

SUB57 Land at Newark Farm

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

January 2016

Contents

1. Background	2
1.1 Location.....	2
1.2 Site Visits.....	2
1.3 Topography, Geology and Land Use.....	2
1.4 Site Constraints.....	2
2. Assessment	3
2.1 Archaeology, Built Heritage and Settings.....	3
2.1.1 Previous Assessments	3
2.1.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon	3
2.1.3 Medieval.....	3
2.1.4 Post-medieval	4
2.1.5 Modern or Undated.....	4
2.1.6 Settings and Key Views.....	5
2.2 History and Map Regression Analysis	5
2.3 Potential for Further Assets.....	6
3. Significance	6
3.1 Intrinsic interest of the sites	6
3.2 Relative importance of the sites.....	6
3.3 Physical extent of important elements	6
4. Impact of Development of the Site.....	7
4.1 Assessment Criteria.....	7
4.2 Assessment of Harm.....	7
4.2.1 Archaeology.....	8
4.2.2 Built Heritage	8
4.2.3 Settings.....	8
4.3 Improvements and Enhancements.....	8
5. Planning Requirements	8
6. Minimising Harm	9
7. Recommendations	10
8. Conclusion	10
9. Bibliography	10
10. Appendix I: Table of designated and undesignated assets.....	12
11. Plates	14
12. Figures.....	16

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

Shona Robson-Glyde

SUB57 Land at Newark Farm

1. Background

1.1 Location

This site historic environment assessment consists of land located within the parish of Hempsted, in the Ward of Westgate within the wider boundary of Gloucester City (Fig 1). It consists of part of a field of pasture to the north of Newark Farm and south of Newark House and is bounded by the gardens of Hempsted Lane to the east.

1.2 Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken on 7th September 2015. At this time photographs were taken and have been reproduced in this document as Plates 1-2. Archaeological information, historic maps and plans have also been reproduced as Figs 2-4.

1.3 Topography, Geology and Land Use

The SUB57 site encompasses an area of 1.9655 hectares (Fig 1), is centred on NGR SO 8171 1729 and is located on a gentle slope running north to south. It lies at a height of between 18.5m and 21.04m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is 'Blue Lias Formation And Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated)' (BGS 2015) This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas. To the immediate west of the site, within the same field, this bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of 'Kidderminster Station Member' sands and gravels (*ibid*). The soils overlying the area are a 'Luvisol' type with clay-enriched subsoil (UKSO 2015).

The parish of Hempsted has a 'distinctive rural character' (GCC 2007, p1). This is reflected in the land use of the SUB57 site which has always been open farmland and has been associated with Newark Farm to the immediate south of the site.

1.4 Site Constraints

A table detailing all the designated and undesignated assets within the site and in the area of the site is included in Appendix 1.

There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings contained within the site. It is not part of a registered park or garden or a battlefield. The site is not within a conservation area although the north boundary of the Hempsted Conservation Area is the southern boundary of the site. To immediate north west of the site is the listed Newark House, which will have setting issues for development of the site.

There have been no determined planning applications within the site and there are also no undetermined planning applications.

2. Assessment

2.1 Archaeology, Built Heritage and Settings

A search of the Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER; GUAD numbers) for the SUB57 site and its surrounding area revealed a number of records relating to the buried archaeology of the Newark Farm area. This was enhanced by a search of records included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). A small number of Gloucestershire HER records were also included (GHER numbers). The relevant records are shown on Figure 2 and discussed below.

2.1.1 Previous Assessments

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the area of the site. In 2012 CgMs carried out a desk-based assessment (GUAD2184) that included the site and encompassed all of the adjoining field to the west and Newark Farm to the south. This desk-based assessment identified the known heritage assets within the area and also mentioned the excavations that had taken place in the 1940s. Following this a geophysical survey (GUAD2249) was undertaken by Stratascan for CgMs in 2014. The survey identified a number of anomalies that were related to the known earthworks, a former pond and field boundaries and an area of ridge and furrow. It also identified a possible archaeological pit.

2.1.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

There are no prehistoric or Saxon sites within the immediate vicinity of either of the two sites.

Within the SUB57 site itself, the HER revealed GUAD360 the discovery of two Roman inhumations in 1859. One burial, that of a young man, was within a lead coffin. The other was also in a lead coffin which had an inner coffin of wood. Also within the coffin were two lachrymatories, one each of glass and ceramic. Lachrymatories were tear catchers and were used by mourners before the burial.

There were a number of records relating to the earthworks in the fields to the west of the SUB57 site. They are recorded on the NMR as Monument Number 115325. The earthworks were originally interpreted as a Roman Camp and are marked as such on the Ordnance Survey of 1903 (Fig 4). Excavation in the 1940s (GUAD361) showed that there was a 2nd to 4th century Romano-British settlement in the area but that the earthworks were not Roman. Whilst the extents of this settlement are unknown, it has been shown to extend into the south part of the SUB57 site in an evaluation that was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2014 (GUAD2250).

2.1.3 Medieval

Archaeology

The excavations of the 1940s (GUAD361) in the area of the supposed Roman Camp revealed that overlying a 2nd to 4th century Romano-British settlement were of late medieval date being constructed around 1400. They are currently thought to be a series of pillow mounds for the farming of rabbits, related to the ownership of the site by Llanthony Secunda Priory. On the Gloucester Enclosure map of 1799 the name of the field containing the earthworks was 'Coneyger'. Coney means rabbit and coneyger means rabbit warren (Baddeley 1913, p49). It is also possible that the banks are the remains of the medieval settlement of Hempsted or Newark. Given the barren nature

of the banks, with the exception of residual Roman pottery, it is also possible that the banks are of an earlier date than the medieval period and were merely re-used as pillow mounds at that time. The banks and ditches have an unusual arrangement which does not seem to fit into the expected pattern for pillow mounds or deserted medieval settlement. The SUB57 site itself contained earthworks of ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs of 2013 and LiDaR data, which respected these earthworks to the west.

Built Heritage

Further to the west of the SUB57 site is a small structure in the middle of the field which is not only a listed building, NHLE 1271744, but also a scheduled ancient monument, NHLE 1002073, and recorded on the NMR as monument number 115317. This structure is the grade I listed 'Our Lady's Well'. It is a well house with adjoining water trough which was built in the late 14th century by Llanthony Priory. It is above a natural spring and may have also been used as a baptistry (NMR Monument Number 115317).

2.1.4 Post-medieval

Archaeology

Newark Farm, to the south of the site, has also had a small number of investigations. In 2013, a small evaluation of four trenches (GUAD2227) was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology. These revealed a number of ditches, one of which dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period with the rest dating to the early 19th century.

To the north of the SUB57 site, a watching brief at the Old Coach House of Newark House (GUAD1421) revealed a large amount of 13th century moulded stonework reused in the 17th century foundations of the building.

Built Heritage

To the north of the site the NHLE included the grade II listed Newark House, NHLE 1271678. This building was rebuilt a number of times through its history the last time being around 1830 when it incorporated the remains of a house built in the mid 17th century. It was converted to flats in the late 1980s. The new Pevsner describes it as 'formerly a residence of the priors of Llanthony, was rebuilt on a new site by John, Viscount Scudamore in 1694-6. Enlarged and entirely remodelled for John Higford c.1830; plain ashlar north elevation of two storeys and ten bays, roughcast rear wings' (Verey and Brooks 2002, p535).

To the south of the site is Newark Farm (GHER914). Its layout can be classified as Regular Courtyard multi-yard as based upon *Historic Farmsteads: A Manual for Mapping* (Lake and Edwards 2008). It is first identified on the 1839 Hempsted tithe map and the plan of the buildings suggests that historically it was primarily a dairy farm. Building recording completed in 2014 (GHER915) suggests that it also had an arable use. Historic mapping (Fig 4) shows the changes in layout of the farm reflecting the economic decline of the farm.

2.1.5 Modern or Undated

Archaeology

A watching brief (GHER916) at Newark Farm was carried out in 2015. This piece of fieldwork revealed no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest. The farm buildings are currently being converted for residential use.

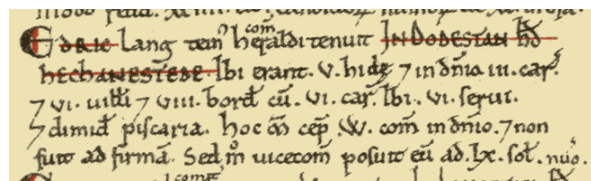
2.1.6 Settings and Key Views

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

Newark House has, since the 18th century at least, been set within a rural landscape with its surrounding land forming the park. There have been unrestricted views to and from the house across farmland to the south and the west. Until the mid 20th century, the views were also unrestricted to the east but housing has now been constructed along Hempsted Lane. This has been slightly alleviated by the inclusion of a 'green' as part of the housing estate to the immediate east of Newark House. Our Lady's Well was built within open fields and has remained so to this day. It is a distinctive building that forms part of the medieval landscape of earthworks and is visible from all surrounding areas.

2.2 History and Map Regression Analysis

The site sits between the core of Hempsted village and Newark House. Hempsted can trace its origins to Anglo-Saxon times or earlier. Then name 'Hempsted' translates as 'high or hedged



homestead or place' (Baddeley 1913, 81). It is included within the Domesday Survey, in which it is called *Hechanestede* (Moore 1982, [1],62). The settlement consisted of 20 households in five hides of land with a taxable value of five geld units,

which is quite a large amount for only 20 households. Although it did not have a mill it did hold the rights to half a fishery and was able to field three plough teams along with the three Lord's plough teams. Despite the manor being mentioned in Domesday, this does not mean that it consisted of a number of houses grouped together; it may have been a dispersed settlement that only became a village in later times.

The manor of Hempsted became part of the holdings of Llanthony Secunda Priory, located to the north of Hempsted, in 1141 when it was granted to the Priory by the Earl of Hereford (Herbert 1988, p422). The Priory held the manor until the Dissolution when it passed into private ownership. Newark House was founded in the 14th century by the Priory although it is first mentioned in the 'cartularies' in 1507 (ibid, p424) as '*The Newarke by Hempsted*'. The evidence of 13th century masonry found in the foundations of the old coach house suggests that parts of the house may have re-used earlier masonry. In around 1540, The Newarke was described as 'a pretty house of stone' by John Leland in his *Itinerary* (Toumlin Smith 1908, 63). This house though was rebuilt in the mid 17th century and was then described as 'a handsome and beautiful house' in around 1710 (Atkyns 1712, p501). The current house was built in the 1830s when John Higford rebuilt it as a plain ashlar-faced mansion.

The land of the SUB57 site and surrounding fields, appears to have belonged to Llanthony Secunda Priory and then to Llanthony manor. Newark Farm was built in the early 19th century by the owners of Newark House and the Llanthony estate. This probably happened sometime after the estate was re-organised by inclosure in 1815 (Herbert 1988, p422). This farm was probably using the field of the SUB57 site at this time considering its location immediately adjacent to the south of the site.

The early maps (Fig 3) of the area of the SUB57 site show little detail, however they do show the place names and it can be seen that both Newark and Hempsted have altered their spellings through

time. The 1583 Saxton map (Fig 3) shows that Newark was spelled as 'Nework' and Hempsted was spelled in a simpler manner, just as 'Hemsted'. This spelling changes by the 18th century when the 'p' is added to make Hempsted on the 1794 Cary map and then by the early 19th century the name is 'Hempstead' as seen on the Dawson map of 1811. It is on this map (Fig 3) that the first detail of the site is shown. Newark House can be seen to the north of the site with Hempsted village to the south. The same information is shown on the 1831 map. The first map showing any more detail is the 1884 Ordnance Survey (Fig 4). This shows Newark House and Newark Farm to the north and south of the SUB57 site. The site itself contains three deciduous trees and the earthworks to the west of the site are mapped along with the position of Lady's Well. A pond is shown to the west of the site boundary. The 1903 and 1924 maps (Fig 4) show no change but they do have the field of the site shaded as part of the park land for Newark House. The 1942 Land Utilisation map (Fig 4) shows the SUB57 site as arable land (green stripes). With the 1946 map, the beginning of development along Hempsted Lane can be seen with buildings plots marked as unshaded rectangles. This development is further shown on the 1952 map (Fig 4) with completed houses within gardens.

2.3 Potential for Further Assets

The potential of the SUB57 site has already been fully investigated with desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching being carried out on the site. This has revealed that the southern part of the site has the most potential to produce further Romano-British archaeological remains and the more northern part of the site contains medieval ridge and furrow, as testified by the LiDaR and aerial photographs.

3. Significance

3.1 Intrinsic interest of the sites

The area of the SUB57 site is of interest because of its association with the adjoining earthworks and Romano-British settlement, including the Roman inhumation. It is also of interest because of its ownership by Llanthony Secunda Priory and therefore also its association with Newark House and Newark Farm.

3.2 Relative importance of the sites

The site has little national importance, there are no designated heritage assets within the area and it does not form part of a wider landscape of designated assets, despite the location of the nearby listed structures. The adjoining earthworks, Newark House and the medieval settlement of Hempsted have a more palpable importance. When considered within this landscape, and with the knowledge that the site formed part of the Llanthony Secunda lands, a more understandable local importance of the whole area becomes perceptible.

3.3 Physical extent of important elements

The physical extent of the important elements of this site can be viewed in different ways. The southern part of the site contains an extension of the adjoining Romano-British settlement and therefore this area would be vulnerable. However, the entire SUB57 site is covered with east-west running ridge and furrow which, although of minor importance, would still be affected by any development.

4. Impact of Development of the Site

4.1 Assessment Criteria

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

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

Major Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area
Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).
Neutral	Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.
Minor Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Moderate Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Major Harm	Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole. Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Substantial Harm	Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected

	wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole
Unknown	Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.

4.2 Assessment of Harm

4.2.1 Archaeology

Should construction of housing within the site go ahead, given the nature of modern development, the depth of foundations and drainage, it is likely that any archaeology would be removed as a result of the development. For the south of the site this would result in a loss of Romano-British remains. This would cause **Major Harm** to the heritage assets. For the north of the site, development would result in the loss of medieval ridge and furrow. This would cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage assets and overall importance of the site.

Any development or encroachment of development onto the site of the earthworks, west of the SUB57 site, would cause the loss of medieval and Romano-British archaeology. This site and its importance, which at present is unique, would be greatly affected. This would cause **Major Harm** to the heritage assets.

4.2.2 Built Heritage

The construction of any buildings on the open land between Newark House and Newark Farm would have an impact on the setting of the listed Newark House. This land has always been associated with Newark House and its owners and with Newark Farm. Development on the site would also affect the views to and from Newark House. This would cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage asset.

Likewise the setting of the listed, and scheduled, Lady's Well within open fields would be affected by development. There would cause **Minor Harm** to the setting of the structure.

4.2.3 Settings

Any development within the SUB57 site would have an impact on the open landscape between the historic core of Hempsted and the built up area of Newark House and the housing estate to the north and east of it. The current open views into and out of the Hemspted Conservation Area would be compromised. This would cause **Minor Harm** to the Conservation Area.

The setting of the earthworks to the west of the site would also be compromised by development on the plot of land adjoining them. This would cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage asset.

4.3 Improvements and Enhancements

Interpretation boards for the earthworks and Romano-British settlement of Hempsted Camp could be erected. This would be an **enhancement** to the heritage asset and would facilitate greater public understanding of the site.

Provision of public access to the earthwork of Hempsted Camp would be an **enhancement** to the heritage asset and would facilitate great public awareness and understanding of the site.

Put forward Hempsted Camp for provisional inclusion in the forthcoming local list. This would be an **enhancement** for the heritage asset and provide an element of protection for this unique site.

5. Planning Requirements

A number of archaeological investigations have already taken place on the SUB57 site. A desk-based assessment was carried out in 2012 followed by a geophysical survey and evaluation undertaken in 2014. Further assessment or investigation may still be required in order to assess any new information that may have come to light.

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

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

A design and character assessment would need to be produced in order to provide information on heights, massing and scale of the proposed development. This is in accordance with paragraphs 61, 64 and 131 of the NPPF and policies BE.7 and BE.22 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

Any development or encroachment of development to the west of the SUB57 boundary, as shown on Figure 1, will not be sanctioned. This is required to ensure the protection of the important earthworks within this area.

6. Minimising Harm

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

- No development should take place on the earthworks of Hempsted Camp, to the immediate west of the SUB57 site.
- In the southern part of the SUB57 site, excavation in advance of development should be carried out to identify and record any buried archaeological remains possibly followed by a watching brief during construction, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b).
- Full reporting and publication of all results.
- Setting of Newark House, Our Lady's Well and Hempsted Conservation Area to be appraised.
- The design of any development should take into account the setting of the adjoining earthworks and Newark House and should reflect the nature and character of both heritage assets.
- Erection of interpretation boards of the earthworks and settlement of Hempsted Camp.
- Provision of public access to the earthworks of Hempsted Camp.
- Provision of green space close to Newark House to conserve its setting.
- Put forward Hempsted Camp for provisional inclusion in the forthcoming local list.
- Any development should preserve, and where possible, enhance the character and setting of Newark House.
- Preservation of setting of designated assets should be achieved by, for example, screening or tree planting.
- The scale of development should be in keeping with the rural area and Hempsted settlement.

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

7. Recommendations

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

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

The recommendations are mapped on Figure 5.

The January 2015 SALA report (GCC 2015a) includes the SUB57 site and describes it as ‘*developable*’ but ‘*site not suitable for employment*’ (ibid, Appendix 2). Should the site be approved for development for residential, business or industrial use then certain areas of the site would need to be left free of development and some would involve mitigation from the impacts identified above.

The western boundary of the site should be avoided by all development. An area of 20m width has been set aside in order to maintain an exclusion zone along the edge the edge of the adjoining earthworks. This has been marked **red** on Figure 5. This could be achieved by leaving this corner of the site as open space within a development.

In order to maintain the setting of the listed Newark House, in area in the north west of the SUB57 site should be left intact also. An area with a radius of 75m has been marked **red** on Figure 5. This could be achieved by leaving this corner of the site as open space within a development.

The rest of the SUB57 site would need a staged sequence of mitigation, as detailed below. This would be required in order to identify and record the archaeological remains within this area of the site. This has been marked **orange** on Figure 5.

8. Conclusion

This assessment has looked at the heritage assets within and in the area of the SUB57 and discussed the past and present uses of the site. It has looked at the potential for unknown heritage assets to exist within the site and whether they would be at risk of harm from a development. It is considered that development on the SUB57 site could be delivered without significant impact on the heritage assets of the site provided that the actions proposed to minimise the impacts of development, as detailed above, are followed.

Taking into account the above recommendations, of the 1.965 hectares of the site, a total area of 0.896 hectares would be unavailable leaving an area of **1.069 hectares available for development**. This figure is indicative only – the final extent of mitigation will need to be agreed in consultation with the City Archaeologist and Principal Conservation Officer.

9. Bibliography

Atkins, R, 1712 *The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire*, London

Baddeley, W, St Clair, 1913 *Place-names of Gloucestershire: a Handbook*, Gloucester

BGS 2015 *Geology of Britain*, British Geological Survey
(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>) accessed 15th September 2015

CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government

GCC 2002 *City of Gloucester Local Plan: Second Stage Deposit*, Gloucester City Council, draft document dated August 2002

GCC 2007 *Hemspted Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*, Gloucester City Council, document dated September 2007

GCC 2015a *Strategic Assessment of Land Availability*, Gloucester City Council, document dated January 2015

GCC 2015b *Method Statement: Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)*, Gloucester City Council, unpublished document dated September 2015

HE 2015a *Digital Image Capture and File Storage, Guidelines for Best Practice*, Historic England

HE 2015b *The Historic Environment in Local Plans*, Historic England

HE 2015c *Managing significance in decision making*, Historic England

HE 2015d *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic England

Herbert, N M (ed), 1988 *A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 4, the City of Gloucester*, Victoria County Histories

Lake, J, and Edwards, B, 2008 *Historic Farmsteads: A Manual for Mapping*, English Heritage and Forum Heritage Services

Moore, J S, 1982 *Domesday Book, 15 Gloucestershire*, Phillimore, Chichester

NPPG 2014 <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>, accessed 1st Sept 2015

Toumlin Smith, L, 1908 *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535-43 Parts IV and V*, London

UKSO 2015 *Soils Map Viewer*, UK Soil Observatory, (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html?>) accessed 15th September 2015

Verey, D and Brooks, A, 2002 *The Buildings of England, Gloucestershire 2: The Vale and The Forest of Dean*, Yale University Press

10. Appendix I: Table of designated and undesignated assets

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

HER or NHLE number	Name	Period	Type	Details
GUAD360	East of Hempsted Camp	Roman	Inhumations	Two burials with coins, lachrymatories, horse bones and coffins.
GUAD361	Hempsted Camp	Roman Medieval	Excavation	1940s excavation of earthworks revealed 2 nd -4 th C settlement overlain by medieval earthworks
GUAD1421	Coach House, Newark House	Medieval Post-medieval	Watching brief	Foundation trenches for extension revealed 13 th C re-used moulded masonry in foundations of 17 th C building
GUAD2184	Land at Newark Farm	Roman Medieval Post-medieval	Desk-based Assessment	Assessment of archaeological implications for development of land
GUAD2227	Newark Farm	Medieval to Post-medieval	Evaluation	Late medieval/early post-medieval and 19th century ditches
GUAD2249	Land at Newark Farm	Unknown	Geophysical survey	Showed features relating to earthworks, former field boundaries, ridge and furrow and possible archaeological pit
GUAD2250	Land at Newark Farm	Roman Medieval	Evaluation	Roman and medieval ditches and medieval ridge and furrow revealed
GHER914	Newark Farm	Post-medieval	Farm	Early 19 th C farm first shown on 1839 tithe map. Layout suggests use for cattle farming and horse rearing
GHER915	Newark Farm	Post-medieval	Building recording	Recording and research of Newark Farm buildings. Early 19 th C cattle and arable farm but much altered and adapted from original form
GHER916	Newark Farm	None	Watching brief	Groundworks associated with new dwellings. No features or deposits of archaeological interest observed.
NHLE1002072	Village Cross, St Swithun's Road	Medieval Post-medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Early 15 th C cross shaft found buried in churchyard, now re-erected with c1850 Celtic cross on top
NHLE1002073	Our Lady's Well	Medieval	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Late 14 th C well house built for Llanthony Secunda priory. Ashlar limestone structure over a natural spring. Also used as a baptistery.
NHLE1245659	Hempsted House	Post-medieval	Listed building	Grade II former rectory. House dated 1671 with 18 th and 9 th C additions and alterations.
NHLE1271678	Newark House	Post-medieval	Listed building	Grade II country house, now flats, built 1830 with remains of 17 th C house.

NHLE1271737	Church Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Listed building	Grade II mid-to late 16 th C farmhouse with 18 th and early 19 th C alterations. Part timber-frame with stucco covering
NHLE1271743	St Swithun's Church	Medieval	Listed building	Grade II* 14 th C parish church partly rebuilt 1467-77. Restored and refitted 1837-9 and 1885-6.
NHLE1271744	Our Lady's Well	Medieval	Listed building	Grade I late 14 th C well house built for Llanthony Secunda priory. Ashlar limestone structure over a natural spring. Also used as a baptistery.
NHLE1271745	Village Cross, St Swithun's Road	Medieval Post-medieval	Listed building	Grade II* early 15 th C cross shaft found buried in churchyard, now re-erected with c1850 Celtic cross on top
NMR1115325	Hempsted Camp	Roman Medieval	National Monuments Record	Small Romano-British settlement dating from the 2nd to the 4th century and burials. Earthworks probably Medieval pillow mounds within an enclosure were mapped from aerial photographs taken in 1946, 1955 and 1969. The features were still visible in 1990.

II. Plates

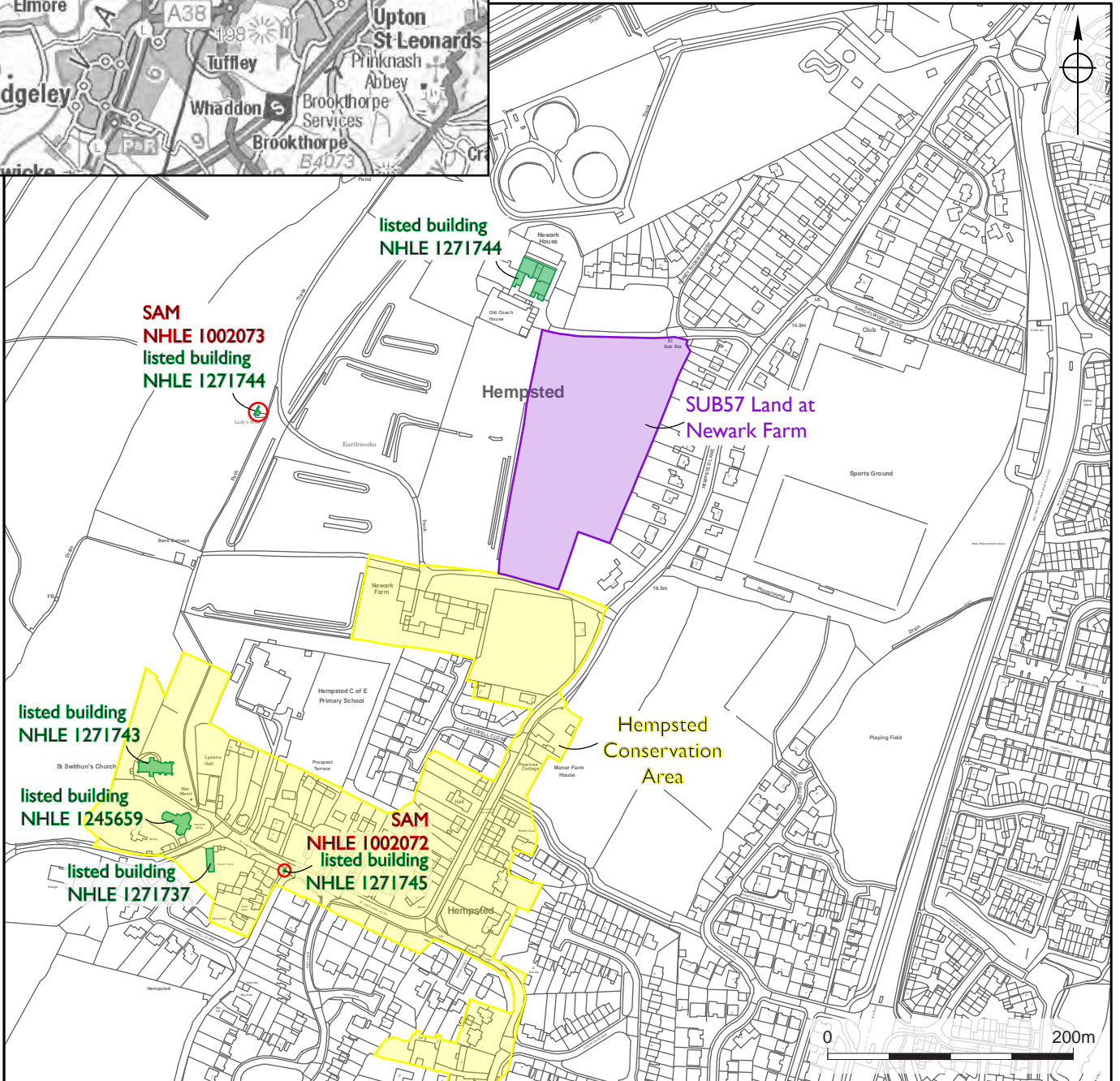
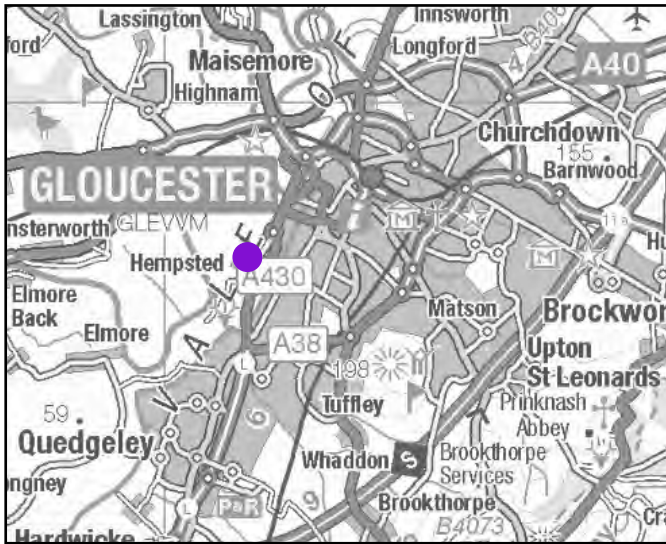


Plate 1: Sub57 site from the north east



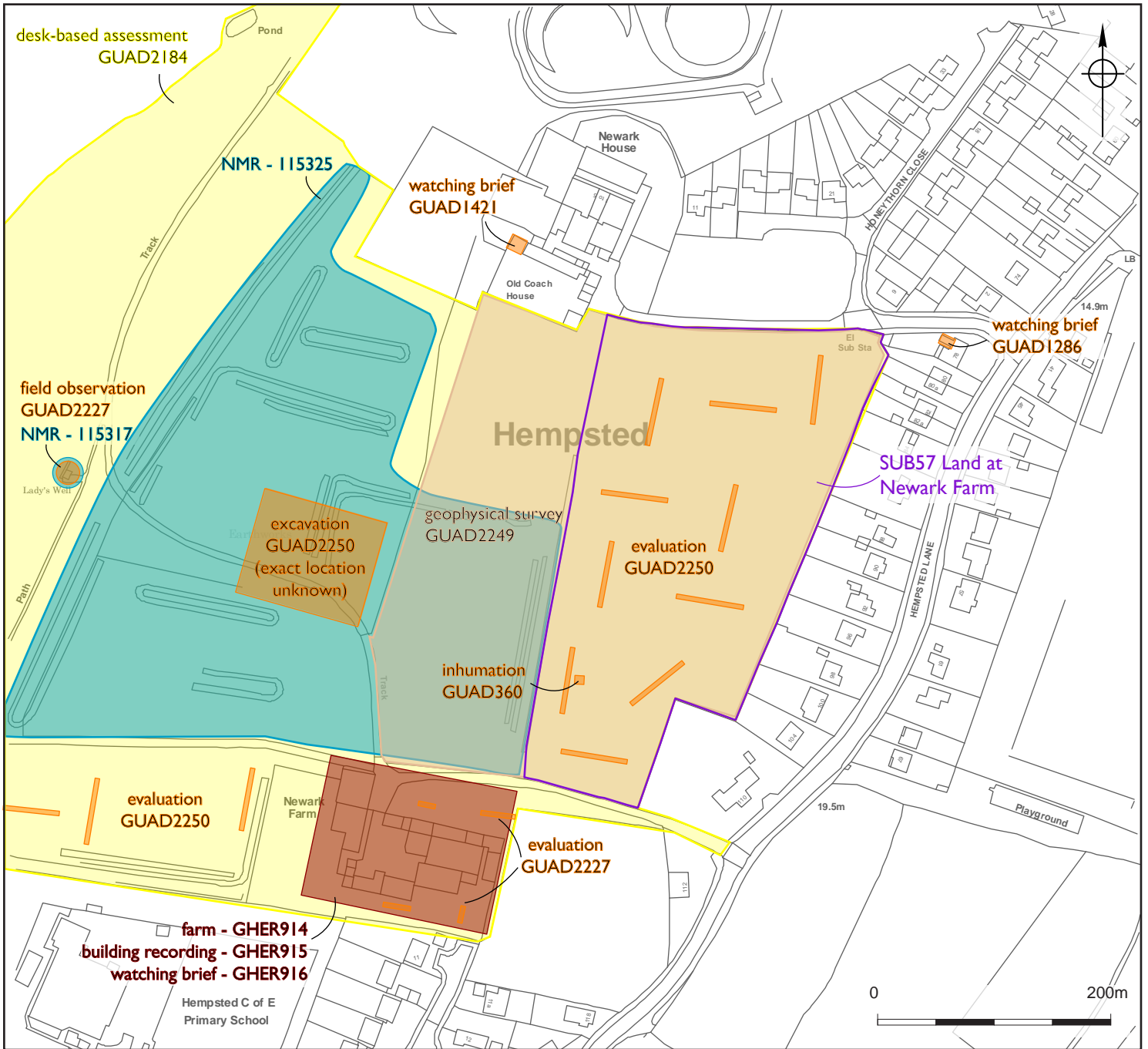
Plate 2: Newark House from the south, the north boundary of the SUB57 site

12. Figures



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorized reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence 100019169. 2015

Figure I - Site Location



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorized reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence 100019169. 2015

Figure 2 - Archaeological information



1583 Saxton map



1811 Dawson map

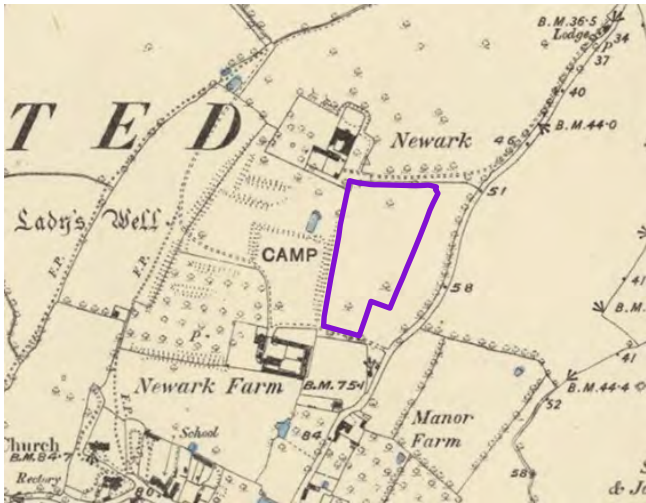


1794 Cary map

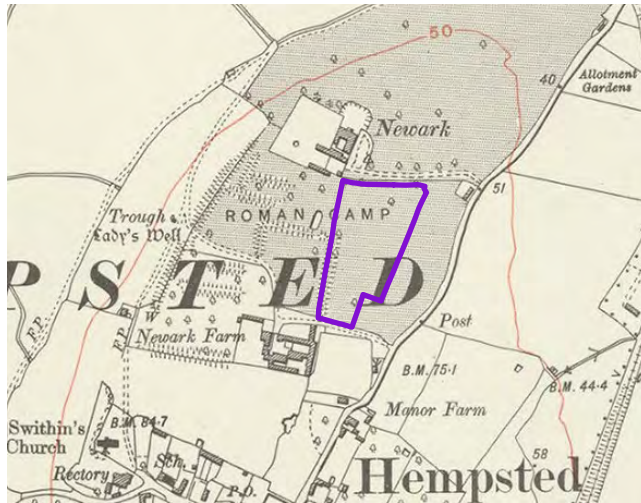


1831 Ordnance Survey

Figure 3 - Historical mapping



1884 Ordnance Survey



1924 Ordnance Survey



1946 Ordnance Survey



1903 Ordnance Survey

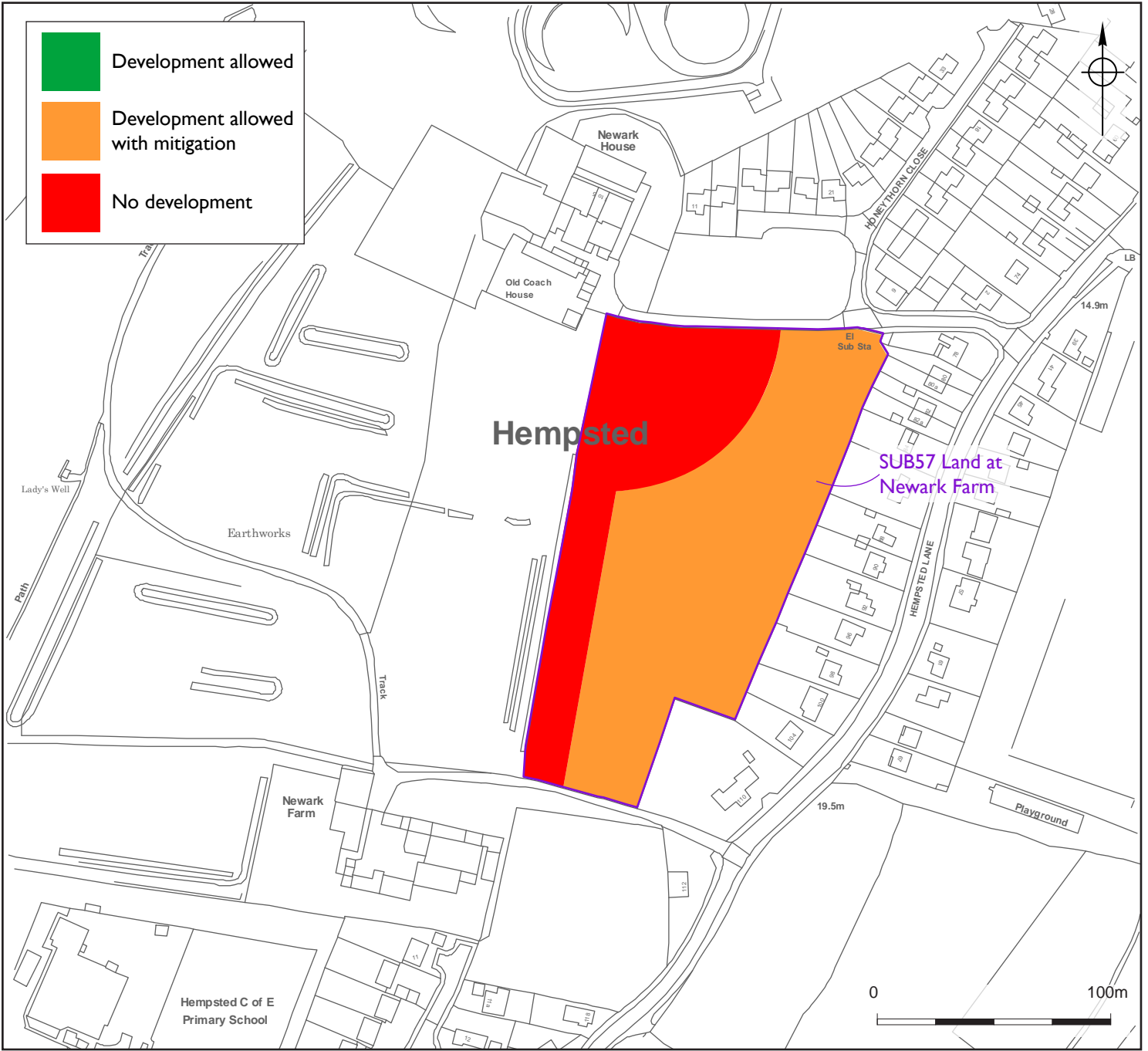


1942 Land Utilisation Survey



1952 Ordnance Survey

Figure 4 - Historical mapping



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorized reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence 100019169. 2006

Figure 5 - Recommendations