2011 that this work would “be adequate to give an advance view of the archaeological potential of this site”. The work will be subject to agreement by Mr. Parry of a WSI to be produced by Cotswold Archaeology. The work will be carried out in the immediate future and the resultant report will be submitted as further information in support of this application.

5. PROJECT TEAM

- 5.1 The project was researched and the report produced by Rachel Leung and illustrated by Lorna Gray. The project was managed by Richard Morton.

6. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all SP)	HER ref. NMR ref./ EH ref.	Major Source
1	Watching brief in 2004 at Prior bank, Bell Lane, Blockley. No archaeological remains recorded	-	-	1634 3486	26822 1485403	CgMs, 2004
2	Watching brief in 2003 at Blockley Manor, Blockley. No archaeological remains recorded	-	-	1649 3489	22312 1469837	Gloucestershire County Council, 2003
3	Watching brief in 2009-2010 at the Crown Inn, High Street, Blockley, recorded post medieval post hole, undated pit and cut features	Undated/ Post Medieval	-	1626 3481	35704 35705 35706 35707	John Moore Heritage Services, 2010
4	Watching brief in 2003 at Glebe House, recorded medieval wall and two sherds of pottery	Medieval	-	1640 3487	22319 1430959	Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2002-2003
5	Upper Palaeolithic flint scatter	Prehistori c	-	1660 3460	765077	NMR
6	Prehistoric finds, assemblage of worked flints collected from the surface spanning Mesolithic to Bronze Age. Also contains medieval/post-medieval earthworks	Prehistori c/Mediev al	-	1668 3468	2735 330647	GHER NMR
7	Eight Saxon inhumations recorded during groundworks at the Bell Inn in 1973	Saxon	-	1630 3490	6465	GHER
8	The Manor House	Medieval	Grade II* Listed	1648 3489	126829 330692	EH NMR
9	Medieval earthworks possibly associated with sheep farming, a possible deer park site and deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	-	1690 3450	2734	GHER
10	A single field of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks	Medieval	-	1650 3462	1399326	NMR
11	Parish church of St Peter and St Paul, late 12th century	Medieval	Grade II* Listed	1648 3493	126893 1510795	EH NMR
12	9/10 Blockley, The Square	Post- medieval	Grade II Listed	1640 3489	126890	EH
13	Midland Bank and shop	Post- medieval	Grade II Listed	1639 3489	126889	EH
14	Railed enclosure with tombs	Post- medieval	Grade II Listed	1643 3490	126905	EH
15	Elizabeth Pengree memorial	Post- medieval	Grade II* Listed	1648 3490	32974 126901 330698	EH GHER NMR
16	Blockley Park Farmhouse with granary and stables	Post- medieval	Grade II Listed	1679 3446	126834 126835	EH
17	Market Place	Post- medieval	-	1652 3495	18041	GHER
18	Disused post-medieval quarry	Post- medieval	-	1598 3487	27406 13992884	GHER NMR
19	Disused post-medieval quarry	Post- medieval	-	1600 3450	27407 1399287	GHER NMR
20	British Legion club and branch library, Bell Lane. Two storeyed building founded in 1713, but rebuilt 1826	Post medieval/ Modern	Grade II Listed	416416 234941	17906 126775	EH

21	Churchyard containing post-medieval and early modern tombs	Post-medieval/ Modern	Grade II Listed		126908 126904 126903 126902 126900 126899 126898 126897 126896 126894 126895	EH
22	Church gates	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1642 3491	126892	EH
23	Chemist shop	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1640 3490	126891 1119840	EH NMR
24	19th century, drinking fountain, Bell Lane	Modern	Grade II* Listed	1638 3496	12890 126771	EH
25	Churchyard gate and gateposts	Modern	Grade II Listed	1641 3495	126774	EH
26	Railed Enclosure	Modern	Grade II Listed	1642 3492	126906	EH
27	Old Bell Cottage, Bell Lane. Large early 19th-century house	Modern	Grade II Listed	1637 3488	17905 126773	EH
28	Bell House. Early 19th-century house, part of The Bell complex on site of former Coneygree Mansion of the Waldegrave family	Modern	Grade II Listed	1638 3488	126772	EH
29	R and L Holts, Post Office. Two storeyed former service wing of Paxton House.	Modern	Grade II Listed	1639 3497	17902 126770	EH
30	Blockley Court Cottages	Modern	Grade II Listed	1681 3537	126914 541097	EH NMR
31	Weir, first recorded 1923.	Modern	-	1666 3502	18040	GHER
32	Quarry, first recorded 1923.	Modern	-	1613 3509	18042	GHER
33	Pianoforte factory, first recorded 1923.	Modern	-	1680 3521	18039	GHER
34	Gravel Pits, first recorded 1923.	Modern	-	1621 3504	18043	GHER
35	Corn Mill, first recorded 1884.	Modern	-	1642 3477	20540	GHER
36	Undated Smithy, first recorded 1923	Modern	-	1658 3508	18044	GHER
37	Silk Mill, first recorded 1884.	Modern	-	1659 3492	20541 1305616	GHER NMR
38	Snugborough Mill, disused in 1947.	Modern	-	1680 3520	6468	GHER
39	Coneygree Mill	Modern	-	1632 3496	1305712	NMR
40	Strattons Mill	Modern	-	1658 3491	1305361	NMR
41	Stanleys Mill	Modern	-	1680 3520	1305362	NMR
42	Paxton House, Bell Lane. Villa built between 1830-40. WWII headquarters of the 86th Calvary Reconnaissance Squadron in the build up to D Day 1944.	Modern	Grade II Listed	1639 3498	17901 126769	EH

43

Blockley Conservation Area contains the following Listed Buildings:

2740, 17899, 17900, 17901, 17902, 17903, 17904, 17905, 17906, 17907, 17908, 17909, 17910, 17911, 17912, 17913, 17914, 17915, 17916, 17917, 17918, 17919, 17920, 17921, 17922, 17923, 17924, 17925, 17926, 17927, 17928, 17929, 17930, 18001, 18002, 18003, 18004, 18005, 18006, 18007, 18008, 18009, 18010, 18011, 18013, 18014, 18015, 18016, 18017, 18018, 18019, 18021, 18022, 18023, 18024, 18025, 18026, 18027, 18028, 18029, 18030, 18031, 18032, 18033, 18035, 18037, 18040, 18308, 1498842, 1305450, 1498832, 1498842, 1305617, 126737, 126739, 126767, 126768, 126769, 126770, 126771, 126772, 126773, 126774, 126775, 126779, 126792, 126793, 126794, 126795, 126796, 126797, 126798, 126799, 126800, 126801, 126802, 126803, 126804, 126805, 126806, 126807, 126808, 126809, 126810, 126811, 126812, 126813, 126814, 126815, 126816, 126817, 126818, 126821, 126822, 126823, 126824, 126825, 126826, 126827, 126828, 126829, 126830, 126831, 126832, 126836, 126837, 126838, 126839, 126840, 126841, 126858, 126859, 126876, 126877, 126878, 126880, 126881, 126882, 126883, 126884, 126885, 126889, 126890, 126891, 126892, 126893, 126894, 126895, 126896, 126897, 126898, 126899, 126900, 126901, 126902, 126903, 126904, 126905, 126906, 126907, 126908, 126909, 126910, 126911, 126912, 126913, 126915, 126916, 126917, 126919

APPENDIX B: EXTRACT FROM COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL: LOCAL PLAN

POLICY 11: THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

1. Within the historic landscape, development will be permitted provided it avoids harming the character, appearance or setting of historic landscape features, including Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

2. Schemes to enhance, restore and improve the management of historic landscape features will be sought in connection with, and commensurate with the scale of, any development affecting them.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE:

1. Historic Landscape Features: *These are landscape features within the District that are locally distinctive, depending on geology, soils, topography and the way in which land has been used through time. They may be identified by relevant organisations such as the Garden History Society, the Gloucestershire Gardens and Landscape Trust and the County Council. Such features include parks and gardens, ancient farming systems, ancient roads and tracks, canals, unimproved grasslands, water meadows, old orchards, ancient woodlands and ancient trees, battlefields and former settlement sites. Any planning application that relates to an historic landscape feature, or which affects its setting, will be sent to both the Garden History Society and the Gloucestershire Gardens and Landscape Trust for consultation. Maps of identified historic landscape features can be inspected at the District Council. The Council can provide advice on historic landscapes, including their character.*

2. Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest: *These are identified by English Heritage and included on its Register. Any planning application that relates to an Historic Park or Garden, or which affects its setting, will be sent for consultation to English Heritage, the Garden History Society and the Gloucestershire Gardens and Landscape Trust. A list of registered sites within Cotswold District is included in Appendix 4. That list is not exhaustive, as other historic landscape features may exist that English Heritage could identify after publication of this Plan. Maps of the registered sites can be inspected at the District Council.*

3. Improvement, Restoration and Management: *Schemes will be the subject of a condition on any planning permission, or secured by a planning obligation, as appropriate.*

Sites of Archaeological Interest

2.4.7 Man has settled the Cotswold hills and valleys since prehistoric times, with each age leaving evidence of their way of life. There are numerous examples of settlement and communication from Bronze and Iron Ages, the Roman occupation, Saxon, Norman and Medieval periods.

2.4.8 The number of sites and features emphasise the wealth of archaeological interest throughout the Cotswolds. Many lie concealed beneath more recent developments, or are buried with little visible evidence. Others are readily recognisable. They are a finite resource and irreplaceable. Priority should be given to their in-situ preservation to retain them as part of the heritage for future generations.

2.4.9 Many of these sites are scheduled as ancient monuments, and are afforded specific protection by the need to obtain scheduled monument consent for any work affecting them. This is quite separate from, and additional to, the need to obtain planning permission. The scheduled ancient monuments within this District are listed in Appendix 5. There is a presumption in favour of preserving such sites.

2.4.10 Over 6410 sites of archaeological interest within the District are recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. This should be consulted at an early stage, to assess whether a site is included, and its archaeological sensitivity and vulnerability. The protection of such sites is a material consideration in determining planning applications.

2.4.11 Any development proposal affecting a site of archaeological interest, whether or not a Scheduled Ancient Monument, will be examined critically to determine whether potential remains are damaged, and to determine the appropriate mitigation or other measures which should be taken as a result.

POLICY 12: SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 1. Development will not be permitted where it would involve significant alteration, or cause damage to, nationally important archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not), or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains.**
- 2. Development that affects other remains of archaeological interest will only be permitted where the importance of the development is sufficient to outweigh the local value of the remains.**
- 3. In archaeologically sensitive areas, applicants may be required to commission an archaeological assessment (and/or a field evaluation as appropriate) to establish the archaeological implications of the proposed development before the Council determines the application. The result of that assessment/ evaluation shall be submitted with the application, together with an indication of how the impact of the proposal on the archaeological remains will be mitigated.**
- 4. Where proposed development would harm significant archaeological remains, applicants should seek to minimise this impact by design solutions allowing the preservation in situ of the archaeological remains. The recording of archaeological remains harmed by development will be secured by planning conditions or legal agreements, and will comprise archaeological excavation or other programmes of investigation as appropriate, followed by the preparation and publication of a report.**
- 5. Opportunities will be sought for the management and presentation of archaeological sites for educational recreational and tourism purposes. Where proposed development would harm significant**

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE:

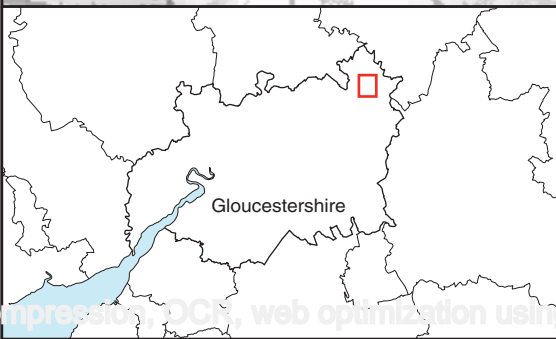
1. Sites of Archaeological Interest: *These include all Scheduled Ancient Monuments, sites included in the County Sites and Monuments Record, and those identified in the Cirencester Archaeological Assessment. Where a number of sites or monuments are known to exist in close proximity in a particular area, the whole of that area will be considered sensitive from an archaeological viewpoint.*

2. Archaeological Assessment: *The Sites and Monuments Record will give a preliminary indication of the archaeological importance of a development site, and advice can be given as to whether further assessment will be required. Such an assessment should be carried out using suitably qualified and experienced experts, and may involve desk-based studies, a field evaluation, ground survey and, in certain cases, trial trenching or pits. Scheduled Monument Consent will be required before any assessment involving ground disturbance can be undertaken, and a licence from English Heritage for a geophysical survey will also be required. The Council is unlikely to deal with an application affecting an area of archaeological sensitivity in the absence of information from such evaluations.*

3. Planning Conditions and Legal Agreements: *Where development is likely to affect a site of archaeological interest, the onus will be on the developer to finance an agreed programme of archaeological work, which may include excavation, a watching brief, the recording of finds, the publication of any findings, and arrangements for the preservation and display of any features or artefacts discovered during the course of excavation.*

4. Reasonable Access: *At the developer's expense, an expert should be appointed by the Council or by agreement with the applicant, to carry out watching brief observations, required by condition or as part of a planning obligation. A developer will be expected to work closely with whoever is appointed, to ensure that, in particular, excavations are available for proper inspection and recording before being filled or foundations laid.*

5. Recording of remains: *examples of recording and preservation include on or off-site storage or display of any remains.*



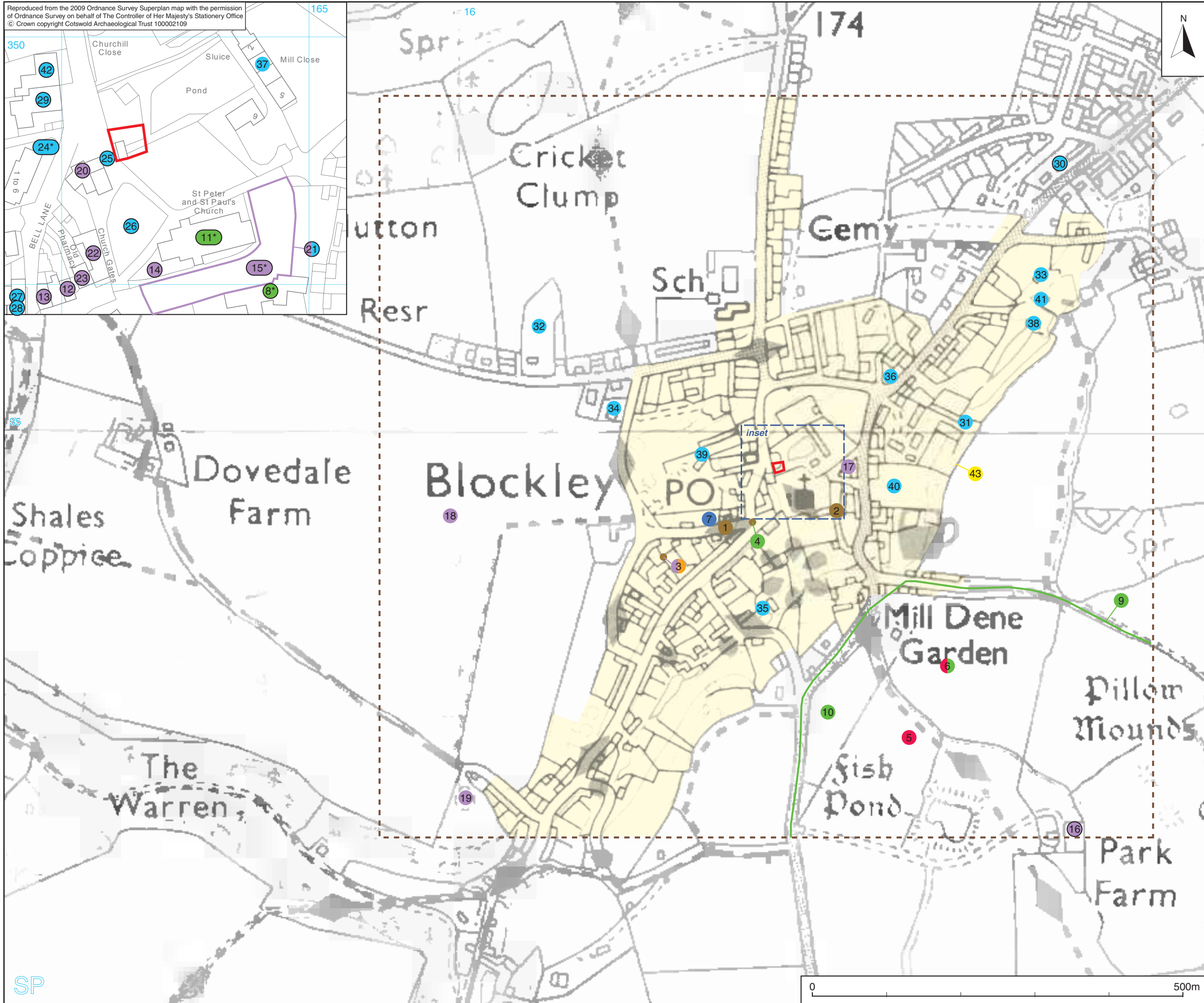
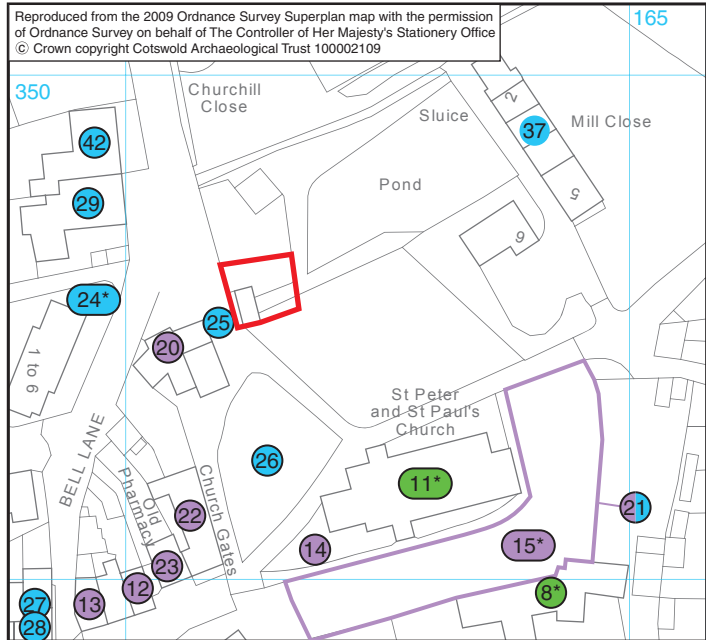
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blockley
Blockley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
	1:25,000	3326	1

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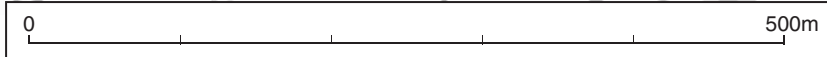
- site
- study area
- prehistoric
- Saxon
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- undated
- previous archaeological works
- Grade II Listed building
- * Grade II* Listed building
- Conservation Area

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Blockley
Blockley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Recorded heritage assets

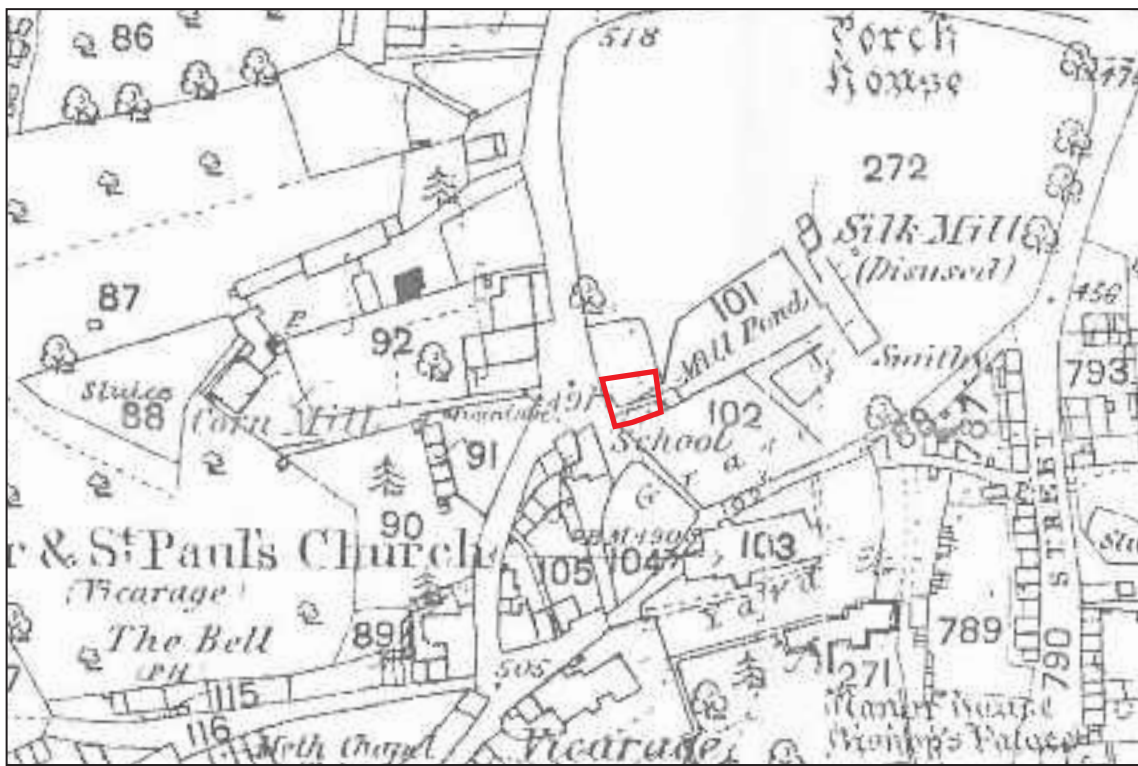
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:5000@A3	3326	2




SP



3



4

<p>3 Extract from Tithe Map of 1841</p> <p>4 Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1884-1885</p>	<div style="text-align: right;">  COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY </div> <p><small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Land at Blockley Blockley, Gloucestershire</p> <p><small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Historic maps</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"><small>DRAWN BY</small> G</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><small>APPROX. SCALE</small> 1:2000 @ A4</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><small>PROJECT NO.</small> 3326</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><small>FIGURE NO.</small> 3.3.4</td> </tr> </table>	<small>DRAWN BY</small> G	<small>APPROX. SCALE</small> 1:2000 @ A4	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 3326	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 3.3.4
<small>DRAWN BY</small> G	<small>APPROX. SCALE</small> 1:2000 @ A4	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 3326	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 3.3.4		



5

5 Extant public conveniences, looking south-east from north-west of site



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Blockley
Blockley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

SCALE

PROJECT NO.

FIGURE NO.

1/10

n/a

3328

5