

LAND EAST OF  
LEAFIELD ROAD  
FAIRFORD

# ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE ASSESSMENT



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Checked by:	HCS
Date:	April 2017
Ref:	GLEE21132_AHA
Revision:	Draft

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## 1.0 Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1. A desk based archaeology and heritage assessment has been completed for a site at Leafield Road, Fairford, Gloucestershire on behalf of Gleeson Strategic Land. The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, Gloucestershire Record Office and Historic England's Archive were consulted. These and online sources informed a site visit in April 2017.
- 1.2. The site consists of a single cultivated field bounded by hedgerows. These are likely to reflect 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century boundaries and should be retained as far as practicable.
- 1.3. None of the sources consulted, nor the site visit, identified any known interest within the site. However, there is firm evidence in the area for prehistoric or later activity including likely sub-surface remains to the north and in a field east of the site. However, the site is likely to have been agricultural since at least medieval times and archaeological investigations to the west found nothing of note and any remains will have been truncated by more recent ploughing.
- 1.4. Given the archaeological potential of the site, some further archaeological evaluation is likely to be required by the Council's advisor. Geophysical survey might be followed by targeted trial trenching to define any interest. It is unlikely that remains of greater than local significance will be revealed and such remains could be dealt with through further investigation. Given this, it is suggested further work could be conditioned.
- 1.5. Fairford's Grade I Church of St Mary, other Grade II listed buildings and a scheduled Anglo-Saxon burial ground lie within the study area, but at least 500m south of the site. Although the church tower can be glimpsed from near the site, the site does not contribute to the significance or an appreciation of significance of any of the listed buildings.

- 1.6. The north eastern tip of Fairford Conservation Area adjoins the south western corner of the site. However, substantial screening provided by trees and other vegetation encloses the designated area and the southern edge of the site. Suitable further planting on the edge of the site would avoid any adverse effect on the character and appearance of the conservation area.
  
- 1.7. Land west of the site and Leafield Road was historically Fairford Park. Although the main house was demolished and the parkland sold off and re-developed, there remain 19<sup>th</sup> century elements including a high stone wall marking the park's boundary. New development and related planting should be sensitive to this history.

## 2.0 Introduction, Purpose and Context

### Introduction

- 2.1 ACD Environmental was commissioned by Gleeson Strategic Land to carry out an archaeological and heritage assessment of land east of Leafield Road, Fairford, Gloucestershire, hereinafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 2.2 The site comprises a single arable field on the northern edge of Fairford and east of primary and secondary schools.

### Context

- 2.3 Plans are being drawn up to develop the site for housing and related access and landscaping. A masterplan for the site is being produced, which will form the basis for a planning application in the future.

### Purpose

- 2.4 The purpose of this assessment is to ascertain the general archaeological and heritage value of the site by:
- Identifying known heritage assets within or in such proximity to the site that they might be affected;
  - Assessing the potential for hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological deposits;
  - To inform refinements of the masterplan; and
  - Assess any archaeological or heritage impacts of the likely proposed scheme.

## 3.0 Methodology

### Background Data Search

- 3.1. Information on previously recorded heritage assets, findspots and past archaeological investigation has been obtained from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). The data search has been undertaken for a kilometre radius centred on the site.
- 3.2. The following sources have also been consulted and, where relevant, the information provided has been incorporated with acknowledgement within this report:
  - Cotswold District Council (CDC) online;
  - Gloucestershire Record Office (GRO) in Gloucester;
  - Historic England Archive in Swindon; and
  - Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) online.
- 3.3. The Historic England Archive holds secondary sources and also a national collection of aerial photographs which provide information about the land use post-Second World War and can indicate sub-surface remains. The NHLE records designated heritage across the country including listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered landscapes.

### Site Visit

- 3.4. The site was subject to walkover survey in April 2017. Both the site itself and its environs were considered during the visit to identify any heritage assets or potential assets within the site and also to consider if development of the site would have an adverse effect on any designated heritage assets.

## Evaluation and Impact Assessment

- 3.5. Having defined the known and potential constraints to development of the site, the impacts of the likely proposed scheme have been predicted, taking into account different stages and activities within the development process. Further evaluation or mitigation is recommended as appropriate.

## 4.0 Baseline Information

- 4.1. This review of baseline information has been informed by data held by Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England relating to previously identified archaeology and heritage. Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of referenced sites and Appendix 2 reproduces their locations in relation to the site.
- 4.2. Sections below also review relevant information held at Historic England's Archive and Gloucestershire Record Office, including historic maps and aerial photographs. References and sources are detailed in Appendix 3.

### Context

- 4.3. The site lies on the northern edge of Fairford (Appendix 2). The site is centred at NGR SP 1575 0180 and extends across a total area of approximately six hectares. All of the site is in use as a single arable field under a cereal crop and bounded by hedgerows.
- 4.4. The site is bounded to the north and east by further arable fields. To the south lies a small belt of woodland with a public right of way running to its south and recently built residential estate beyond. Leafield Road runs west of the site, with the grounds of Farmors secondary and Fairford Church of England primary schools and an area of pasture north of this beyond.
- 4.5. The geology of the site is recorded as Cornbrash Formation limestone, with superficial deposits not recorded (BGS viewer). Sands and gravels are recorded to the south, with alluvial deposits along the course of the River Coln to the west. The site slopes gently upwards from south east to north west and from approximately 90m AOD to 100m AOD.



## Historic Environment Record Search Results

### Designated Sites

- 4.6. The site does not contain any designated heritage assets. Approximately a kilometre south west of the site, an undeveloped area where over 150 Anglo-Saxon burials were found in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century is scheduled (HER 280, Appendix 2).
- 4.7. The closest listed buildings to the site lie approximately 500m south of the site within the developed area of Fairford. The closest are 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed cottages on the north side of Park Road (HERs 18115-17). A similar distance from the site and age are Mount Pleasant House and cottage which are also Grade II listed (HERs 18112-3).
- 4.8. Other listed buildings in the north of the town and closer to the site include the Grade I listed Church of St Mary, more than 700m to the south west (HER 3113). This fine example of Perpendicular architecture is also famous for its stained glass, albeit rebuilt in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. A number of tombs in its churchyard are also Grade II\* or Grade II listed.
- 4.9. North of the church, HER 18114 is the early 19<sup>th</sup> century former lodge to Fairford Park now in use as a house. As with all of Fairford's closest listed buildings to the site, it is stone with a slate roof. To the north west of the church, adjacent to the River Coln, HERs 3205 and 18138 record the former mill and a bridge over the river respectively.
- 4.10. A large number of other listed buildings lie within the historic core of the town, but are not detailed further. A number of additional HER records relating to past non-listed buildings have been generated from consideration of historic maps and these have also been omitted as they do not inform an understanding of the site's potential and would not be affected where they remain extant.

- 4.11. To the north and east of the site, the closest listed buildings are both Grade II listed. A kilometre north of the site, HER 3180 records a Doric column which was an 'eyecatcher' in longer views from Fairford Park House and grounds and has fared better than the rest. HER 43442 records Farhill Farm's 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.
- 4.12. The closest designated heritage asset to the site is the north eastern tip of Fairford Conservation Area (Appendix 2). There does not appear to be a Conservation Area Appraisal for the large area designated, but research for this assessment suggests the designation includes open ground north of the town which was once part of Fairford Park and stone gate posts which mark its northern access drive (see below).
- 4.13. It does not appear that Cotswold District Council keep a register of locally listed buildings. Although their saved Policy 11: *The Historic Landscape* mentions the need to preserve important elements of the historic landscape of the District, the vestiges of the former Fairford Park north of the conservation area do not appear to be designated on heritage grounds.

#### Non- designated Sites

- 4.14. The HER does not hold any records for the site itself and the closest to the west all relate to Fairford Park. HER 2478 records the park itself and house built in 1661 and demolished after expansion in the 1950s. Finds of Roman coins and urns are alleged to have been made when the house was built. This record also notes that Farmors School was built on the site of the house in 1962. HER 30349 records a United States' military hospital set up in Fairford Park from 1942 and later used as a camp for Polish refugees.

- 4.15. HERs 3101 and 17979 both relate to small-scale archaeological investigations completed ahead of construction activity related to the schools. HER 3101 records trial trenching which took place before a primary school was built in 1990, but nothing of note was found. The earlier work was where the old house had lain, but no indication of any Roman or other significant activity was found.
- 4.16. The earliest record north of the town is probably that noting a Bronze Age round barrow nearly a kilometre north east of the site (HER 2475). This survives as an earthwork and is marked on OS maps. A number of ring ditches have been observed on aerial photographs in the same area and these might mark the location of further ploughed-out barrows of similar age (HERs 2474, 3285-7 and 3300). HER 3285-7 also records an associated enclosure and that a walkover of the area found possible prehistoric pottery fragments.
- 4.17. Approximately 800m west of the site, HER 26726 records cropmarks on the west bank of the Coln which might also indicate prehistoric or Roman sub-surface remains based on their morphology. Indeed, an 'enclosure, linear and pits' are recorded in a field immediately east of the site, although no period is ascribed for this entry (HER 9239).
- 4.18. Other enclosures have been recorded north of the site, including HERs 2482 and 3296 north west of the site and HERs 3299 and 3301 to the north east. Related fieldwork did not confirm the enclosures were archaeological, but a pit and Iron Age pottery sherds and burnt flint were found nearby. North east of the site and study area, a definite Roman site has been located, with tile suggesting the site of buildings.
- 4.19. HER 6998 records the recovery of an Iron Age terret or horse harness fitting from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery mentioned above. Roman pottery has been found at the same site and also, with medieval sherds, close to the listed obelisk north of the site (HER 3327). Roman pottery has also been found a kilometre or so north west of the site, west of the Coln (HER 2502).

- 4.20. The only other records north of the town and in the study area are HERs 9296 and 26609. Although these lie quite close to the northern boundary of the site, they record undated linear features seen on aerial photographs which may reflect post-medieval field boundaries.
- 4.21. Extensive archaeological work has taken place in recent decades to the south of Fairford's historic core and in response to the town's expansion. Modern archaeological investigation has proven activity and settlement in these areas from the Neolithic, with an extremely rare burial of this period recorded. Iron Age field systems and Anglo-Saxon settlement has also been revealed. Although these finds have been made on areas of sand and gravel which were often a focus for prehistoric activity, the number of cropmarks to the north is likely to reflect similar activity.

#### Historic Maps

- 4.22. Unusually, three detailed maps of late 17<sup>th</sup> century, late 18<sup>th</sup> century and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date were available which include the site area in their extent. A map of Fairford Park of 1690 shows the fine grounds and house north of the site (GRO ref. D6746 P53). Although much has changed, including changes to the River Coln, the site would have lain in an area of roughly east to west aligned narrow strip fields in an area marked 'Hoppers Furlong'. The strips were likely to have been cultivated.
- 4.23. A second detailed map may date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century and shows the park in detail, with the site in an area 'enclosed' for one new owner (GRO ref. D2455 E1/8/6). As with the earlier map, Leafield Road was not in place, although this later map does show the road to its east which helps with orientation as does Lea Wood to the north.

- 4.24. The Fairford Tithe map and apportionment date to 1841 (GRO ref. T1/81). This shows a recognisable landscape with Leafield Road in place and the park to its west. Boundaries between Leafield Road and the road to its east are as now, with housing to the south respecting the field boundary. The site is one field noted as 'White Gate Ground' and as arable. 'Smith's Ground' and also arable lay to the north and a 'plantation' of coppice to the south as now.
- 4.25. The map does not show great detail for the park, but it is clear that an access ran south east to north west from Leafield Road to the house and from just south of the site. No lodge lay at this access though, with that to the south in Fairford the principal entrance to the park from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century given its lodge (HER 18114).
- 4.26. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows no change, with Fairford Park to the west marked as parkland both east and west of the River Coln. Maps of 1903 and 1924 show the same situation, with a track running east north of the site and a barn north east of the site.

#### Aerial Photographs

- 4.27. A search completed at the Historic England Archive provided a total of over 100 black and white and colour vertical and oblique images of the site and its environs. Images were available from every decade between 1943 and 2002, with one image dating to 1928. However, most of the oblique images focus on the town centre.
- 4.28. The photographs confirm the site had its current extent throughout the period. It appears to have been under cultivation across the run of images and on some, east to west aligned sub-surface land drains are apparent. A small structure lay in the west of the field in the 1940s, but was gone by the 1960s.

4.29. Nothing of archaeological interest was apparent on any of the images within or close to the site. Images do confirm the presence of the belt of woodland to the south and also large trees lining Leafield Road to the west of the site boundary. Changes to Fairford Park, including the military encampment were also evident.

#### Other Sources

4.30. General sources for the town confirm that evidence of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement and activity has been plentiful on gravels south of the existing town (Cuss & Rushby 1987). There is thought to be a reference to 'Fagranforda' in 862 AD and the settlement is certainly recorded in Domesday (Smith 1964). The settlement lay near an important Roman crossroads had borough status by the 12<sup>th</sup> century when the ford was certainly bridged (Verey & Brooks 1999).

4.31. Pevsner confirms that the schools were built in 1962 and 1990 respectively by the county architects department in both cases. This followed demolition of the house in 1955, although war time huts apparently survived until the 1970s and some outbuildings of the earlier house also remain. It had been an impressive structure in fine grounds, with previous owners even altering the River Coln as part of their landscaping. Elrington confirms that Leafield Road was only created in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting the 1780s (Elrington 1981).

#### Site Survey Results

4.32. The site was visited in April 2017 to check for any heritage assets on or close to site and the relationship of the site to nearby designated heritage assets. Current land use was also considered. The site consists of a single field which was under an immature cereal crop when visited. The site's boundaries are defined by hedgerows with ditches (Plate 1). Further fields lie north and east of the site.



*Plate 1: View north west across site from its south eastern corner*

- 4.33. To the south of the site, a relatively recent estate of two storey and gable roofed houses is screened from the site by a belt of woodland which corresponds to that evident on the Tithe and later maps. Between the woodland and houses, a hard surfaced track echoes one shown on historic maps and reflects a route into Fairford Park. Stone gate posts remain at the junction with Leafield Road (Plate 2).
- 4.34. The gate posts lie in the north eastern tip of the Fairford Conservation Area as does open land west of Leafield Road. This is now in use as rugby pitches and has a strong edge of trees and other vegetation. There is no view of St Mary's Church from the site itself, but the tower can be seen from just south of the site (Plate 3).

- 4.35. North of the conservation area and west of the site, Fairford Church of England Primary School lies adjacent to the site, whilst the secondary school's earlier post-war buildings lie further west, with sports pitches closest to Leafield Road.



*Plate 2: Fairford Park gate posts on Leafield Road, south of site*





*Plate 3: View south west towards Fairford from south of site*

4.36. North of the school area which has a low stone wall and pavement adjacent to Leafield Road itself, a circa 1.5m high stone wall marks the edge of the former park (Plate 4). North of the school is a pasture field with large trees creating a parkland type appearance, albeit obscured by the wall. The field north of this is in arable cultivation. A number of large trees line the eastern side of Leafield Road. There is no view to the obelisk from the site and it was originally placed as the focus for views west of Leafield Road.



*Plate 4: View south along Leafield Road*

## 5.0 Planning Policy Context

- 5.1. This section summarises the relevant national and local planning policies, as well as other reference documents, relevant to the assessment of effects on heritage assets. The duty to preserve or enhance the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas contained within sections 66 and 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is a statutory consideration for the local planning authority.
- 5.2. A 2014 Court of Appeal ruling in *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants District Council*, English Heritage and the National Trust made clear that to discharge this responsibility, decision makers must give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings when carrying out the balancing exercise of judging harm against other planning considerations, as required under the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

### National Planning Policy

- 5.3. The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) mentions heritage in several paragraphs (DCLG 2012). In particular, under bullet-point 10 of 'Core Principles' set out in Paragraph 17, it states planning should: '*Conserve heritage assets 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.*'
- 5.4. Section 12 - *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* contains sixteen paragraphs. Information requirements to inform an understanding of the significance of 'heritage assets' and the aim of sustaining or enhancing that significance are set out. Heritage assets are defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process.

- 5.5. Setting is defined as the area in which an asset is experienced and that its extent is not fixed and may change over time. Elements of setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the asset's significance, may help with appreciation of that significance or may be neutral.
- 5.6. In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, by affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF recommends that considerable importance and weight should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional (Paragraph 133).
- 5.7. Paragraphs 134 and 135 clarify that, 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 safeguarding its future. Paragraph 135 also notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets require a balanced judgement weighing the scale of impact and the significance of the heritage asset against the benefits of the proposed development.
- 5.8. Where heritage assets are to be lost, the final paragraph in Section 12, Paragraph 141, confirms that a record of the elements to be lost should be provided and disseminated by the developer.

#### Local Policy

- 5.9. Local policy consists of saved policies of the 2006 Cotswold District Local Plan. Policy 10 relates to trees, woodland and hedgerows and notes that the latter should be retained if they are '*historically or culturally significant*' and there are not particular grounds for their removal (CDC 2006).

5.10. Policy 11: *The Historic Landscape* notes:

*'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. 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.'*

- 5.11. The only other saved policy which has been saved and is pertinent is Policy 15 relating to conservation areas, which notes that new construction or change of use of land within or close to a conservation area must preserve or enhance its special character and appearance and that change which adversely affects key views into or out of these areas will be resisted.

Guidance

- 5.12. Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Guidance Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* states:

*'Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset's surroundings.'*

The advice note confirms that settings change over time and that it is important to understand this process and that those settings which have experienced least change will often enhance an asset's significance (Historic England 2015a).

- 5.13. The guidance acknowledges that views or inter-visibility is often key to a setting enhancing an asset's significance, sometimes through design and sometimes unintentionally, but that other factors, including noise, dust and light generated by new development can have an adverse effect on an asset's significance when generated within the setting.
- 5.14. The approach to the assessment of setting is reiterated in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Guidance Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b). This assessment follows both sets of advice and provides an appraisal of heritage assets which might be affected and the extent of their setting which contributes to their significance or supports appreciation of that significance in Section 6 below.

## 6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1. This assessment has been prepared on behalf of Gleeson Strategic Land to support the planning process for residential and related development of land at east of Leafield Road, Fairford, Gloucestershire. It accords with current national and local policy which requires consideration of the heritage implications of development in advance of a planning application.
- 6.2. The assessment has been informed by consultation with the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record and Gloucestershire Record Office. Historic England's Archive and National Heritage List for England and online sources have complemented these county sources. Records included those relating to known sites and findspots, listed buildings and past archaeological investigations, together with aerial photographs and secondary sources held by Historic England. A walkover survey in April 2017 completed the work informing this report.
- 6.3. The site itself does not contain any extant heritage assets, although the hedgerows surrounding the site are likely to date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century and would ideally be retained as far as practicable.
- 6.4. There is firm evidence in the area for prehistoric and later activity including likely sub-surface remains to the north and immediate east of the site. However, archaeological investigations to the west found nothing of note and any remains within the site will have been truncated by more recent ploughing and drainage.
- 6.5. The highest potential is for later prehistoric and Roman field systems associated with nearby settlement and there is less likelihood of Anglo-Saxon or Medieval remains within the site as it was likely to have been agricultural land in these periods, away from settlement to the south. Sub-surface remains relating to prehistoric and later activity are unlikely to rate as of greater than local significance given that they are common in the area and more widely.

- 6.6. Given relatively low archaeological potential it is suggested that further archaeological investigation only be required as a condition of planning permission. An initial geophysical survey might be complemented by targeted trial trenching. Should significant remains be revealed, it should be appropriate to deal with these through further investigation ahead of construction and in accordance with a methodology agreed with the Council and their archaeological advisor.
- 6.7. Fairford's Grade I Church of St Mary and other Grade II\* tombs in its churchyard, Grade II listed buildings and a scheduled Anglo-Saxon burial ground lie within the study area. The church tower can be glimpsed from just south of the site, although there is no inter-visibility with any other of these designated assets. However, the site does not contribute to the significance or an appreciation of significance of any of the listed buildings or the scheduled area given their nature, distance and intervening built form and vegetation.
- 6.8. The north eastern tip of Fairford Conservation Area adjoins the south western corner of the site. The closest parts of the conservation area are open space which was part of Fairford Park and is now sports fields. Stone gate posts mark the location of a former access to the park which has since been removed. Substantial screening provided by trees and other vegetation encloses the designated area and the southern edge of the site. Suitable further planting on the edge of the site would avoid any adverse effect on the character and appearance of the conservation area from its development.



6.9. Land west of the site and Leafield Road was historically Fairford Park. Although the main house was demolished and the parkland sold off and re-developed, there remain some surviving elements including a high stone wall marking the park's boundary west of Leafield Road. Large trees east of the road may also be related. Although the vestigial parkland is not designated, new development and related planting should be sensitive to this history

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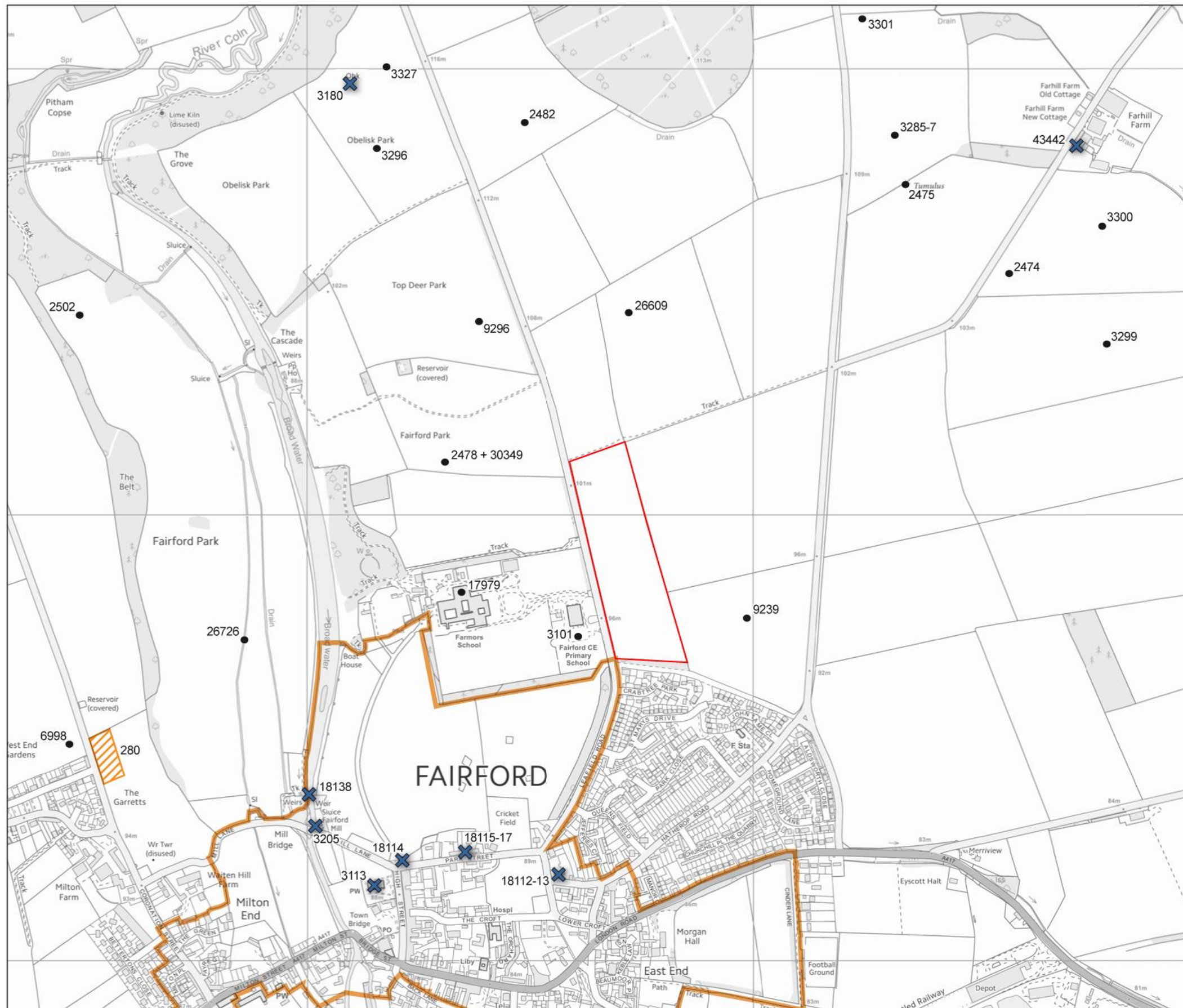
## Appendix 1

### Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record Information

HER Ref.	NGR (SP prefix)	Period	Notes
280	1455 0145	Anglo-Saxon	More than 150 burials including cremations investigated in 1840s and found whilst quarrying. Undeveloped area is now scheduled. HER 281 records associated Roman finds and a single Iron Age harness fitting.
2474	1660 0255	Bronze Age	Possible site of round barrow recorded, but nothing now visible on APs or in grassed field.
2475	1634 0275	Bronze Age	Round barrow survives as earthwork.
2478	1525 0179	Post-medieval	Fairford Park House built in 1661 and demolished in 1950s. School built in its place in 1962. Antiquarian references to urns and Roman coins found when built, but no other evidence of this.
2482	1540 0290	Undated	Two possible enclosures and a linear feature observed on aerial photographs. Work nearby did locate an oval pit, but no other evidence when pipeline went through the area.
2502	1440 0240	Roman	Pottery recorded as found. No further details.
3101	1525 0179	N/a	Trial trenching at new primary school site involved 5 trenches dug in 1986. Nothing of note observed.
3113	1515 0116	Medieval	Early 15 <sup>th</sup> century towered, rebuilt late 15 <sup>th</sup> century Church of St Mary is Grade I listed and known for its stained glass. A number of tombs in its churchyard are separately Grade II listed.
3180	1509 0296	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Grade II listed obelisk north of Fairford Park was eyecatcher and in form of votive Doric column.
3205	1500 0130	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Grade II listed former mill in stone and slate roofed is now three residences. On site of much earlier mill.
3285-7	1630 0290	Undated	Two ring ditches and a possible enclosure observed as cropmarks. Some possibly prehistoric pottery and flints observed on surface.
3296	1520 0280	Undated	Faint enclosure noted as cropmark. 'Some flint' on field surface.
3299	1680 0230	Undated	Enclosure seen as cropmark. Possible Iron Age sherds and burnt flint found on surface in area.

3300	1675 0263	Bronze Age	Ring ditch seen on aerial photographs.
3301	1620 0320	Undated	Three possible and overlapping enclosures observed on aerial photographs.
3327	1515 0305	Roman & Medieval	Scatter of pottery of Roman and medieval date found close to listed obelisk.
6998	1450 0150	Iron Age	Iron Age 'terret' or harness piece found at Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
9239	1600 0180	Undated	An enclosure, boundaries and pits recorded on aerial photographs in 1986.
9296	1540 0250	Undated	Linear feature seen on AP in 1986.
17979	1535 0180	Post-medieval	Small-scale trial trenching at Farmors School found activity associated with house, but no indication of Roman activity.
18112-3	1557 0119	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century	Mount Pleasant House and adjacent cottage are Grade II listed and both in stone and with slate roofs. House is late 18 <sup>th</sup> century and cottage 19 <sup>th</sup> .
18114	1521 0122	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Former lodge to Fairford Park is Grade II listed and Gothick style in stone and slate roofed.
18115-17	1534 0124	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Row of cottages on north side of Park Street have been restored and end house is dated 1905. In stone and slate roofed and Grade II listed.
18138	1500 0137	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Grade II listed stone bridge over River Coln.
26609	1573 0582	Undated	Possible former field boundaries observed on aerial photographs.
26726	1484 0171	Prehistoric or Roman	Cropmark ring ditch and enclosure noted as possible round barrow site or 'enclosed settlement'.
30349	1530 0215	Modern	Site of a US military hospital and subsequent Polish refugee camp from 1942.
43442	1672 0282	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Farhill Farm farmhouse is Grade II listed and stone with slate roof.

## **Appendix 2:**



- LEGEND**
- Site boundary
  - ✕ Listed building
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Fairford Conservation Area
  - HER record



Scheme: <b>Land East of Leafield Road, Fairford</b>		
Drawing: <b>Figure 1: Site and Identified Heritage</b>		
		Figure No: 1
ACD Ref: GLEE21132-80		
Scale: As shown	Drawn: KJ	Checked: BS



## Appendix 3:

### References and Sources

- Cotswold District Council (CDC) 2006 *Cotswold District Local Plan 2001 to 2011* Cirencester
- Cuss E. & Rushby B. 1987 *Fairford and Lechlade in Old Photographs* Gloucester
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### Maps

- Map of Fairford Park of 1690 (GRO ref. D6746 P53)
- Map of Fairford Park of late 18<sup>th</sup> century (GRO ref. D2455 E1/8/6)
- Tithe map and award for Fairford of 1841 (GRO ref. T1/81)
- Six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1886, 1903 & 1924 (Sheet LII SE)

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