TEWKESBURY CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL



Adopted by Tewkesbury Borough Council 23 February 2012

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1 INTRODUCTION

Tewkesbury Conservation Area was designated by Gloucestershire County Council on 29 December 1969, amended on 6 October 1987 by Tewkesbury Borough Council and an Article 4 direction was confirmed on 28 October 1987.

The conservation area covers most of the historic core of the town together with a substantial area of water meadow between the River Severn and the Mill Avon known as The Ham.

This appraisal expands and updates a study carried out in 2005. Surveys were carried out in 2010.

2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

The planning policy context is Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy EN3 of Regional Planning Guidance 10 (Sep 2001), Policy NHE.6 of the Gloucestershire Structure Plan (Nov 1999) and Policies HEN2, HEN6. HEN17, HEN24 and TY6 of the Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan to 2011 (Mar 2006)

A conservation area is an "area of special architectural or historic interest" the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation of a conservation area increases control over significant or total demolition of unlisted buildings, strengthens controls over minor development and protects trees within its boundaries. It also ensures that any new development maintains or enhances the character or appearance of the conservation area.

Local planning authorities should review their conservation areas and their boundaries from time to time (ideally every five years) and seek to define an area's special interest. This appraisal has been written in line with English Heritage's *Guidance on conservation area appraisals* and will be used as a basis for local policies and development control decisions as well as helping to make proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area.

3 SUMMARY OF SPECIAL INTEREST

- the survival of a traditionally managed water meadow
- the typical mediaeval plan form of narrow burgage plots and alleyways which can still be clearly seen along the three main streets with its distinctive 'Y' shaped pattern
- the abbey church of St Mary and its associated grounds and buildings which is one of the most complete monastic churches to have survived the Dissolution
- an extensive historic core with timber framed buildings dating from the fifteenth century and many which were refronted in the eighteenth century classical style giving the town a stylistic

cohesion (nearly every building lining the three main streets is listed)

4 ASSESSING SPECIAL INTEREST

Location and setting

Tewkesbury is a small market town in Gloucestershire situated centrally between Gloucester, Worcester, Evesham and Ledbury at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon. The conservation area covers the historic central core of the town, largely excluding twentieth century development, and the Severn Ham, an area of land between the rivers Severn and Avon to the west of the town. Although largely urban in character there is also the riverside and views out over the surrounding countryside to the west. The area is bounded by the Mythe water treatment works to the north, residential and business buildings to the east, the Abbey grounds and playing fields to the south, and the Severn Ham to the west.
The town is located on flat land and so its development historically has largely been dictated by areas not liable to flood from both the two large rivers and two smaller tributaries; the Swilgate and the Carrant Brook. Samuel Rudder in his book *A New History of Gloucestershire*, published in 1779, describes Tewkesbury as "*watered by four rivers like the garden of Eden*[1]*";* interestingly he calls the Swilgate the Swilyate. The Abbey, because of its height and the flatness of the surrounding land, is very dominant in views from outside the town – the only other building of a similar scale is Healings Mill. The map in Fig 1 shows the revised conservation area boundary.

Geologically Tewkesbury sits largely in an area where the bedrock is mudstone and the superficial geology is sand and gravel in the town and in the Severn Ham alluvium. This is why many of the town's oldest buildings, built before it was cheap and easy to transport building materials that were not local, are timber framed as mudstone although useful for making bricks and tiles would not have been as readily available as trees.

[1] Samuel Rudder *A New History of Gloucestershire* p. 733

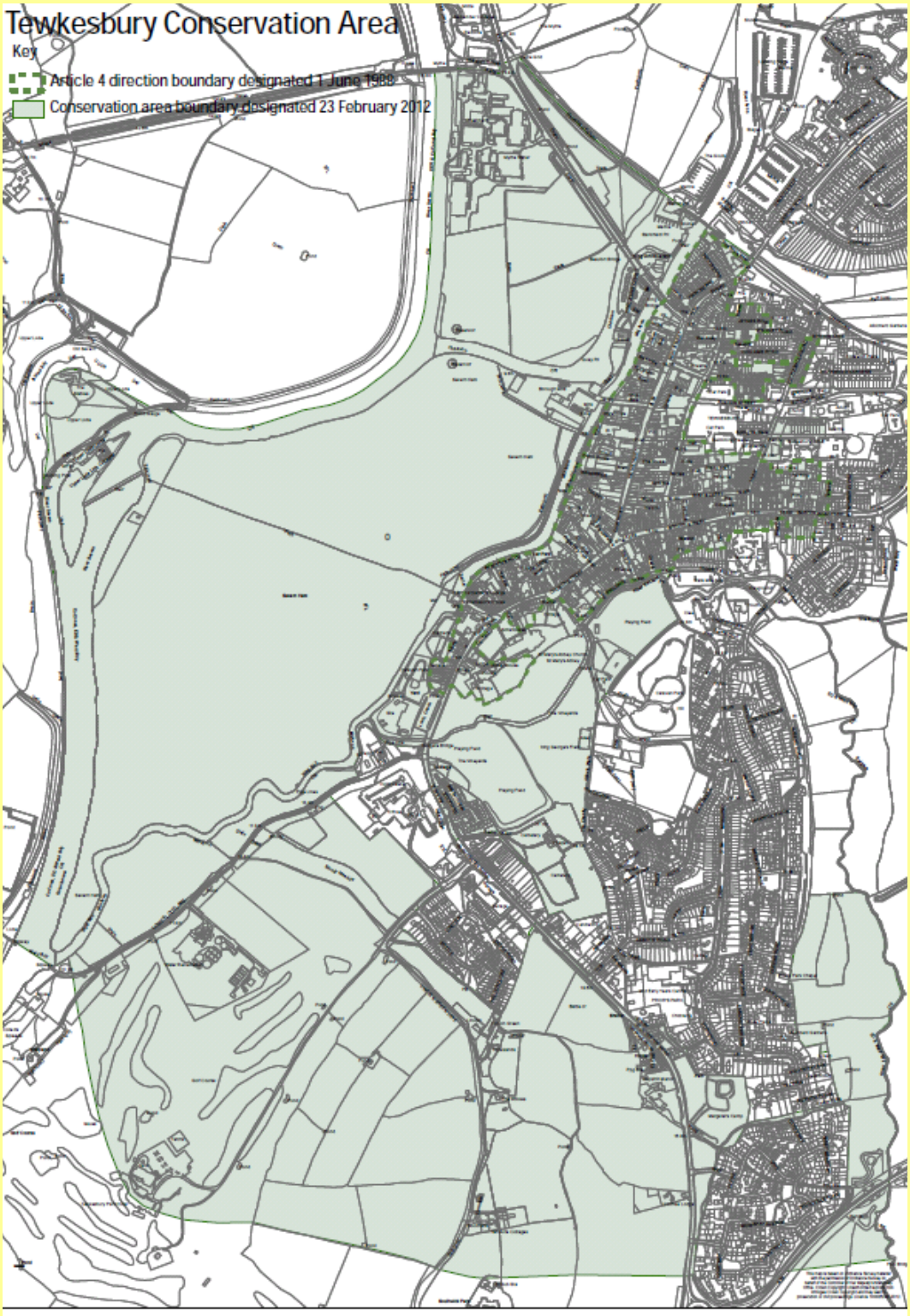


Fig 1 Revised Tewkesbury conservation area

4.1 **Historic development**

Settlement occurred at Tewkesbury as here is was possible to get across two rivers – the Severn and the Avon. Tewkesbury is mentioned in Domesday although it is spelt Teodechesberie. Rudder, in his book *A New History of Gloucestershire* (1779) says that

"*Domesday gives the following ample account of this large manor:*

In Teodechesberie were fourscore and fifteen [95] hides in the time of King Edward. Of these forty-five were in demean, and free from all royal service and tax, except the service due to the lord of the manor. The manor was in capite. There were in demean twelve plow-tillages, and fifty between the servi [serfs] and ancillae, and fifteen bordars in waiting about the hall, and two mills of 20 sol. and one fishery, and a salt-pit at Wich belonging to the manor[2]*."*

The abbey was first founded in Anglo-Saxon times in 715 but the abbey, as seen today, was started in 1102 and consecrated in 1123. It was a Benedictine foundation (named after St Benedict who is considered to be the founder of the order) which flourished in Normandy. The first Benedictine foundation in England was Battle Abbey just 21 years after the Norman Conquest and had the most abbeys and nunneries in England at the time of the Dissolution. Tewkesbury was one of the few monastic churches to survive virtually intact as where parishioners had used the nave (the main central part of a church at the western end) of the monastic church as their parish church as at Tewkesbury they were allowed to keep it. At Tewkesbury the parishioners also raised the money to buy the eastern end.

Rudder's book has a map of the county dated 1779 which shows development around the three main streets which accords well with the map of Dyde. Disappointingly there is no description of the town of Tewkesbury although there is a history. Both Rudder and Bennett (*History of Tewkesbury, 1830*) describe the next memorable event in Tewkesbury's history as the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. It is described in the register entry as "*the climactic battle of the second phase of the Wars of the Roses"*.

[2] Samuel Rudder *A New History of Gloucestershire* p. 738

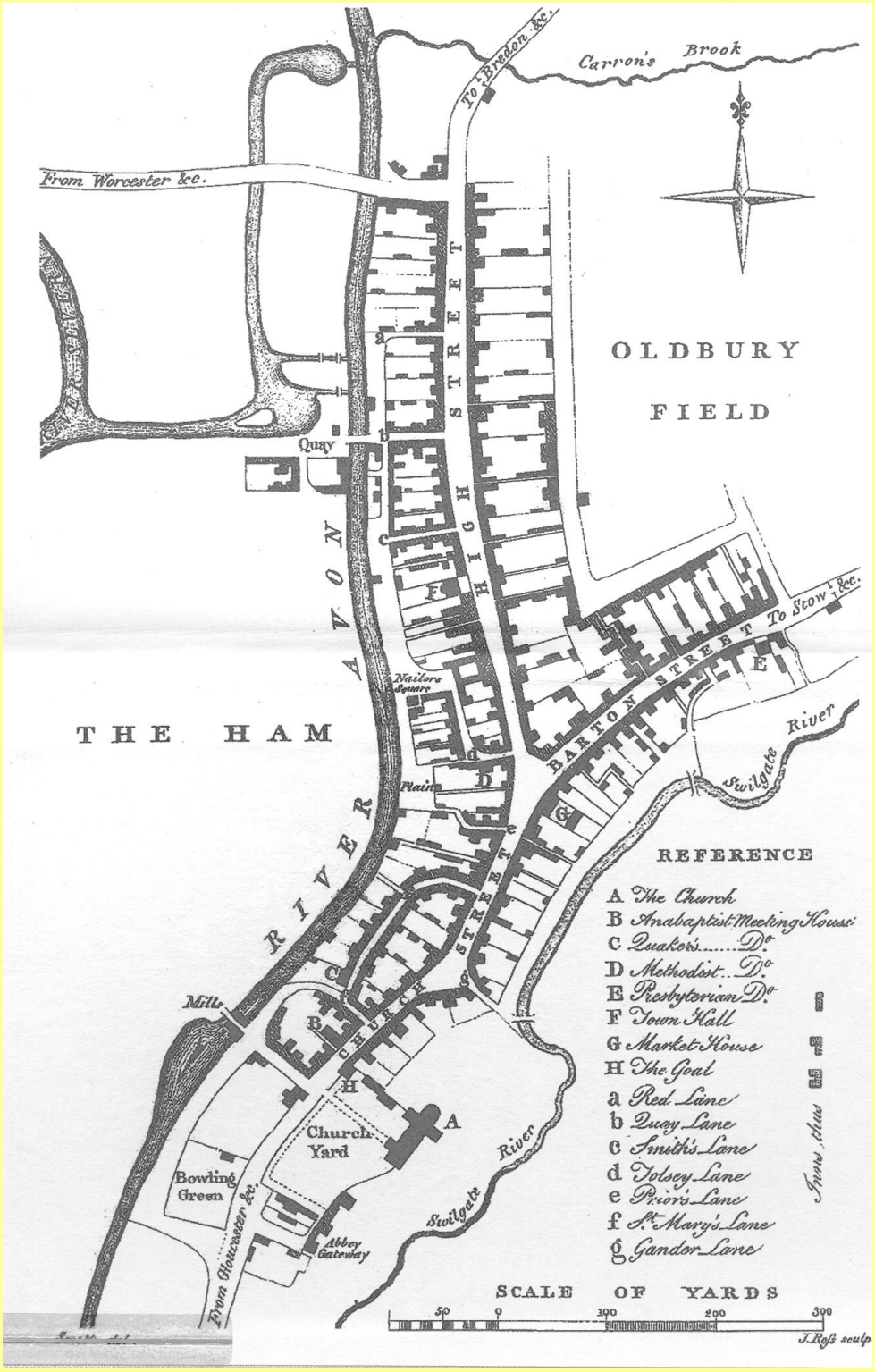


Fig 2 Bennett's 1834 map of Tewkesbury probably based on Dyde's earlier map of 1790; note the misspelling of goal for gaol (jail)

Bennett does give a description of the town and there are also engravings to illustrate some of the buildings a decade before the start of the Victorian era. He refers to a major expansion of the town in the Georgian period starting in 1810 when 200 houses were built in the Oldbury which was common land and also says that much of the brick

for the houses in Tewkesbury were mostly made "*on the banks of the Severn above and below the town*[3]". The other large expanse of common land, the Severn Ham, for the use of the freemen and occupiers of houses fronting the three principal streets was enclosed at the same time as Oldbury Field in 1808 along with other common land; Oldbury Meadows, Lilly Croft and Lilly Croft Meadow

Bennett also refers to projected plans for the development of the town such as a link between the existing Birmingham and Worcester canal and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal or a rail-road as he calls it between Birmingham and Bristol but the story is mainly one of lost industries such as Tewkesbury mustard, worsted combing, nails etc.

The main industry at the time of Bennett's history is stocking frame-work knitting. Of the other businesses in the town he says there are three banks, two posting-houses (the Swan and the Hop-Pole) and for entertainment there were: subscription dancing and assemblies in the Town Hall, a public library and news-room, a theatre (extending from the fives-court at the back of the Wheatsheaf Inn to the Oldbury), horse racing on the Ham, a bowling green and a coit-yard (quoits was a game that involved throwing a ring at a spike) at the Upper Lode. At that time Tewkesbury was governed by a corporation, which in various forms dated back to 1574, and was aligned with the parish boundary. At the time of Bennett's history this corporation consisted of 24 burgesses from whom were chosen the various officers; high steward, recorder, town clerk, coroner, chamberlain, two bailiffs and four justices of the peace.

Bennett also describes the principal buildings, schools and charitable institutions starting with the Town Hall or Tolzey. He says it was built in 1788 at a cost of £1,200 (£75,420 in today's money) and given to the corporation by Sir William Codrington. As well as providing a council chamber, it had a courtroom and a large room upstairs which could be used for banqueting or as a ballroom. It replaced an earlier building which had stood where the three main roads intersect – Bennett says that it *"had nothing in its history or appearance to atone for the inconveniences which it created, and the consequent destruction of some decayed dwelling-houses which were attached to it, improved the town in a greater degree than be easily imagined."*[4] He also mentions a new gaol (jail), at the top of the High Street, built in 1816 which had to be enlarged and improved shortly after construction as it was found to be "not fit for purpose".

There is also a House of Industry (a workhouse), built in 1796 at a cost of over £7,000 (just over £225,000 in today's money). The building was funded by a large loan which was supposed to be repaid by rates however the scheme incurred debts so that just three years later the

[3] James Bennett *A History of Tewkesbury* p 171
[4] James Bennett *A History of Tewkesbury* p 195

amount owed had risen from £5,500 to £7,000). A new Market House is mentioned which the map shows to be at the intersection of the three main roads.

Four schools are mentioned as well as the Sunday Schools; the Free Grammar School in a room next to the abbey church, the Blue Coat School which provided education for 20 boys and was run by the Master of the National School, the National School which provided education for the poor was founded in 1813 originally in the north transept of the church but in 1817 it moved to a new building adjoining the churchyard of the abbey and the British School which was opened in 1813 on a plot of land at the upper end of Barton Street also to provide education for the poor.

As well as the abbey church there were other places of worship in Tewkesbury, the Baptist Chapel which moved in 1805 from their chapel in Church Street to the bottom of Barton Street, the Independent Chapel at the top end of Barton Street, a Friends Meeting House in Barton Street and a Wesleyan Chapel in Tolzey Lane opened in 1814.

Anthea Jones, in her history of Tewkesbury, says that the Victorian period was one of stagnation largely due to the rapid expansion of Cheltenham. Cheltenham, at the time of Rudder's history in 1779 was smaller than Tewkesbury but just fourteen years later it was the same size as Gloucester. This influenced the route of the railway line, referred to by James Bennett, which did not go through Tewkesbury but Ashchurch. Tewkesbury was only connected by a branch line to the main line at Ashchurch. In common with many other towns which were not on a main line it had an immediate effect on Tewkesbury's economy. The important coach routes through the town declined and this affected not only the posting houses mentioned in Bennett's history but all the other businesses involved in coaching. In addition the stocking knitting industry also mentioned in Bennett's history moved to Nottingham which was on a main railway line.

This is not to imply that nothing changed though during this time. Many improvements occurred in the town; a water supply, a cemetery, a hospital and new industries were established in the town but one of the most influential changes to the town occurred as a result of the growth nationally of an interest in history and archaeology. In Tewkesbury a local builder, Thomas Collins, restored the timber-framed houses and also brought about the restoration of the abbey enabling the town to start earning a living from the tourist industry. This continues today and is reliant not only on the town's stock of mediaeval buildings but also on the urban grain of the mediaeval development of the town which contributes so much to its character.



Fig 3 1883-8 OS map

The 1883-88 OS map above shows the town is still largely centred on the three main streets, Barton Road, High Street and Church Street. It is immediately apparent that the town has grown considerably since Bennett's map of 1830 (based on a map drawn some 40 years earlier). Oldbury Fields is now remembered only in the name of the street, Oldbury Road, as the open land has been built on as the town has expanded to the east and to a lesser extent to the north. There is a railway line to the north of the town to Upton, Malvern and Worcester is shown with the new station and a branch going along Station Street to the Borough Mills and the quay. Between the branch line and Station Street are the town's gasworks and hospital. Further south on the River Avon is the Eagle Factory.

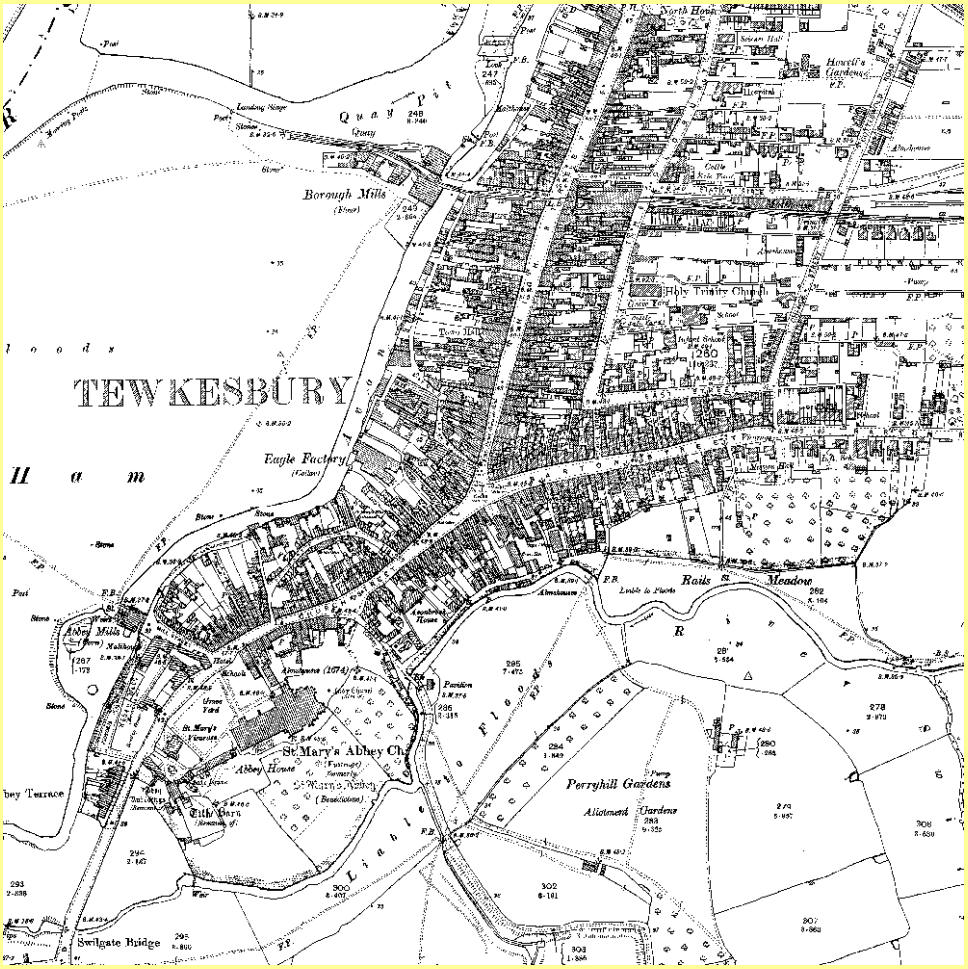


Fig 4 1902-3 OS map

The most interesting aspect of the 1902-3 map is how little the town has changed in twenty years and it is much the same at the time of the 1923 OS map shown in Figure 5 overleaf. Compare this with the current map in Figure 6 (page 12) which shows the town has expanded in all directions apart from to the west where it is constrained by the Avon and the Severn Ham. (Larger copies of the maps are in Appendix C)

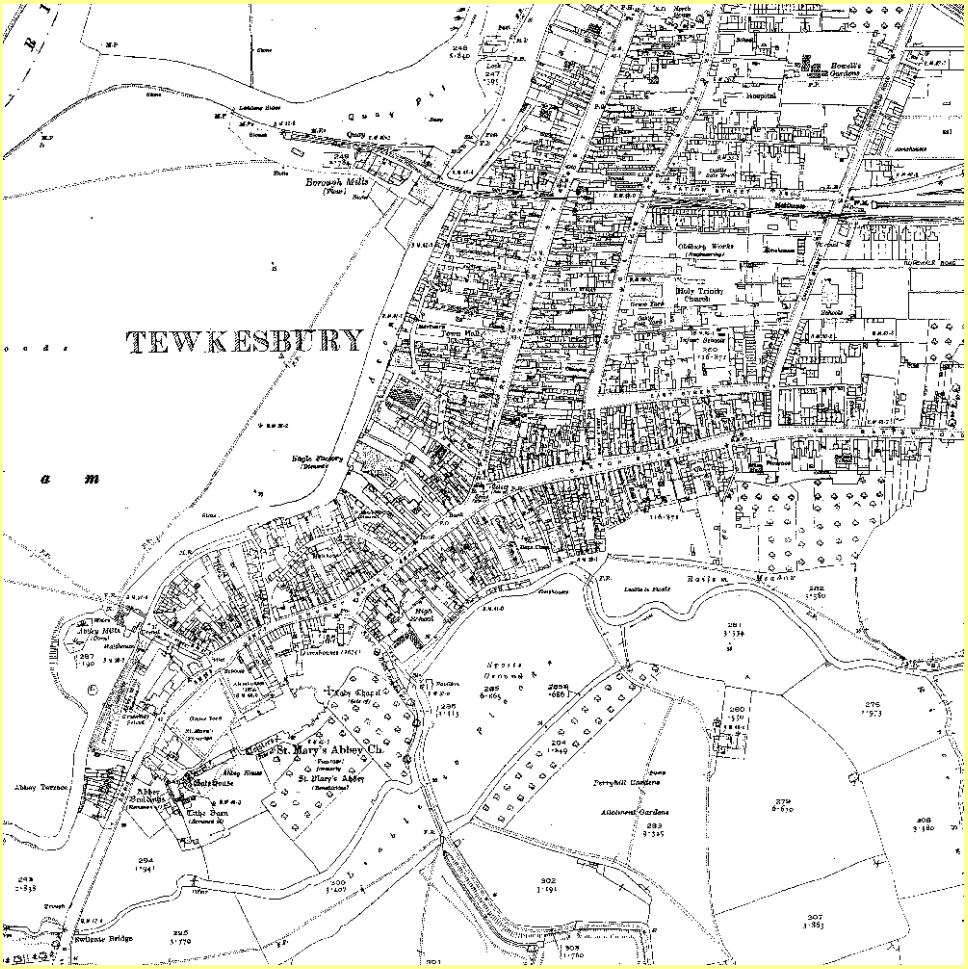


Fig 5 1923 OS map

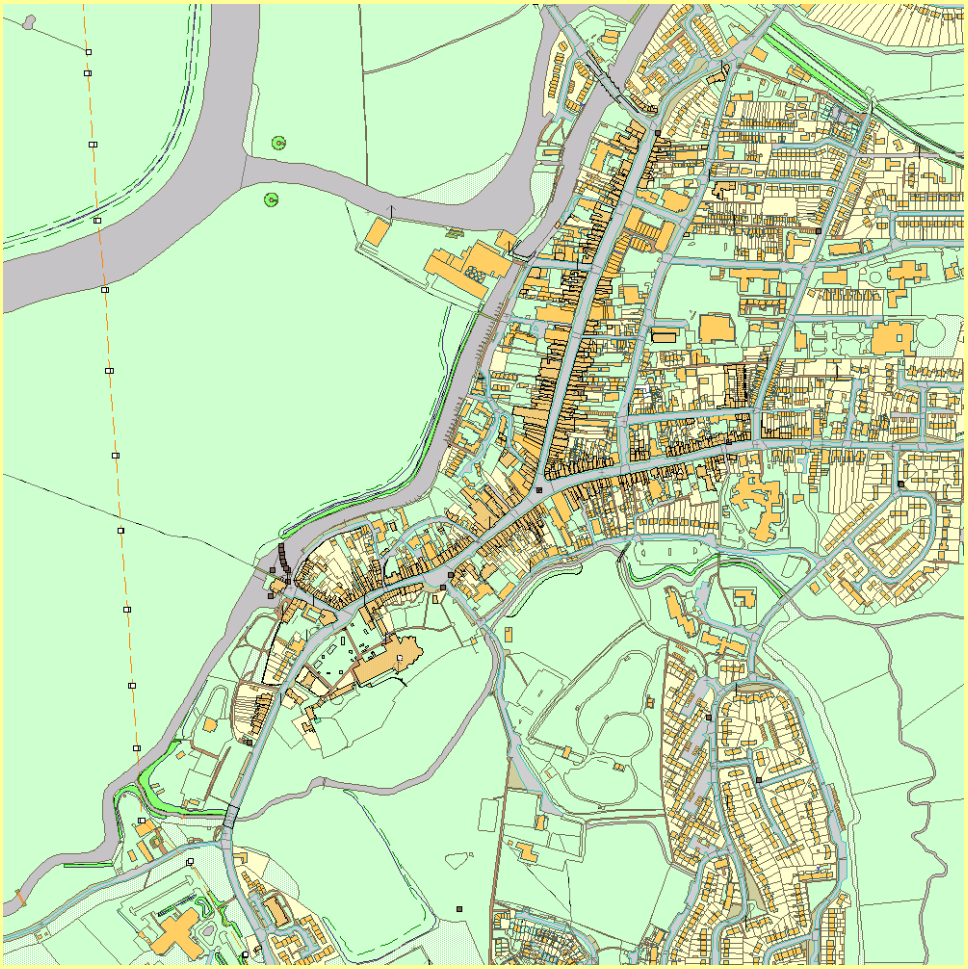


Fig 6 Current map of Tewkesbury

4.2 **Archaeology**

All early settlement was confined to those parts of Tewkesbury which were not subject to regular flooding. There is widespread evidence for prehistoric activity within the north-south route along the east of the River Severn and the east-west routes converging on the important river crossing. Early prehistoric material has been found over large areas of the modern town of Tewkesbury showing significant human activity along the river gravels from the Mesolithic period onwards.

In the Bronze Age findings show that there is significant activity, possibly a settlement within the area of Oldbury and later town. To the south of the town, more recent excavations show further evidence of Bronze Age activity. Further findings of a Bronze Age boundary ditch and evidence for bronze casting has been found south of the modern town while The Gastons, adjacent to the A38, has provided further evidence of boundaries and possible structures.

Excavations of the Sabrina Cinema site, during the early 1970s, also revealed evidence of Iron Age activity in the Oldbury area and Iron Age pottery was found in Red Lane. At Holm Hill in 1974-5 excavations

uncovered several ditched features, all V-shaped profiles, along with pottery of early Iron Age type.

Nineteenth century investigations in Oldbury have shown evidence of stone foundations, a corn-drying oven, many coins, much pottery and a possible 'ritual shaft' of the late first/early second century. Recent work has found a concentration of finds to the north of Barton Street and around the abbey church. Findings include pottery, coins, glassware and decorative metalwork. To the south-east of the modern town evidence of Roman activity has been found. The features that have been discovered are thought to have been associated with stock rearing during the second and third centuries, however other material from the first and fourth century was also recovered. Archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon period includes a possible Dark Age burial from Holm Hill and several Saxon ditches have been reported in the area.

4.3 **Spatial Analysis**

The principal public areas in the conservation area are the streets and the alleyways with the main open spaces being Victoria Gardens, the area around the Abbey, the Vineyards and the Ham. Along the main streets, Church Street, Barton Street and High Street private areas are limited to small back yards although the buildings further away from the centre have larger yards and some even have gardens.

Views out are particularly attractive over the Severn Ham because of the open uninterrupted space bordered by the River Severn and River Avon, the Mythe Water Treatment works can be seen in the distance. These are views that can be enjoyed by both residents and visitors. Views in from the Severn Ham looking into the conservation area show two buildings, the Borough Mills and the Abbey dominating the Tewkesbury skyline.



Fig 7 View out from Victoria Gardens with the Mythe Water Treatment Works in the distance



Fig 8 View out over the Ham

The striking feature of views within the conservation area is the Abbey; it can be seen throughout the area, between houses and shops, and towering over the landscape from the Severn Ham. It is the focal point of the town which appears from all corners of the conservation area and is also a landmark in the wider landscape as it is visible from the M5 as well as elsewhere. These views are important and should not be challenged by new development. From various points along the river there are views of the town centre.



Fig 9 View from Mill Street, Gloucester Road and along the river – note the dominance of the abbey

The Cross is the focal point of the town centre as it is where the routes through the town meet. From The Cross there are views along the three main roads of the conservation area, High Street, Barton Street and Church Street



Fig 10 Clockwise from top left; view from Church Street to The Cross, from Barton Street to The Cross, The Cross and view down High Street

4.4 Character analysis

As Tewkesbury conservation area is large it has been divided into the following character zones; **Zone A** Monastic Core, The Abbey & Precinct Grounds/The Vineyards, **Zone B** Church Street/The Crescent/Mill Street and Gloucester Road, **Zone C** The Commercial Centre - High Street/The Cross and Barton Road, **Zone D** Back of Avon, **Zone E** Mythe Road/Bredon Road/ Twixtbears and The Marina, Zone F Oldbury Road, **Zone G** C19th Expansion: Gravel Walk/Cotteswold Road and East Street/Chance Street and the cemetery, **Zone H** Severn Ham

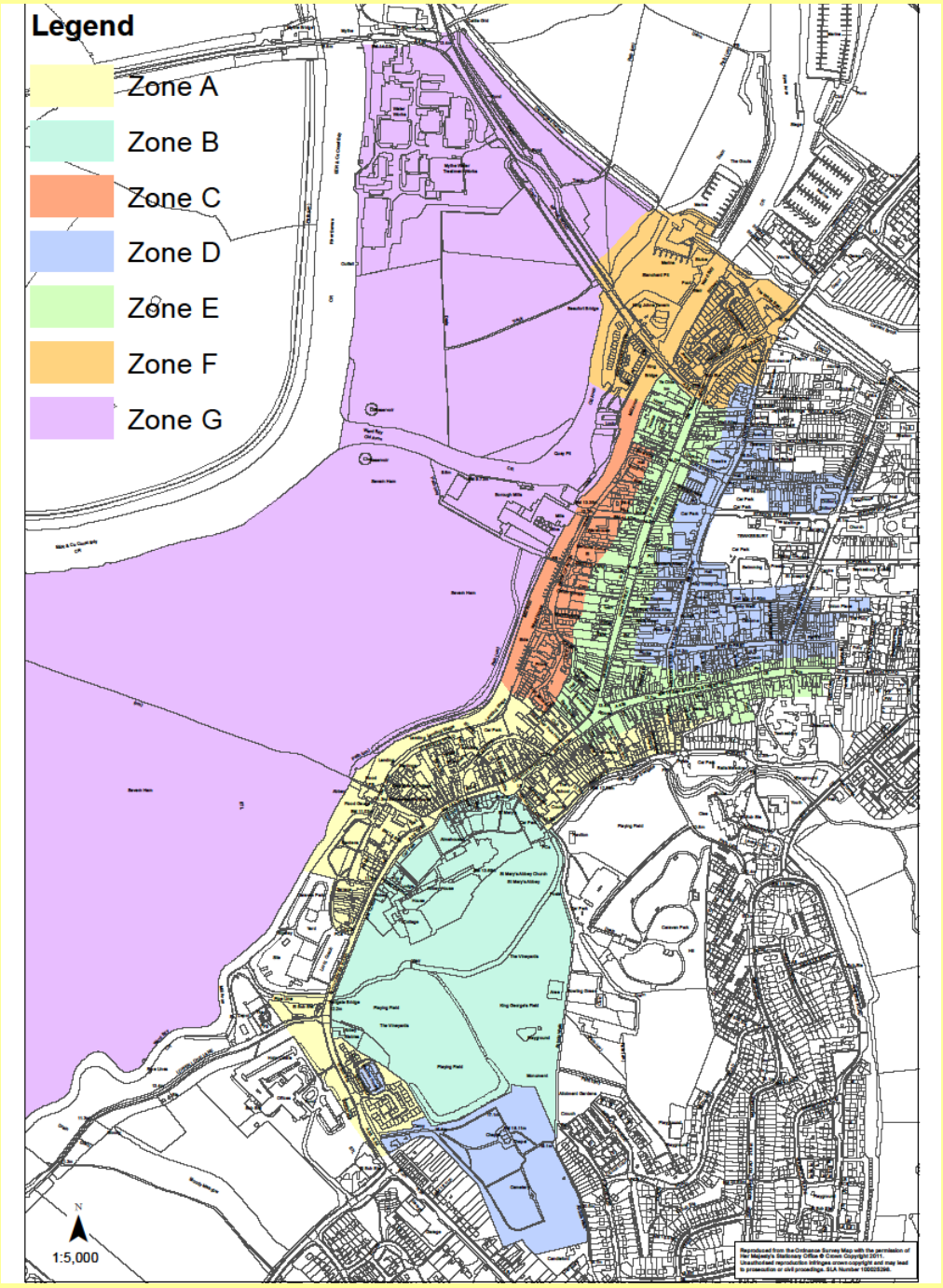


Fig 11 Map of character zones

4.4.1 Zone A – this consists of Church Street, The Crescent, Mill Street and Gloucester Road. This zone is broadly characterised by less comprehensive development of each burgage plot than the commercial centre, smaller scale buildings (although many of the buildings are three-storey) and predominantly residential uses. The buildings are a mix of brick and timber frame which sit directly, some gable end on, onto the pavement.



Fig 12 Views from The Crescent: left, view up Church Street and right, view down

The Abbey Mill is a notable exception to this, built in 1793 on the site of an earlier mill belonging to the Abbey; it rises out of the Mill Avon and dominates views of the southern part of the town from the Ham. The remains of the Abbey's fifteenth century barn, built in blue lias stone in contrast to the red brick of the mill, survive nearby. Timber framed properties on the raised blue brick pavement of Mill Bank form a picturesque backdrop to views of the Abbey tower from the Ham. These cottages merge into those of Mill Street which are a mixture of brick and timber frame and define the gentle curve of this narrow street. Apart from the mill, buildings here are predominantly two/two and a half storey opening directly onto the street and timber windows which are predominantly casement windows.





Fig 13 (Previous page) left; Abbey Mill and Mill Bank cottages, right, brick cottages on Mill Street and above timber framed cottages on Mill Bank

The Crescent is unique in Tewkesbury as an early nineteenth century planned space (1813) albeit only developed on one side. The eastern half of the semi-circle is formed by a terrace of elegant brick Georgian town houses with a curving facade. Abbey Lawn House, a large early-mid nineteenth century building stood to the western side - its demolition in 1964 has left an odd gap between the Crescent and the abbey.



Fig 14 Left, view of the Abbey from The Crescent and right The Crescent

St Mary's Lane is a small back street which forms an unusual crescent shaped loop off Church Street, the historical origins of which remain

unclear. The southern junction with Church Street is very narrow, with the timber framed and jettied property, 66 Church Street, on one corner contributing significantly to its mediaeval character. Also of significant historic interest are numbers 28, 30 and 32 St Mary's Lane which are a mid to late eighteenth century terrace of three storey brick built stocking-workers cottages. They are important reminders of earlier industry in the town and are notable for the retention of the first floor 'weaving' windows (see Fig 15 which shows such windows in East Street). The north side of the street was historically occupied by a continuous row of timber framed cottages; unfortunately the majority of these were demolished in the 1960s and replaced with a car park so the historic sense of enclosure in this street has largely been lost.



Fig 15 Large windows on top floors were designed to allow plenty of natural light into a building so that weavers could work

Gloucester Road is a continuation of Church Street southwards beyond the abbey. The flood plain of the Swilgate has prevented development for some considerable distance along the eastern side of the road allowing an uninterrupted view of the Abbey across the flood meadows and The Vineyards. On the west side of the road is a distinctive terrace of 10 brick houses, of slightly varying styles of construction, which mark the western extent of the town prior to suburban expansion in the twentieth century.
A listed tollhouse (1839) at the southern end of Gloucester Road marks the route of the old turnpike road built in 1756 from Cheltenham to Tewkesbury and the edge of the town.

4.4.2 Zone B The Monastic Core – this consists of the Abbey and its grounds (precinct) and The Vineyards. This zone is characterised by the extensive open area of flood plain which affords fine views of the Abbey from the Crescent southwards through the precinct grounds and

The Vineyards to the Victorian cemetery. The Vineyards is an important area archaeologically for it is where fishponds and a mill belonging to the Abbey were formerly located. The Abbey and its precinct is a scheduled ancient monument as is the rising ground of The Vineyards which is thought to have seen part of the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. Parts of the Abbey's enclosing wall and a number of its claustral buildings which are of outstanding historic importance are significant features in this zone. The terrace of Grade I listed timber shops built as a commercial enterprise for the monastery during the fifteenth century and restored in the 1970s are a prominent feature of the townscape. The gates to the Abbey are a prominent piece of ironwork.



Fig 16 Views of the abbey; left from Gander Lane and right, across The Vineyards from Swilgate Bridge

4.4.3 Zone C Back of Avon - this zone would once have been buzzing with the noise and smells emanating from the brick built mills and industrial warehouses which early photographs show forming a cliff of development on the east bank of the Mill Avon. Today it is similarly characterised by large scale blocks of development, though most are now much quieter and cleaner modern apartment blocks. Few industrial buildings survive along the Mill Avon apart from the area around Quay Street (once the route of the railway) and the Borough Mills which are of great importance in maintaining the historic industrial character and sense of enclosure. The Borough Mill buildings are massive in scale compared with the rest of the town and are important in views from across the Ham.



Fig 17 View of the Borough Mills from the footbridge over the Mill Avon

4.4.4 Zone D Nineteenth century expansion – this consists of buildings on the former Oldbury Fields (see page 7), the cemetery and the workhouse. In the mid nineteenth century, Tewkesbury, in common with many towns, needed a new cemetery as the burial ground of the abbey was full. Burial outside the town was thought to be more hygienic so the new cemetery was laid out in 1856 and opened the following year. At that time it was on the outskirts of the town as can be seen on the 1883-8 Ordnance Survey map. The cemetery lodge and Chapel of Rest are built in a Victorian gothic style; there are many nineteenth century gravestones of local interest and a collection of fine mature specimen trees. The chapels have been listed (the lodge was not listed as it has been much altered) and the cemetery added to the *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest* (see register map in Appendix B) all at Grade II. Although the workhouse was built at the end of the eighteenth century it is included in this zone as, like the cemetery, it too was sited outside the town. Built in 1796 as a House of Industry (see page 8) it became the Union Workhouse following the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834 which grouped parishes into “unions” to spread the cost over several parishes rather than each parish having to meet the expense of poor relief individually.

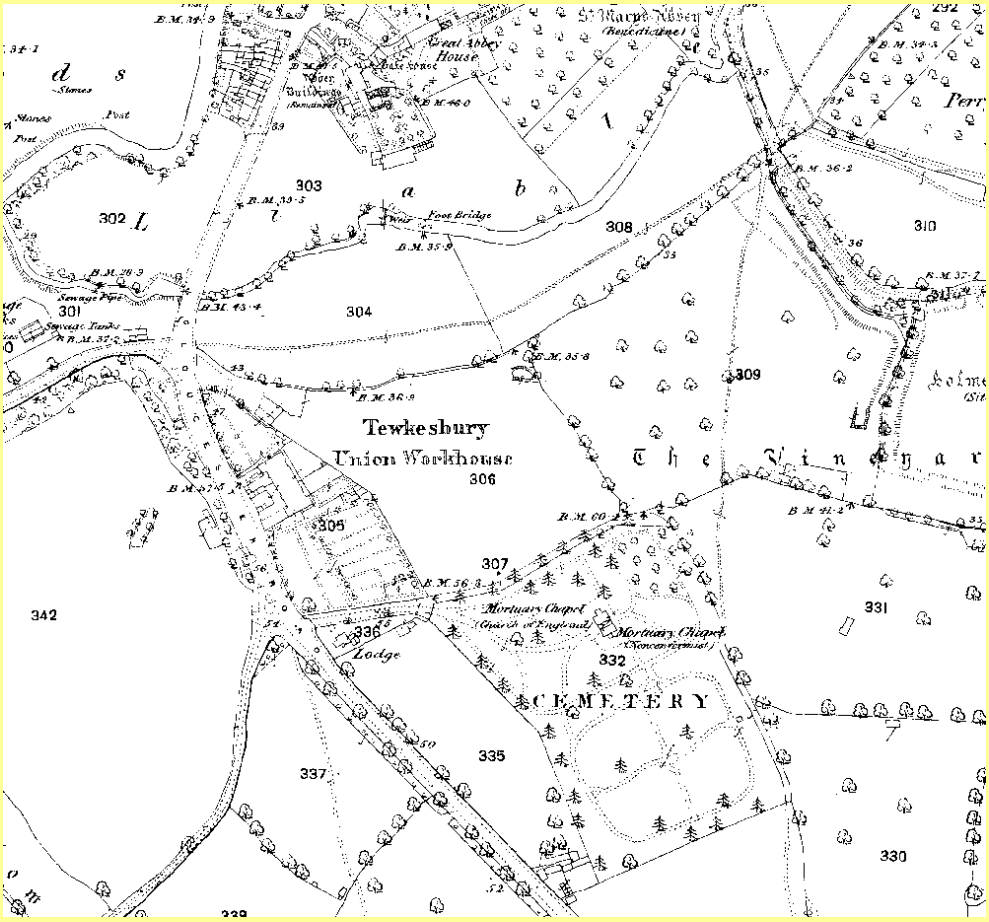


Fig 18 Detail from 1883-8 OS map



Fig 19 Left, entrance gates and lodge and right, the chapels in the cemetery

Oldbury Road and the land to the east of it started to be developed after the fields were enclosed in 1811, and this accelerated after the coming of the railway in the 1840s. It has an ill-defined character because it has suffered so much from the demolition of the railway buildings and from the slum clearances which have left huge open spaces used for car parking and made way for large monolithic modern structures like the Roses Theatre, the rear of Bishops Walk and the swimming pool. As a result, the stretch between Sun Street and Trinity

Street is perhaps the most unsatisfying streetscape in the conservation area.



Fig 20 View along Oldbury Road towards the Roses Theatre

However, the long row of outbuildings on the alleyway at the northern end of Oldbury Road and the small scale buildings around the junction with Trinity Street down to the ambulance station retain a flavour of the lost character of light industry mixed with workers' housing.
The area east of Oldbury Road developed rapidly in the early to mid 19th century with the coming of the railway. The character here is one of small scale, two-storey, high density terraces of workers' cottages and cottage/light industrial buildings and workshops. These humbler buildings situated in the alleyways and back streets are typically post 1840 in date, and they bore the brunt of demolition during slum clearance in the 1950s and 1960s; as a result, much of the town's cottage industry heritage and workers' housing was lost. Vestiges of this heritage are to be seen in the many mansard shaped roofs to be found, which allowed the attic space to be more fully utilised. Notable survivors of the town's cottage industry are numbers 1-16 North East Terrace and Oldbury Cottage, formerly a lace and stocking-knitting factory originally built in 1825 for George Freeman, enlarged circa 1860 for Samuel Massey Crosse, and converted to houses circa 1900.
Gravel Walk is an early nineteenth century development of small brick terraced workers' dwellings laid out along an alley similar to those found within the mediaeval core of the town, but less cramped. The buildings are two-storey brick buildings with small front gardens with timber sash windows and doors.



Fig 21 Gravel Walk; left the original boundary walling with blue brick capping and right, cottages. Note the mansard roof.

Later nineteenth century developments are along proper roads (rather than alleys or back streets) with more generously sized houses, such as can be seen in Cotteswold Road, East Street and Chance Street. A row of four brick cottages in Cotteswold Road, built in 1888 deserve particular attention, being designed as a memorial to Frances Emily Grove (Fig 31). They form an attractive group and retain their original windows and doors. The houses opposite have attractive polychromatic brickwork and hybrid plate glass/multiple pane windows typical of the Edwardian period.



Fig 22 Left, 3-15, Cotteswold Road and right, terraced cottages, Chance Street

A major public building of note in this zone is Holy Trinity Church, an Anglican parish church and a landmark building forming a focal point at the end of Trinity Street. It was built in 1837 to serve the expanding population on the eastern side of the town.



Fig 23 View of Holy Trinity Church from Trinity Road

4.4.5 Zone E The Commercial Centre – this consists of the High Street, The Cross and Barton Street. The tall timber framed buildings and narrow width of the High Street at its southern end create a dramatic space with a unique character, which is best appreciated when approaching The Cross. Going in the opposite direction, the street gradually broadens out to an unusual width, although most of this is taken up by the road, so failing to make the most of this space for the pedestrian. Barton Street is a broad straight street, essentially a continuation of Church Street eastwards, with properties of a similar size and age, built on burgage plots. The street was historically noted as being inferior to High street and Church Street, the houses being more liable to flooding as the ground here is lower. Unlike Church Street, which retains its historic plots and frontages, there are two areas in this street where modern development has obliterated them; the police station and NatWest Bank. The conservation area finishes on Barton Road before the post-war housing starts. Buildings on the three main streets tend to be narrow, with a deep plan, rising to three storeys at the front with smaller scale outbuildings at the rear. These proportions were dictated by the mediaeval burgage plots which were retained well into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when many buildings were refaced

rather than completely demolished. Where complete demolition has occurred burgage plots may have been amalgamated.

Many of the buildings fronting the main shopping streets are mediaeval timber structures which have been subsequently re-fronted in brick. Examples also survive of substantially intact fifteenth century timber facades and sixteenth and seventeenth century timber buildings of considerable variety and interest ranging from elaborate four storey buildings in the High Street to humble two storey cottages father away from the Cross. The pattern of re-fronting demonstrates the continued modernisation of the building stock in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Facades with parapets (a low wall) of local red brick are now a dominant feature of Tewkesbury, most characteristically seen as a three storey elevation with two rows of two sash windows over a shop front, (most of which have been renewed once or twice). Many of the facades have ornate modillioned (a modillion is a small bracket) cornices, a particular local feature is the decorative terracotta keystones which adorn the heads of many windows.



Fig 24 Examples of Georgian brick façades with decorative parapets, modillions and keystones

During the latter half of the nineteenth century a fashion emerged for "restoring" the timber buildings. Earlier fashions had involved plastering a number of the timber buildings to suggest stone construction, with imitation quoins and other decoration, (the Cross House and 37, High Street). Later it became fashionable for timber buildings to show their frames and be painted black and white.

Consequently a number of buildings, including Cross House and 37, High Street, were stripped of their plasterwork and their frames repaired. In some instances planks were applied in a pattern intended to imitate timber framing but showing little understanding of the form of construction. This has led to at least two architectural curiosities, The Tudor House (52, High Street) built in the mid sixteenth century was re-fronted in brick with stone detailing in 170I; it was then re-fronted again in the late nineteenth century with applied imitation timber framing. On a smaller scale a similar sequence of refrontings has been applied to 46 High Sreet. Other Victorian timber frames are 12 High Street, Lloyd's Bank and Tolsey House in Tolsey Lane.

The Town Hall was built in 1788 and is an unusual building in the town, being built from Cotswold limestone in an overtly classical style with attached columns, swags and a pediment in contrast to the normal expression of functional classicism in local brick.



Fig 25 The Town Hall

The alleyways between the mediaeval burgage plots are a distinctive local feature which permeate the town preserving its mediaeval character, and often reveal the presence of older fabric behind the street façades. Many of the alleyways between the early nineteenth century terraces retain their blue brick pavements, some plain, others with diamond or raised 'treads' and brick gulleys along the side. Where the alley includes a steep slope there are transverse ridges of brick.



Fig 26 Alleyways

4.4.6 Zone F – this consists of the Mythe Road, Bredon Road, Twixtbears and the Marina. This zone is characterised in part by lower density residential development on the east side of Bredon Road and the Twixtbears development, dating between the 1950s and 1980s which have open unfenced and grassed frontages and are set back in the plot which contrast sharply with the high density urban character of the High Street.



Fig 27 Left, Bredon Road and right, Twixtbears

It is also characterised by the impressive King John's Bridge over the Mill Avon which affords fine views north east to the weir and the old cast iron Quay Pit bridge (this area was known historically as Quay Pit). The view south west from the bridge is equally impressive and encompasses the buildings and structures to the rear of the High Street on the banks of the Mill Avon up to the Borough Mill. The Victoria County History says that the name King John's Bridge was not used until the nineteenth century – this name is not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps until 1902-3. Before then it was called the Long Bridge or, in the Middle Ages, simply as the bridge towards Mythe. Further along Mythe Road is the more modern Beaufort Bridge which affords picturesque views north east over Stanchard Pit and the Marina to the old blue brick railway bridge. The diminutive King John's Cottages lie beneath road level, their position and plain design contrasts with the grandeur of properties on the High Street.



Fig 28 King John's Cottages on Mythe Road

4.4.7 Zone G Severn Ham. This zone covers the vast flat area of empty floodplain where the Rivers Severn and Avon join. The Mythe Water Works and the Borough Mill are massive scale industrial buildings which oddly sit comfortably on the fringe of The Ham landscape, and are not visually discordant in such a natural setting. The footpaths across The Ham affords stunning views of the town and the Abbey; unimpeded by suburban sprawl these views are particularly dramatic in times of flood when a sheet of water half a mile wide borders the western edge of the town. To the north-west the Malvern Hills can be seen in the distance.

4.5 **Audit of heritage assets**

Most of the buildings along the three main streets are listed – although many are listed Grade II there are a significant number of Grade II* buildings. The full list can be found in Appendix D along with all the other entries in the Historic Environment Record. There are three scheduled monuments - the ground around the abbey, the site of Holm Castle and Queen Margaret's Camp (details and maps are in Appendix E).

4.6 **Unlisted buildings**

Significant unlisted buildings are:

- The Methodist Church at The Cross (nineteenth century)



Fig 29

- Healings Mill, Quay Street (nineteenth century)



Fig 30

- Terraces in Chance Street (numbers 32 - 38) (nineteenth century)

- Frances Emily Grove Memorial Cottages in Cotteswold Road (1888)



Fig 31

These buildings will be included on a local list as heritage assets.

4.7 The contribution made to the character of the area by green space and its biodiversity value

4.7.1 The aerial view (Fig 32) shows that the conservation area has two large green spaces, the Severn Ham and the Vineyards, and several smaller green spaces, Victoria Gardens, the abbey churchyard and the cemetery. The Severn Ham is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – its designation is in Appendix A. Its importance lies in the fact that it is a traditionally managed water-meadow - an area of land which

is allowed to flood during the winter and the hay harvested in the summer. It is also an important public open space. The abbey churchyard has impressive mature trees which enhance both the conservation area and the abbey's setting. The Vineyards recalls the site of the abbey's vineyard and is an important recreational space for the town. Victoria Gardens was laid out for Queen Victoria's jubilee – although an attractive space in the summer it has lost some of its original features such as its bandstand. Although the amenity value of the playing fields and Victoria Gardens to the local community is high the biodiversity value is low for such amenity grassland as management practices are often intensive with frequent mowing – it is not known whether fertilisers, pesticides or herbicides are used but these lower the biodiversity value still further.



Fig 32 Aerial view of the conservation area

The Nature map of Gloucestershire from http://gloucestershirebap.org.uk/images/naturemap/image02_850x600.jpg shows that Tewkesbury lies in the Severn Vale in a Strategic Nature Area of Lowland Wet Grassland

4.7.2 Tewkesbury is one of the ancient market towns which sit in an area defined as Character Area 106 – Severn and Avon Vales by Natural England. Most of the conservation area is essentially an urban habitat characterised by gardens, brownfield sites and public open spaces and parks. Many trees are protected by individual tree preservation orders (TPOs) but all trees in a conservation area are protected by legislation which requires six weeks' notice to be given to the council of any felling, lopping or pruning. The landscape officer holds details of all trees protected by TPOs and can be contacted by post at the council offices or by e-mail at tracy.lewis@tewesbury.gov.uk.

4.7.3 In urban areas gardens and open spaces provide a valuable habitat for many species of birds, amphibians, small mammals, bats, butterflies, moths, invertebrates and plants particularly mature native trees. Loss of front gardens to parking or hard landscaping can have an adverse impact on biodiversity as well as on the character of the conservation area.

4.7.4 Rivers and streams provide important habitats for a range of aquatic and wetland species. These watercourses, and the associated terrestrial environment through which they flow, also form important links between habitats, providing wildlife/habitat corridors. Areas where habitats join can be highly diverse, and in the case of rivers, can support a wide range of plant and animal life associated with both wet and dry habitat types

4.7.5 Gloucestershire County Council has produced a Biodiversity Action Plan which consists of a series of habitat and species action plans. The full plan can be downloaded from http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=2479

4.8 The extent of intrusion or damage (negative factors)

A surprising number of buildings on the main streets have been lost; typically through dereliction and subsequent redevelopment. By far the most serious of these losses was the demolition in the late 1960s on the eastern side of the High Street to create Bishop's Walk. This development cuts across the pattern of mediaeval burgage plots and obliterates a street. Whilst it may be of a sympathetic height and colouring, is very brutal in form, massing and footprint and lacks the rich texture of the rest of the town and pays no attention to the remarkable historic unity of the rest of the town. It is significant for the local community, but it is more functional rather than one designed to respect its context. Other buildings that also have a negative impact are the library building and the adjacent theatre. Other examples are the Abbey Brewery and the old Co-op buildings at 114, High Street. In other cases buildings were reconstructed to mimic the early nineteenth style of façade (Iceland/Superdrug) but to a disappointing standard.



Fig 33 Left, Bishop's Walk and right, Roses Theatre

Some of the housing developments from the latter half of the twentieth century have also cut across burgage plots and do not respect their contexts either in scale, massing, siting or materials.





Fig 34 Examples of development which fail to respect their context



Fig 35 Examples of new housing which are better in respecting their context

Heavy traffic is a negative feature in the core of the conservation area where in parts the roads are narrow. In Church Street it is because this is the main road going to and from Gloucester which a lot of traffic uses despite the relief road and in Barton Street it is because it leads to the M5 junction. On the High Street the narrowness of the pavements combined with on street parking impacts adversely on the experience of the conservation area. Subdivision of buildings into flats and bringing the upper floors of shops back into use also increases the traffic in the town centre.

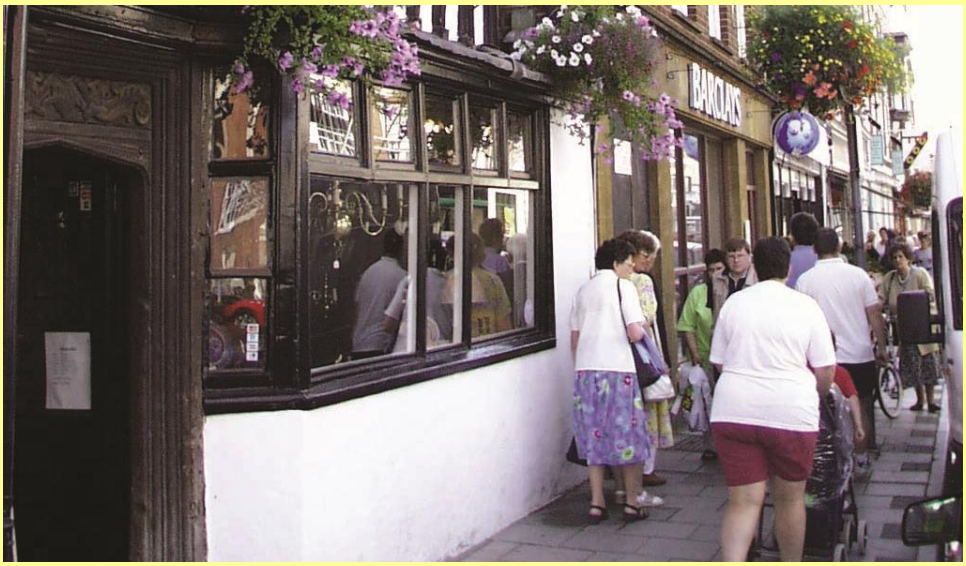


Fig 36 Crowded pavement on the High Street

Some of the alleyways which contribute so much to the character of the conservation area have been lost some through redevelopment but many to “privatisation” by the placing of a door across the entrance.

Some historic windows and doors have been replaced in either an unsuitable material or style for historic buildings and satellite dishes are often placed in prominent locations on buildings. Proliferation of satellite dishes and the appearance of small-scale microgeneration (wind turbines, photovoltaics, solar panels) is likely as planning permission is no longer required.

4.9 General condition

Mostly the buildings in the conservation area are in good condition, there are some though which are considered to be at risk either because of a lack of maintenance or simply because the building/site is unused such as the Healings Mill site which has not been in use since it closed in November 2006. Its size and location in the Severn Ham mean that it is highly visible in the conservation area.

5 PROBLEMS, PRESSURES AND CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

As with any developed area the capacity for change is limited to redevelopment of existing sites and development within the grounds of existing sites. The price of houses and land means that there is a tendency to subdivide larger houses into flats which can have an adverse impact on the building. This is different from the desire to bring back housing to the town centre and, in particular, to bring back unused upper floors above shops into use. A downside though is that it increases the number of households and inevitably the number of cars thus adding to congestion, the problem of on street parking and the loss of front gardens to parking.

Demolition and rebuilding across the burgage plots alters the character and appearance of the conservation area as demolition reduces the finite stock of historic buildings and rebuilding without respecting the historic urban grain disrupts the rhythm of buildings along the street. Those sites which have been identified as having a negative impact are ones which offer an opportunity for more sympathetic development if the opportunity arises.

6 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

6.1 An article in the newsletter delivered to everyone in the borough let residents know that the draft appraisal was available for comment. The appraisal and questionnaire were available on the council’s website and paper copies were available at Tewkesbury Town Council office and the library.

6.2 Nine responses were received; one thought the boundary should be amended as proposed, two made no comment, six thought it should be amended in some other way, of which two thought it should include the

whole parish. It would not be appropriate to include the whole parish as a conservation area should be an area of special architectural or historic interest and clearly not all parts of the parish comply with this definition. Three of the six who thought the boundary should be amended suggested the battlefield or parts of it should be included and councillors agreed that it should be included (details of the battlefield are in Appendix F). Four suggested Chance Street School, 17, Chance Street and 1-11, Ropewalk which were built some time between 1888 and 1902 (OS map evidence). They have retained much of their architectural interest and so the conservation area boundary will be extended to include them. One suggested that the Upper Lode House, the lock and surrounding areas should be included; the area has been surveyed and judged to be of architectural and historic interest and has been included.

Other areas that were suggested but which were not included are:

- Spring Gardens car park – any architectural or historic interest has been removed through wholesale clearance
- Cotswold Place – 27-51, Cotswold Gardens (Cotswold Place) were built during the same period as Chance Street School and Ropewalk, but are much altered so are of limited architectural and historic interest.
- Rails Meadow car park – no architectural or historic interest
- Tewkesbury hospital – of limited architectural and historic interest as it has been swamped by late 20th century development
- Priors Park – the earlier houses are much altered and the main development of this area came after the Second World War so currently of limited historic interest
- Villas either side of Ashchurch Road – these are part of the settlement of Newtown rather than Tewkesbury.

Many of the additional areas were suggested to prevent unsuitable development but development in areas close to the conservation area would be assessed for their impact on the setting of the conservation area anyway.

7 SUGGESTED BOUNDARY CHANGES

It is proposed to extend the current conservation area boundary to include the Victorian cemetery as it is an important part of the Victorian phase of the town (as shown in the character zone map in Figure 11) and the other areas identified through public consultation (see 6.2). The revised conservation area boundary is shown in Fig 1.

8 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

8.1 The appraisal, whilst confirming the conservation area still retains its special architectural and historic interest, has highlighted a number of issues that will need to be addressed and reviewed as part of the future Conservation Area Management Plan for the area:

- Loss of historic features such as doors and windows
- Proliferation of satellite dishes in prominent locations
- Removal of boundary walls and front gardens to accommodate parking
- Future development should respect the historic street and plot pattern
- Loss of alleyways either through redevelopment or privatisation of the space through the use of a door or gate
- Traffic; the volume of traffic and the issues that arise from it such as proliferation of signs, road markings etc.
- Extension of the Article 4 boundary to reflect the revised conservation area boundary and amendment of the Article 4 provisions to reflect the changes in planning legislation.

9 REFERENCES

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James Bennett *The History of Tewkesbury* Cappella Archive 2004

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Tewkesbury: An Architectural and Historical Building Survey. GRO-C/CP/R/1/2

Photos of Tewkesbury (n.d.). GRO-TBR/E15

O.S 25” map *Tewkesbury and Area* 1923. GRO-TBR/ES/3

10 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Burgage plots – a mediæval form of landholding in towns and cities where land was occupied in return for an annual rent.

Burgess – although it originally meant an inhabitant of a town it came to mean a freeman of a borough and later an elected or unelected official of a municipality.

Dissolution - At the beginning of the sixteenth century monasteries owned well over a quarter of all cultivated land in England. Farmers who rented land from the monks often criticized them for being greedy and uncaring landlords. It was also claimed that the monks had been corrupted by wealth obtained from renting their land.

In August 1535, Thomas Cromwell, an English statesman who served as King Henry VIII's chief minister, sent a team of officials to find out what was going on in the monasteries. After reading their findings Henry VIII decided to close 376 monasteries. Monastic land was seized and sold off cheaply to nobles and merchants. They in turn sold some of the land to smaller farms. This process meant that a large number of people had good reason to support monasteries being closed. However, many people disagreed with the way they had stolen the property of the monks and nuns.
After the news of St. Thomas Becket's shrine being destroyed the Pope and the Catholic Church in Rome announced on 17 December 1538 that Henry VIII had been excommunicated from the Catholic Church.
Now Henry had nothing to lose he closed down the rest of the monasteries and nunneries in England, Wales and Ireland and he closed down over 850 monastic houses in between 1536 and 1540. Those monks and nuns who did not oppose Henry's policies were granted pensions. However, the pension did not allow for rapid inflation that was taking place at the time and within a few years most monks and nuns were in an extreme state of poverty

Tree preservation order – often referred to as a 'TPO'. It is an order made by the council to protect trees or woodlands. The principal effect of a TPO is to ban the:
(1) cutting down,
(2) uprooting,
(3) topping,
(4) lopping,
(5) wilful damage, or
(6) wilful destruction
of trees without the council's consent. The cutting of roots is also potentially damaging and so requires the council's consent. It is an offence to carry out any of these works without permission and the penalty, if convicted in the Magistrates' Court, is a fine of up to £20,000. In serious cases a person may be committed for trial in the Crown Court and, if convicted, is liable to an unlimited fine. Similar penalties apply to trees not covered by a TPO but which are within a conservation area.

APPENDIX A

COUNTY: GLOUCESTERSHIRE SITE NAME: SEVERN HAM, TEWKESBURY
DISTRICT: TEWKSBURY
Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Local Planning Authority: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, Tewkesbury Borough Council
National Grid Reference: SO 885325 Area: 70.82 (ha.) 175 (ac.)
Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 150 1:10,000: SO 83 SE
Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1974 Date of Last Revision: 1974
Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1984 Date of Last Revision: –
Other Information:
Reasons for Notification:
One of the last remaining traditionally managed ham meadows overlying the alluvium of the Severn Vale and subject to annual winter flooding. The major habitat represented is that of neutral grassland, much of the area being semi-improved.
One area in the northern part of the site is excluded from all fertilizer or herbicide
treatments in order to preserve the full range of flora, including the rare sulphurwort
Oenanthe silaifolia. The Ham is particularly rich in grass species, the commonest being cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, meadow barley *Hordeum secalinum* and smooth brome *Bromus racemosus*. Marsh foxtail *Alopecurus geniculatus* is also present and becomes dominant in the lower lying, wetter areas. Species such as meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris* and lady's smock *Cardamine pratense* are abundant. Birds resident on the Ham include lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, curlew *Numenius arquata* and redshank *Tringa totanus*.
Around the margins of the Ham, vegetation on the river banks includes some alder, willow and hawthorn scrub. Uncommon plants such as great dodder *Cuscuta europaea* and meadow rue *Thalictrum flavum* occur on the periphery of the site.

APPENDIX B

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: TEWKESBURY CEMETERY
List Entry Number: 1001711
Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Gloucestershire
District: Tewkesbury
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tewkesbury

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.
Grade: II
Date first registered: 16-Feb-2010
Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens
UID: 5347

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Garden
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

A mid C19 Burial Board cemetery laid out to the design of J M Medland and A Maberley of Gloucester.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT
During the early to mid C19. the town of Tewkesbury, along with many others, experienced a burial crisis which necessitated the opening of a new cemetery, to relieve pressure on the town's old burial grounds. Following the Burial Acts, beginning in 1852, a Burial Board was established in Tewkesbury and the new cemetery was laid out in 1856, opening in 1857. The layout and buildings were designed by a Gloucester partnership, J M Medland and A Maberley.

Medland and Maberley's design includes an entrance lodge with formal gates and a principal drive which ascends to a pair of chapels linked by a porte-cochere. The chapels are sited slightly east of the centre of the original cemetery, which covered approximately 1.84ha, and the land around them was laid out for burials and opened in 1857. By the 1870s the cemetery was becoming full and was in need of an extension. In 1880 an area of land to the south covering approximately 1.56ha was purchased and laid out for burials, in a style similar to the original cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the south again in 1932, bringing the total area of land to 3.81ha.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING
The cemetery is situated on Gloucester Road, south west of the main town centre of Tewkesbury, adjoining playing fields known as The Vineyards. When first laid out the cemetery adjoined the grounds of Tewkesbury Workshouse. The 3.55ha registered site comprises the cemetery as laid out in 1856 with the 1880 extension, and is enclosed by spiked railings along the eastern boundary with sections of hedging and fencing along others. The topography of the gently sloping site gives it fine views across playing fields northwards to Tewkesbury Abbey, with the chapels located near to the highest point. The ground slopes gently away to the south and west.

The boundaries are formed by spiked metal railings to the east, with a pedestrian gateway marking the extent of the original cemetery. Some of the original railings here now have modern replacements. To the south, west and north the boundary consists of hedging and wooden fencing.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES
The main entrance to the cemetery is on Gloucester Road through ornamental gates. The gates themselves are 1930s replacements but the Gothic Revival style piers and concave walls are the 1856 originals. The contemporary Gothic style lodge survives to the south of the gates. The original T-plan lodge presents a gable to the street, with a small canted bay window and main entrance in the north-western re-entrant angle. The lodge appears to have been extended to the rear at an uncertain date.

The main drive follows a straight path from the gates to a pair of large yews, before curving up in a broad promenade to the chapels. The main approach is connected with the other parts of the cemetery by a system of winding paths. The second, pedestrian entrance to the cemetery is on the east side, and consists of a modern gate between modern metal railings.

PRINICPAL BUILDING

The principal buildings of the cemetery are two Gothic Revival style chapels, linked by a porte-cochere, dating from 1856 and built to a design by James Medland. The western façade of the chapels presents the gables of each chapel linked by a smaller gable above the porte-cochere with a pinnacled bellcote above, flanked by three stage pinnacled buttresses. Each chapel has a large, three-light pointed arch window in each gable with flowing, curvilinear tracery. The entrances to the chapels are in small porches at each side. The interiors are considerably altered, with the southern, nonconformist chapel now (2009) used as a store. This chapel contains a small fireplace, and the original drawings show that a matching fireplace was intended for the Anglican chapel, though there are no signs that this plan was ever carried out.

OTHER LAND

The main entrance drive can be followed for approximately 90m, with a row of conifers on the left. The path passes the cholera pit on the left in what used to be the workhouse garden, and the cholera monument. The cast iron base of the monument is that of a lamp which formerly stood at the cross in the town centre, and it supports a crocketed Gothic style pinnacle of uncertain provenance. The entrance to the cemetery proper here is marked by an Irish Yew (missing its original partner) and a pair of large yews slightly further on. At this point the paths go in three directions, with the main drive continuing for approximately 100m to the chapels, with the ground to either side containing C20 monuments. Flanking the chapels are the remains of two large trees. At the western edge of this, the original cemetery, is a small plot of Commonwealth War Graves, neighbouring a section of Roman Catholic plots. The northern boundary is demarcated by a line of tall pine trees, with fine views across playing fields to Tewkesbury Abbey.

The north-eastern section, behind the chapels, contains the oldest monuments, with the earliest dating from the late 1850s. The whole area to the rear of the chapels is populated with trees of several types, some of which may be original, in line with evidence for heavier planting here shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map. Adjacent to the chapels is a small garden of remembrance. At the south-eastern corner of the original cemetery is a pedestrian gate providing access from the east. This gate marks the original boundary of the cemetery before the 1880 extension.

The southern section of the cemetery has a central main path running south from the chapels for approximately 90m, with an ornamental circular path half way along. This section of the cemetery contains a wide variety of tree species, many of which appear to be original. Adjacent to the eastern boundary, in line with the circular path section, is a small mausoleum which was built in 1881 by the Reverend Charles Grove. The mausoleum is built in

an Early English style Gothic with a lancet doorway with Latin inscription below a hoodmould with carved vesica above. It is flanked by two large evergreen trees, and originally had a path leading to it, though this is now grassed over.

The 1880s extension to the cemetery has more structural planting than the original section, and has a line of pines along the southern boundary, matching those on the north. At the extreme south is the 1932 extension, which is entirely grass with rows of graves.

SOURCES
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Tewkesbury Historical Society, A History of Tewkesbury Municipal Cemetery (unpublished)

MAPS
OS 25" to 1 mile: First edition, published 1886
Second edition, published 1902
Third edition, published 1932

ARCHIVAL ITEMS
Original Plans and Drawings, c.1856. (Gloucestershire Archives, TBR A11/16)

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:
Tewkesbury Municipal Cemetery is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:
* It is a good example of an 1850s Burial Board cemetery which survives largely intact.
* It is of a good design by James Medland and Alfred Maberley.
* The structural elements of the cemetery - the chapels, lodge and gatepiers - are of very good quality and survive intact.
* There is good structural planting, much of which survives from the original schemes.

Selected Sources
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map
National Grid Reference: SO 89089 31981

The map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1001711.pdf

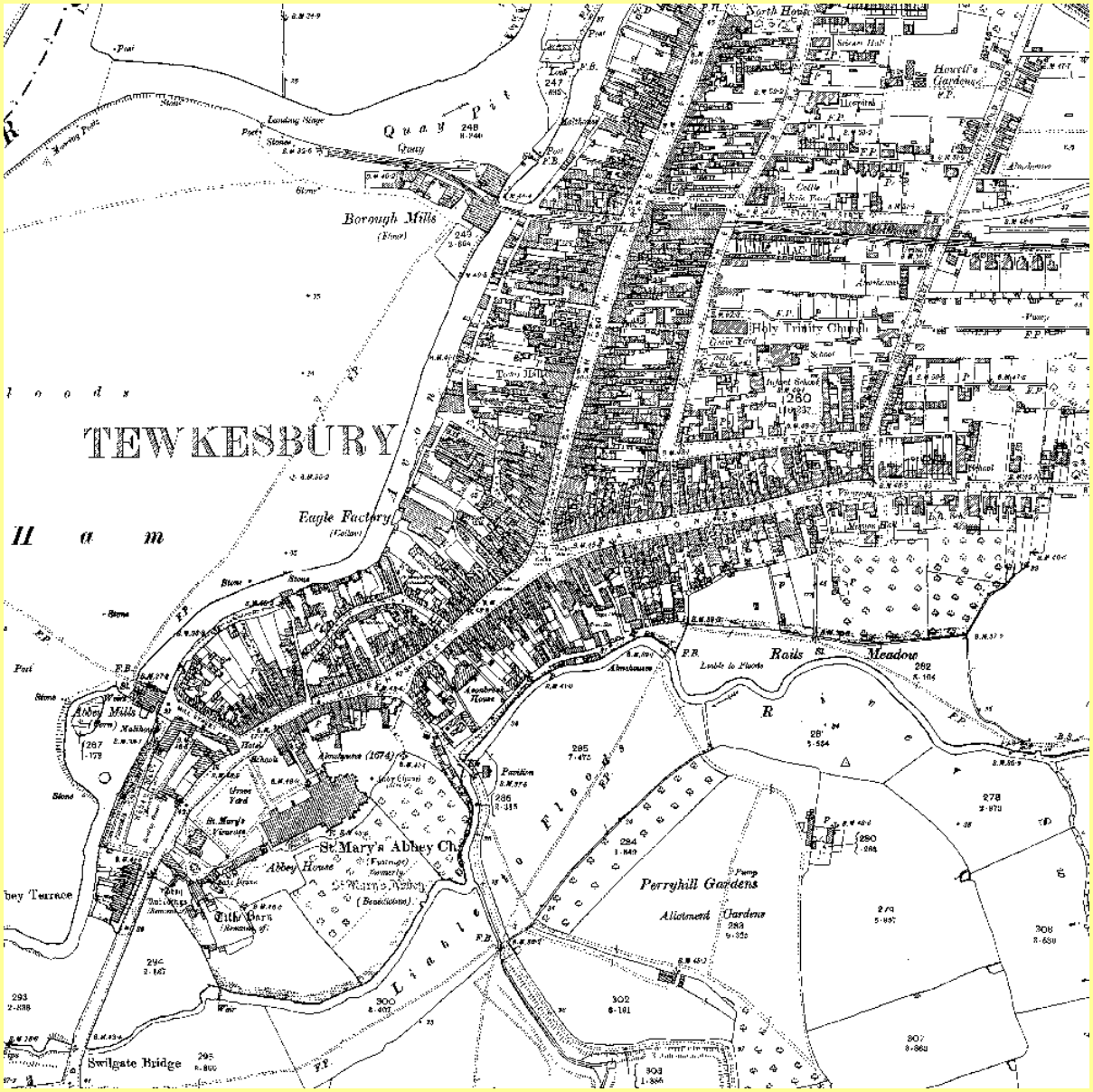


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APPENDIX C


quarry pit
Floods
Shoe Factory
Abbey Mill
St Mary's Church
Perryhill Gardens
Borough Mills

1883-8 OS map


TEWKESBURY
Borough Mills
Eagle Factory
Holy Trinity Church
Rails
Meadow
Perryhill Gardens
Allotment Gardens
Swilgate Bridge
Abbey Terrace
Abbey Mills
Abbey House
Tilt Yard
Pavilion
Almshouses (1674)
Landing Stage
Quay
Pool
Stone
Weir
Tank
Pump
Hearse House
Lodge
Gate
Path
Steps
Wall
Urinal
Telephone
Sluice
Boundary Stone
Ford
Bridge
Footbridge
Level Crossing
Sewage Works
Gas Works
Cemetery
Allotments
Recreation Ground
Tennis Courts
Bowling Green
Cricket Ground
Football Ground
Golf Links
Sports Ground
Public Park
Public Gardens
Drinking Fountain
Fire Station
Police Station
Post Office
Telegraph Office
Public Library
Museum
Art Gallery
Town Hall
Market House
Corn Exchange
Assembly Rooms
Theatre
Music Hall
Concert Hall
Skating Rink
Swimming Bath
Baths
Workhouse
Infirmary
Dispensary
Asylum
Reformatory
Orphanage
Convent
Monastery
Nunnery
Friary
Abbey
Priory
Hermitage
Chapel
Mission Room
Meeting House
Synagogue
Mosque
Temple
Tabernacle
Vicarage
Rectory
Manse
Presbytery
Parsonage
Glebe
Tithe Barn
Grange
Farm
Farmhouse
Cottage
Lodge
Gatehouse
Porter's Lodge
Keeper's House
Gamekeeper's House
Shepherd's House
Dairy
Creamery
Cheese Factory
Brewery
Distillery
Malthouse
Hop Kiln
Oast House
Granary
Stable
Coach House
Carriage House
Cart Shed
Barn
Byre
Cowshed
Piggery
Sheepfold
Pigsty
Poultry House
Aviary
Kennel
Dog Kennel
Rabbit Warren
Fish Pond
Fish Hatchery
Boathouse
Boat Slip
Landing Stage
Ferry
Ferry House
Toll House
Toll Bar
Turnpike
Milestone
Boundary Post
Parish Boundary
County Boundary
Hundred Boundary
Liberty Boundary
Manor Boundary
Township Boundary
Ward Boundary
Borough Boundary
Urban District Boundary
Rural District Boundary
Union Boundary
Poor Law Union Boundary
Registration District Boundary
Sanitary District Boundary
Highway Authority Boundary
Turnpike Trust Boundary
Canal
Canal Basin
Canal Bridge
Canal Tunnel
Canal Aqueduct
Canal Lock
Canal Wharf
Canal Warehouse
Canal Office
Canal Cottage
Canal Keeper's House
Canal Toll House
Canal Milestone
Canal Boundary Post
Canal Boundary Stone
Canal Boundary Mark
Canal Boundary Line
Canal Boundary Fence
Canal Boundary Hedge
Canal Boundary Wall
Canal Boundary Ditch
Canal Boundary Bank
Canal Boundary Path
Canal Boundary Road
Canal Boundary Track
Canal Boundary Lane
Canal Boundary Street
Canal Boundary Avenue
Canal Boundary Drive
Canal Boundary Walk
Canal Boundary Promenade
Canal Boundary Esplanade
Canal Boundary Terrace
Canal Boundary Row
Canal Boundary Court
Canal Boundary Square
Canal Boundary Place
Canal Boundary Gardens
Canal Boundary Park
Canal Boundary Wood
Canal Boundary Plantation
Canal Boundary Shelterbelt
Canal Boundary Hedgerow
Canal Boundary Tree
Canal Boundary Stump
Canal Boundary Post
Canal Boundary Stone
Canal Boundary Mark
Canal Boundary Line
Canal Boundary Fence
Canal Boundary Hedge
Canal Boundary Wall
Canal Boundary Ditch
Canal Boundary Bank
Canal Boundary Path
Canal Boundary Road
Canal Boundary Track
Canal Boundary Lane
Canal Boundary Street
Canal Boundary Avenue
Canal Boundary Drive
Canal Boundary Walk
Canal Boundary Promenade
Canal Boundary Esplanade
Canal Boundary Terrace
Canal Boundary Row
Canal Boundary Court
Canal Boundary Square
Canal Boundary Place
Canal Boundary Gardens
Canal Boundary Park
Canal Boundary Wood
Canal Boundary Plantation
Canal Boundary Shelterbelt
Canal Boundary Hedgerow
Canal Boundary Tree
Canal Boundary Stump

1902-3 OS map


TEWKESBURY
Borough Mills
Holy Trinity Church
St. Mary's Abbey Ch.
St. Mary's Abbey
Abbey Terrace
Tithe Barn
Perrymill Gardens
Allotment Gardens
Hospital

1923 OS map

APPENDIX D

Historic Environment Record (courtesy Gloucestershire County Council)

Grid ref. (Easting)	Grid Ref. (Northing)	Area Description	
389160	232080	Holm Castle (possible site of).	SAM304
389320	233330	King John's Bridge or Long Bridge	LBII*
389270	232760	High Street (W) No 9-House of the Nodding Gables or Golden Key	LBII*
389100	232400	The site of St Mary's Abbey, Tewkesbury.	SAM21704
388910	232540	Abbey Mill or Abel Fletcher's Mill: watching brief	LBII*
389150	233350	?Enclosure at King John's Bridge	
388990	232040	Cholera Burial Pit	
388800	232090	Mediaeval quarrying and post mediaeval rubbish dumping recorded during 1987 evaluation at Holme Hospital, Tewkesbury.	
389100	232420	St Mary's Abbey Church	LBI
389600	232800	Chance Street-Mesolithic Finds	
389200	233100	Tewkesbury Docks-Iron Age Pottery Finds	
389120	232540	Urn	
389500	233000	Tewkesbury Romano-British Settlement	
389100	232100	Holme Hill Romano-British Cemetery	
388200	232800	Romano-British Pottery	
389170	232600	St Mary's Crypt?	LBII*
389410	233170	Black Bear Inn	LBII*
389090	232530	Church St (S) Nos 34-39	LBI
389290	232830	Town Hall	LBII*
388990	232600	Old Baptist Chapel Church St	LBII*
388800	233700	The Mythe Road Bridge by Telford, Tewkesbury.	LBII*
389280	233000	Old Brewery	
389200	233000	One of two mills known as Severn Ham Mills or Borough Flour Mills	
389200	233000	One of two mills known as Severn Ham Mills or Borough Flour Mills	
389350	232150	Tewkesbury Rugby Football Club, Mediaeval fishponds: watching brief	
389350	232150	The Vineyards	
389460	233070	Sabrina Cinema Site	
389200	233100	Tewkesbury Docks-Roman Finds	
389300	232690	Listed Nos. 1 and 2 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389300	232700	Listed house at No.4 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389310	232700	Listed house at No.5 Barton	LBII

		Street, Tewkesbury.	
389320	232700	Listed late 17th century house at No.6 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389320	232700	Listed house at No.7 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389330	232710	The listed Duke of York Inn, 8 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389340	223710	Listed house at Nos. 9 and 10 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389340	232710	Listed house at No.11 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389350	232710	Listed house at No.12 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389360	232710	Listed pair of houses known as The Mustard House at Nos. 13 & 14 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389370	232710	Listed house at No.15 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389370	232710	Listed house at No.16 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389370	232710	Listed house at No.17 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389390	232720	Former Listed Building at Nos.18, 19 and 20 Barton Street, known as The Nelson Inn, Tewkesbury.	
389400	232720	Listed 18th century house at No.21 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389410	232720	Listed 16th century house at No.22 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII*
389410	232720	Listed house at No.23 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389420	232720	Listed house at 24 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389440	232720	Nos 27 & 28 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	
389450	232720	Barton St (N) Nos 29 & 30	LBII
389460	232730	Listed early 19th century house with shop at No.31 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389470	232730	Listed 16th or early 17th century house with restaurant at No.32 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389470	232730	Listed early or mid 17th century house at No.33 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389480	232730	Late 18th century house at No.34 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389480	232730	Listed 16th century house at No.35 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389490	232730	Listed pair of early to mid 16th century house at Nos. 36 & 37 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389500	232740	Listed house (former inn) at No.38 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII

389510	232740	Listed house at No.39 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389530	232740	Listed 17th century King's Head Hotel at Nos. 40 and 41 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389540	232750	Listed early 19th century house at Nos. 42 & 43 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389550	232740	Listed late 18th century house at No.44 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389550	232750	Listed mid to late 18th century house at No.45 Barton Street Tewkesbury.	LBII
389550	232750	Listed late 18th century house at No.46 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389560	232750	Listed 19th century or earlier house at Nos. 46a and 47 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389560	232750	Listed 17th or 18th century house at No.48 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389540	232720	Barton St (S) No 50	LBII
389520	232720	Barton St (S) Nos 51 52 53	LBII
389510	232710	Barton St (S) No 54	LBII
389950	232700	Barton St-Congregational Church	LBII
389470	232700	Barton St (S) No 57	LBII
389460	232700	Barton St (S) No 58	LBII
389460	232700	Barton St (S) No 59	LBII
389460	232700	Barton St (S) No 60	LBII
389450	232700	Barton St (S) Nos 61 & 61A	LBII
389450	232700	Barton St (S) No 62	LBII
389440	232700	Barton St (S) No 63	LBII
389430	232700	Barton St (S) No 64-Town Museum	LBII*
389420	232690	Barton St (S) No 65	LBII
389430	232670	Barton St (S)-Watson Hall	
389420	232690	Barton St (S) No 66	LBII
389410	232690	Barton St (S) No 68	LBII
389400	232690	Barton St (S) No 69	LBII
389370	232680	Barton St (S) No 74	LBII
389360	232680	Barton St (S) No 75	LBII
389360	232680	Barton St (S) No 76	LBII
389350	232680	Barton St (S) No 77	LBII
389340	232680	Barton St (S) Nos 78 79 80-Star & Garter Hotel	LBII
389330	232680	Barton St (S) Nos 81 & 82	LBII*
389320	232670	Barton St (S) No 83	LBII
389320	232670	Barton St (S) No 84	LBII
389320	232660	Barton St (S)-Plough Hotel	LBII
389350	232620	Barton St (S) Baptist Chapel	

389270	232650	Church St (S) No 4	LBII
389280	232630	Church St (S) No 5	LBII
389270	232640	Church St (S) No 6	LBII
389270	232640	Church St (S) No 7	LBII
389270	232630	Church St (S) No 8-Berkeley Arms	LBII*
389250	232630	10 Church Street, Tewkesbury. LBII*. Modern negative archaeological watching brief.	LBII*
389240	232620	Church St (S) No 12	LBII
389240	232620	Church St (S) No 13 Warwick House	LBII
389230	232620	Church St (S) No 14	LBII
389230	232610	Church St (S) Nos 15 & 16	LBII*
389220	232610	Church St (S) No 17	LBII
389220	232610	Church St (S) No 18	LBII
389210	232600	Church St (S) No 19	LBII
389210	232600	Church St (S) No 20	LBII
389200	232600	Church St (S) No 21	LBII
389200	232590	Church St (S) No 22	LBII
389190	232590	Church St (S) No 23	LBII
389200	232560	Church St (S)-Avonbrook House-Tewks High School	LBII
389180	232570	Church St (S) No 26	LBII*
389180	232570	Church St (S) No 27	LBII*
389160	232570	Church St (S) Nos 28 & 29	LBII
389160	232550	Church St (S) Nos 30,31,32-The Crescent	LBII
389080	232530	Church St (S) No 40	LBI
389060	232520	Church St (S) Nos 41-48	LBI
389050	232520	Church St (S) No 49-Abbey View	LBII
389040	232510	Church St (S) Nos 50 & 51	LBI
389040	232500	National School, Church Street	LBII
388990	232500	Church St (N)-Bell Hotel	LBII*
389000	232510	Church St (N) Nos 53 & 54	LBII
389010	232520	Church St (N) No 55	LBII
389010	232520	Church St (N) No 56	LBII
389020	232520	Church St (N) Nos 57 & 58	LBII
389020	232520	Church St (N) No 59	LBII
389020	232530	Church St (N) No 60	LBII
389030	232530	Church St (N) No 61	LBII
389030	232530	Church St (N) No 62	LBII
389030	232530	Church St (N) No 62-Malthouse at rear	LBII
389040	232540	Church St (N) No 63	LBII
389040	232540	Church St (N) No 64	LBII
389050	232550	Church St (N) No 65	LBII*
389060	232540	No 66, Church St (N) , Tewkesbury.	LBII

389060	232550	Church St (N) No 66A-Abbey Stamp Shop	LBII
389070	232550	Church St (N) Southend House	LBII
389080	232550	Church St (N) Nos 67 & 68	LBII
389090	232560	Church St (N) No 69	LBII
389090	232560	Church St (N) No 70	LBII
389090	232560	Church St (N) No 71	LBII
389100	232560	Church St (N) No 72	LBII
389100	232560	Church St (N) no 73	LBII
389110	232560	Church St (N) No 74	LBII
389120	232570	Church St (N) No 75	LBII
389130	232570	Church St (N) No 77: watching brief	LBII*
389120	232620	Church St (N) No 77-Gazebo in Garden	LBII
389140	232580	Church St (N) No 78	LBII
389150	232580	Church St (N) Nos 79 & 80	LBII
389150	232580	Church St (N) No 81	LBII
389160	232590	Church St (N) Nos 82 & 83-Craik House	LBII*
389160	232590	Church St (N) No 84	LBII
389170	232590	Church St (N) Nos 85 & 86	LBII
389170	232600	87 Church Street, Tewkesbury. Late mediaeval/early post mediaeval wall identified during a 1995 watching brief.	LBII
389180	232600	Church St (N) Nos 88 & 88A	LBII*
389190	232610	Church St (N), Nos 91 & 92 (C16-C19 timber-framed building).	LBII*
389190	232610	Church St (N) No 93	LBII
389210	232630	Church St (N)-Royal Hop Pole Hotel	LBII*
389220	232640	Church St (N) No 97	LBII*
389230	232650	Church St (N) No 98	LBII
389240	232660	Church St (N) No 99	LBII
389240	232660	100, Church Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII*
389250	232670	Church St (N) No 101	LBII
389260	232690	Church St (N) Nos 102-104 Co-operative House	
389260	232690	Church St (N) No 105	LBII
389260	232690	Church St (N) No 106	LBII
389270	232700	Church St (N)-Cross House	LBII*
389560	232780	East St (S) Nos 22-4	LBII
389550	232780	East St (S) Nos 25 & 26	LBII
389480	232770	East St (S) Nos 32,33,34	LBII
388900	232390	Gloucester Rd No 1-Abbey Vista	LBII
388900	232380	Gloucester Rd Nos 2 & 3	LBII
388900	232380	Gloucester Rd No 4	LBII
388900	232360	Gloucester Rd Nos 5-8	LBII

388890	232350	Gloucester Rd No 9	LBII
388890	232350	Gloucester Rd No 10	LBII
388880	232340	Gloucester Rd No 11	LBII
389260	232710	High St (W) No 1	LBII*
389270	232720	High St (W) No 2	LBII*
389270	232740	High St (W) No 6	LBII
389270	232750	High St (W) No 7	LBII
389280	232750	High St (W) No 8	LBII
389270	232770	High St (W)-former Swan Hotel, Inn & Tavern	LBII
389280	232790	High St (W) Midland Bank & No 11	LBII
389282	232799	High St (W) No 12 Old Fleece Inn.	LBII*
389290	232810	High St (W) No 14	LBII
389290	232810	Evaluation to the rear of The Ancient Grudge, 15 High Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII*
389290	232820	High St (W) No 16	LBII
389290	232830	High St (W) No 17	LBII
389410	233090	High Street (E) No 80	
389300	232860	High St (W) No 22	LBII
389300	232860	High St (W) No 21	LBII
389300	232870	High St (W) Nos 23 & 24	LBII
389310	232880	High St (W) No 25	LBII
389310	232900	High St (W) No 30-Britannia Inn	LBII
389320	232940	High St (W) No 36	LBII
389320	232950	High St (W) No 37	LBII
389330	232950	High St (W) No 38	LBII
389330	232960	High St (W) Nos 39 & 40	LBII*
389340	232970	High St (W) No 41	LBII
389340	232990	High St (W) No 42 Green's	LBII
389350	233000	High St (W) Nos 43 & 44	LBII
389350	233010	High St (W) No 45	LBII
389350	233010	High St (W) No 46	LBII
389350	233020	High St (W) Nos 47 & 48	LBII
389360	233030	High St (W) No 49	LBII
389360	233030	High St (W) No 50	LBII
389360	233040	High St (W) No 51	LBII
389310	233040	High St (W) No 51-Mediaeval Town Wall	LBII
389360	233050	High St (W)-Tudor Hotel	LBII*
389320	233060	High St (W)-Tudor Hotel-Garden Wall	LBII
389380	233070	High St (W) Nos 54 & 55-George Hotel	LBII
389380	233090	High St (W) Nos 56-59	LBII
389390	222100	High St (W) No 60	LBII
389390	233100	High St (W) No 61	LBII

389400	233120	High St (W) No 63-Avonside	LBII*
389400	233140	High St (W) No 65-Trafalgar House	LBII
389400	233150	High St (W) No 66-Riverside Hotel	LBII
389440	233160	High St (E) No 69	LBII
389430	233150	High St (E) No 70	LBII
389430	233140	High St (E) No 71	LBII
389430	233140	High St (E) No 72	LBII
389420	233120	High St (E) No 74	LBII
389430	233130	High St (E) No 73	LBII
389420	233120	High St (E) Nos 75 & 76	LBII
389420	233110	High St (E) Nos 77 & 78	LBII
389420	233100	High St (E) No 79-Hereford House	LBII
389360	232960	High St (E) No 104	LBII
389360	232960	High St (E) No 105	LBII
389360	232950	High St (E) No 106	LBII
389360	232950	High St (E) No 107	LBII
389360	232950	High St (E) No 108	LBII
389350	232930	High St (E) No 111	LBII
389350	232930	High St (E) No 116, Tewkesbury. Listed Building grade II. House, with shop.	LBII
389340	232900	High St (E) Nos 117 & 118	LBII
389340	232890	High St (E) No 119	LBII
389340	232820	High St (E) No 120	LBII
389340	232870	High St (E) No 121	LBII
389340	232870	High St (E) No 122	LBII
389330	232860	High St (E) No 123	LBII
389330	232850	High St (E) No 124	LBII
389330	232850	High St (E) No 125	LBII
389320	232840	High St (E) No 127	LBII
389320	232830	High St (E) No 128	LBII
389320	232820	Nottingham Arms, 129 High Street, Tewkesbury. Modern watching brief.	LBII*
389320	232820	High St (E) No 130	LBII
389320	232810	High St (E) No 131	LBII
389320	232800	High St (E) No 132	LBII*
389310	232790	High St (E) No 135	LBII*
389310	232780	High St (E) No 136	LBII
389310	232780	High St (E) No 137	LBII*
389310	232770	High St (E) Nos 138 & 139	LBII
389310	232760	High St (E) Nos 140 & 141-Clarence House	LBII* LBII
389300	232750	High St (E) Nos 142 & 143	LBII
389300	232730	High St (E) No 146	
389290	232720	High St (E) Nos 148 & 149	LBII
389300	232730	High St (E) No 147	LBII

389290	232720	High St (E) No 150	LBII
389290	232710	High St (E) No 151	LBII
389290	232710	High St (E) No 152	LBII
389290	232710	High St (E) No 153	LBII
389290	232700	High St (E) Nos 154 & 155	LBII*
389290	232690	High St (E) No 156	LBII
388940	232550	Mill Bank Nos 1 & 2	LBII
388950	232560	Mill Bank Nos 4 & 5	LBII
388950	232560	Mill Bank No 6	LBII
388960	232570	Mill Bank Nos 7 & 8	LBII
388950	232580	Mill Bank No 9	LBII
388950	232580	Mill Bank No 10	LBII
388970	232570	Mill Bank Nos 11 12 13	LBII
388990	232510	Mill St Nos 1 & 2	LBII
388990	232520	Mill St No 3	LBII
388980	232520	Mill St No 4	LBII
388980	232520	Mill St Nos 5 6 7	LBII
388970	232530	Mill St Nos 8 & 9	LBII
388960	232530	Mill St Nos 10 & 11	LBII
388960	232540	Mill St-The Craftsman's Workshop	LBII
388950	232540	Mill St Nos 12 & 13	LBII
388940	232540	Mill St Nos 14 & 15	LBII
388930	232510	Abbey Wall or Abbey Barn	LBII
388890	232410	Abbey Wall	LBII
388920	233730	Turnpike Shelter at Mythe Bridge	LBII
389430	233200	Mythe Road Nos 1 2 3	LBII
389420	233200	Mythe Road No 4	LBII
389410	233210	King John's Cottages Mythe Rd Nos 1 2 & 3	LBII
389400	233170	Mythe Road, outbuilding at Black Bear Inn	LBII
389040	232540	Old Baptist Chapel Court No 1	LBII
389030	232550	Old Baptist Chapel Court Nos 2 3 & 4	LBII
389450	232890	Holy Trinity Church, Oldbury Rd	LBII
389500	233150	Oldbury Road No 28-Gothic Cottage	LBII
389320	232990	Quay St No 1	
389310	232990	Quay St No 2	LBII
389300	232990	Quay St Nos 3 & 4	
389250	232910	Quay Bridge, linking quay to Quay Street, Tewkesbury	LBII
389190	232620	St Mary's Lane No 2	LBII
389160	232640	St Mary's Lane No 6	LBII
389150	232640	St Mary's Lane No 7	LBII
389070	232620	St Mary's Lane-Tewkesbury Marine Services	LBII
389060	232590	St Mary's Lane No 18	LBII

389060	232570	St Mary's Lane Nos 28 30 & 32	LBII
389050	232560	St Mary's Lane No 34	LBII
389590	232750	Listed row of terraced houses , Barton Terrace Nos 1 and 3, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389250	232950	Back of Avon No 2	LBII
389000	232540	Chandler's Court No 2	LBII
389280	232670	The Cross, Market Place	LBII
389370	232640	Fletchers Alley Barton St No 8	LBII
389260	232620	Lilley's Court No 1	LBII
389280	232610	Lilley's Court No 2	LBII
389380	233100	Mann's Court High St Nos 1 & 2	LBII
389350	233110	Lock's Court High St Nos 3 4 & 5	
389400	232730	Nelson St Nos 10 & 11	LBII
389520	232710	Orchard Court Barton St No 1	LBII
389520	232700	Orchard Court Barton St Nos 2 3 & 4	LBII
389390	232580	Swillgate Footbridge	LBII
389450	233140	Stephen's Alley High St No 1	LBII
389230	232720	Tolzey Lane Nos 1 & 2	LBII
389230	232750	Tolzey Lane No 4	LBII
389370	232900	Trinity St (N)-Lucia House	LBII
389360	232870	Trinity St (S) No 6	LBII
389330	232810	Wall's Court High St No 3	LBII
389320	232930	High St (W) No 35	LBII
389170	232600	Church St (N) Nos 89 90	LBII*
389300	232730	Roman Pottery-146 High St	
389260	232710	Roman pottery noted in an Electricity Board Trench in front of Nos.1 & 2, High Street, Tewkesbury.	
389000	232480	Churchyard Gates	LBII*
389000	232470	Remains of a churchyard cross in the churchyard north of the abbey, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389000	232400	Listed vicarage and former abbot's lodging or guest house, now known as Abbey House, Tewkesbury.	LBI
388960	232370	Listed Abbey Barn and No.1 The Almonry, Tewkesbury Abbey Precincts, Tewkesbury.	LBII
388980	232380	Gatehouse to Benedictine Abbey precincts, Tewkesbury Abbey.	LBI
388960	232350	Listed house known as Abbey Cottages, Tewkesbury.	LBII
388960	232410	St Mary's Lodge or Old Vicarage	LBII
389130	232520	St Mary's Cottage	LBII
389060	232490	Russell Almshouses	LBII
389000	232400	Coin from Abbey Churchyard	

389310	232890	Romano-British Pottery from High St Nos 27-9	
389240	232740	Roman Vase from Tolsey Lane	
388770	235000	Roman Road between Birmingham and Gloucester.	
389450	232880	Roman Finds-Holy Trinity Church	
389370	232990	Roman Finds-Railway Station House	
389520	232900	Roman Finds-Swimming Pool	
389220	232750	Mediaeval Finds-Tolsey Lane	
389220	232750	Post Mediaeval Finds-Tolsey Lane	
388800	232200	Roman Finds-Gloucester Road	
389220	232740	Tolsey House	
389200	232400	Watermill (Site of)	
389290	232630	Methodist Chapel - The Cross - Tewkesbury	
389160	232540	Gander Lane Almshouse & Cottages	
388910	232100	Tewkesbury Workhouse (now Holm Hospital)	LBII
389310	232890	High Street Nos27 28 29	
389350	232930	High Street No 112	
389380	232690	Barton Street Nos 71 72 73	LBII
389150	232530	Abbey Boundary Wall	
389280	232590	Lilley's Alley - Post Mediaeval Terracing	
389200	232900	Back of Avon - Roman Pottery	
389300	232830	Mediaeval Tile from 16-17 High Street	
388920	232460	Monastic structures - Bowling Green Site	
389490	233060	Mediaeval Pottery from 85A High Street	
389100	232100	Dark Age? Burial from Holme Hill Cemetery	
389320	233050	Iron Age Pottery	
389410	232930	Roman Pottery	
389460	233050	Saxon Ditch	
389490	232760	Roman coins	
389250	232860	Roman Pottery	
389390	232970	Saxon Ditch	
389380	233030	Saxon Ditch	
389280	232580	Mediaeval Pits at Lilley's Alley	
389410	232950	Late Mediaeval Pottery at Eagle's Alley	
389260	232730	Mediaeval Tiles from 3-4 High Street	
389230	232730	Mediaeval Jug from Tolsey Lane	
389260	232930	Mediaeval Cess Pit & Building Foundations at Machine Court	

389530	232730	Barton Gate	
389220	232620	Norman handle	
389280	232820	Mediaeval Tile from 15 High Street	
389320	232880	Mediaeval Pottery from 26-29 High Street	
389420	233080	81-82 High St, Tewkesbury	
389060	232600	C18 Quaker Meeting House	
389230	232710	C18 Methodist Meeting House	LBII
389280	232650	C18 Market House in Church Street	
389060	232520	C18 Gaol in Church Street	
388920	232460	Roman pottery from Bowling Green Site	
388920	232460	Post Mediaeval finds from Bowling Green Site	
389520	233240	Roman coin from Police Station Garden found 1905	
389510	232840	Roman vase from Trinity Walk	
389380	232680	Well at rear of 73 Barton Street	
388980	232500	Human bone from near Bell Hotel	
389170	232770	Post Mediaeval Site at Back of Avon, Tewkesbury.	
389140	232930	Eagle's Alley	
389500	233300	Roman brooch find : Bredon Road Garden	
389400	232700	Roman coin find : 37/38 Barton Street	
389200	232750	Salvage Finds - Bank of Avon	
389200	232750	Salvage Finds - Back of Avon	
389250	232720	Salvage Finds from Woolworth's, High Street	
388910	232100	Mediaeval features : Holm Hospital	
387900	231700	Ferry Slip and Inn at Lower Lode	
392630	235100	The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, with branches to Evesham and Tewkesbury, later taken over by the Midland Railway.	
388900	232150	Prehistoric artefacts found, playing fields, Tewkesbury	
389280	233120	Avon Lock	
389700	233100	Engine shed off Oldbury Road, record amalgamated with SMR 11268 (TM 10/08/2000).	
389330	232813	Watching brief, Old Post Office Alley, Tewkesbury	
390500	237800	Archaeological observation of Strensham-Mythe aqueduct- June 1991.	
389300	233700	Severn Trent mains water pipeline	

		- OS parcel no.3465	
389400	233900	Severn Trent mains water pipeline information within OS parcel 4585.	
389160	233600	Severn Trent mains water pipeline within OS parcel no 1857.	
389140	233580	Severn Trent mains water pipeline within OS parcel no 0962.	
389100	233500	Severn Trent mains water pipeline within parcel of land adjacent to Mythe WTW	
389000	233500	Severn Trent mains water pipeline OS parcel 9960	
388800	232090	Holm Hospital, Tewkesbury	
388800	232090	Holm Hospital 1987 evaluation	
388880	232280	Excavation in Tewkesbury Abbey Meadow, 1992.	
389250	232990	Mill Avon, Tewkesbury	
388970	232575	13 Mill Bank, Tewkesbury	LBII
389280	232980	Healings Warehouse, Back of Avon, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389320	232840	No 126 (E) High Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389300	232730	Nos. 144 & 145 (E) High Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389560	232820	Nos 1-16 North East Terrace & Oldbury Cottage, East Street, Tekesbury.	LBII
389530	232800	Nos. 14, 15, 16, Osborne House (including wall and outbuilding)(LBII), East Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389560	232790	No. 17 & 18 (N) East Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389630	232650	Nos. 6-9 (N) Barton Road, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389410	232690	No 67 (S) Barton Street, Tewkesbury	LBII
389380	232680	No 71 (S) Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389280	232630	Nos 5 & 5a (S) Church Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389000	232620	Boundary wall - Folly Cottage to Nos. 11, 12, & 13 Mill Bank.	LBII
389230	232710	Tolsey Hall, Tolsey Lane, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389290	232850	No. 19 (W) Lloyds Bank & Bank House, High Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389690	233310	Tewkesbury Northern relief road	
389200	232800	Late mediaeval pit and 11 post mediaeval features from modern evaluation on land to the rear of 12-17 High Street, Tewkesbury.	LBII
389277	232671	Site of Mediaeval Market, Tewkesbury.	

389390	232068	Site of the Mediaeval Cattle Market, Tewkesbury.	
389210	232615	Site of the Post-Mediaeval, Sheep Market, Tewkesbury.	
389318	232859	Site of the Mediaeval Corn Market, Tewkes Bury.	
389381	232702	Site of the Mediaeval Dry Goods Market.	
389137	232551	Site of the Bull Ring, Tewkesbury.	
389666	233150	Howells Gardens, Tewkesbury.	
389194	232780	Site of C19 Builders Workshop, Tewkesbury.	
389165	232711	Site of Shoe Factory, Tewkesbury, archeological evaluation, August 1999.	
389437	232853	Site of a Cattle Sale Yard, Tewkesbury.	
389353	233308	Site of Timber yard, Tewkesbury.	
389298	233039	Red Lane, Warehouse opposite Clarke's Alley.	LBII
389524	233092	Oldbury Road, Tewkesbury, Graham Court.	LBII
389476	233025	Oldbury Sheep Market Office.	LBII
388937	232389	Gloucester Road, Nos 1, 2 + 2a, Abbey Cottages, Tewksbury.	LBII
389550	233100	Evaluation and watching brief at the former Family Centre, Oldbury Road, Tewkesbury.	
389500	232660	Modern archaeolgical evaluation at Orchard Court, Barton Street, Tewkesbury.	CONSERVATION AREA
388850	232220	Holm Bridge, Tewkesbury.	
389210	232480	Gander Lane Bridge, Tewkesbury.	
389570	232740	Manor house site at corner of Chance Street and Barton Street	
389370	232870	Negative watching brief at The Stables, Trinity Street, Tewkesbury.	
388100	232750	Watching brief at Upper Lode weir, Tewkesbury.	
389100	232404	Watching brief in Tewkesbury Abbey Meadow, 1989	
389580	232890	St Joseph's Church, Tewkesbury - archaeological evaluation, November 2001	
389372	232818	Roman and mediaeval deposits found during an evaluation at Harvey White engineering company, Oldbury Road, Tewkesbury.	
388960	232580	Post mediaeval features recorded during an evaluation at 13 Millbank, Tewkesbury.	

389210	232726	Modern archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Tolsey Lane and Tolsey House, Tewkesbury.
389388	232614	Modern archaeological evaluation at Fish Alley, Tewkesbury. Evidence of a brick cellar backfilled with 19th century deposits.
389378	232920	Modern archaeological evaluation and watching brief at 113-115 High Street, Tewkesbury. A post-mediaeval wall was recorded during the evaluation.
389329	232722	A modern evaluation at 7 and 8 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.Evidence of a possible mediaeval ditch.
389331	233094	Negative modern archaeological watching brief at 3 Riverside Court, Red Lane, Tewkesbury.
389311	232751	Modern archaeological watching brief at 142/143 High Street, Tewkesbury. Evidence of late mediaeval and early post-mediaeval deposits including floors and yard surfaces.
389320	232960	Roman and mediaeval deposits recorded during a watching brief at 40/41 High Street, Tewkesbury.
389205	232673	Post mediaeval deposits recorded during a 2003 evaluation and subsequent excavation at Davies and Nelson Engineering Ltd., Post Office Lane, Tewkesbury.
389465	232830	C18 boundary wall and possible mediaeval boundary ditch recorded during a 2003 evaluation at 41 Oldbury Road, Tewkesbury.
389600	232700	A modern archaeological evaluation at 54, Barton Street, Tewkesbury.
389069	232621	A modern archaeological watching brief at the Old Chandlery, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury.
389370	232720	An archaeological evaluation at 15-16 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.
388957	232416	An archaeological assessment for the provision of car parking in the front garden of Abbey Lodge, Tewkesbury.
389175	232460	Negative modern watching brief for a vehicle gateway and a pedestrian gateway at St Mary's Abbey Church, Tewkesbury.

389440	232880	Negative modern watching brief at Holy Trinity Church, Tewkesbury.
389436	233146	An archaeological watching brief at 69-70 High Street, Tewkesbury.
389241	232568	Modern desk based assessment of land at Swilgate Road, Tewkesbury. Archaeological potential identified.
389390	233090	Mediaeval pit recorded during a modern watching brief at 60 High Street, Tewkesbury.
389241	232568	Modern evaluation at Swilgate Road, Tewkesbury. Two undated pits recorded.
389198	232640	Modern historic buildings appraisal and impact assessment at The Royal Hop Pole Hotel, Tewkesbury.
389044	232444	Grade II listed chest tomb dedicated to the Easthope Family, Tewkesbury Abbey, Tewkesbury.
389044	232444	Modern historical and archaeological report on repairs to the Easthope Monument, Tewkesbury Abbey.
389420	232942	Modern evaluation at the Old Coffin Store, Oldbury Road, Tewkesbury. Evidence for a post mediaeval garden soil identified.
389328	232730	Negative watching brief of land to the rear of Barton Street and Nelson Street, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.
389100	232400	Modern watching brief exercise during works undertaken on the Abbey's crossing tower. Tewkesbury
389100	232400	Modern watching brief exercise during works undertaken on path leading from the North Porch to Church Street, Tewkesbury Abbey
389100	232400	Tombstone recoved during Watching Brief of repaving of north path at Tewkesbury Abbey
389585	232773	Modern evaluation on land to the rear of 1 Barton Terrace, Tewkesbury. A single episode post mediaeval landscaping and a late mediaeval or post mediaeval pit were recorded.
389350	233010	Negative watching brief at 46 High Street, Tewkesbury

389000	232650	The chape is made of one piece of copper alloy. One face is shorter than the back 'plate'. The front face is decorated with six openwork circles of varying sizes. The back 'plate' has a curved upper edge with a lip, which is also incomplete. The chape is a slender pointed shape., Tewkesbury.
389000	232650	The matrix is a flat back type with a pointed oval base. At one corner is a loop. The device is a simplistic fleur de lis., Tewkesbury.
389000	232650	Zoomorphic style, three-dimensional. The terminal is an animal with two circular indentations as eyes and a snout with two bulbous corners for the snout. Behind the head is a plain 'collar'. From the 'collar' there is a plain shaft which divides into two plates. The plates are an elongated triangular shape with two rivet holes at the terminal. These are incomplete. Two copper alloy rivets. Traces of leather can be seen between the two plates. Decoration on the upper, Tewkesbury.
389000	232650	Hexagonal stem. Possible fleur-de-lis shaped terminal, however it is broken. The base is circular. The design is a trefoil with a shield within. A bird standing upright is on the shield., Tewkesbury.
389585	232773	Post mediaeval pit and evidence for landcsaping recorded during an evaluation on land to the rear of 1 Barton Terrace, Tewkesbury.
389100	232400	Watching Brief at Tewkesbury Abbey during the construction of internal ramps. Tewkesbury
389168	232461	Negative Evaluation at St. Mary's Abbey Church, Tewkesbury
389241	232568	Two undated pits recorded at Swilgate Road, Tewkesbury.
389363	232902	19th century wall foundation at 116 High Street, Tewkesbury.
389363	232903	2005 Programme of Archaeological recording, Land to rear of 116 High Street, Tewkesbury.
389393	233032	Negative watching brief, 94/95 High Street and 10 Bishps Walk,

		Tewkwsbury
389508	232711	An archaeological strip, map and sample which included four test pits was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between the 7th January and 1st February 2008 at 54 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.
389506	232717	An archaeological strip, map and sample which included four test pits was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between the 7th January and 1st February 2008 at 54 Barton Street, Tewkesbury. It found three parallel ditches of Roman date.
389506	232716	An archaeological strip, map and sample which included four test pits was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between the 7th January and 1st February 2008 at 54 Barton Street, Tewkesbury. It found two pits of Roman date.
389507	232717	An archaeological strip, map and sample which included four test pits was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between the 7th January and 1st February 2008 at 54 Barton Street, Tewkesbury. It found a mediaeval pit.
389509	232706	An archaeological strip, map and sample which included four test pits was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between the 7th January and 1st February 2008 at 54 Barton Street, Tewkesbury. It unearthed an area of post-mediaeval cellars and modern distrubance.
386423	232804	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology Safaris between 14th February 2006 to 20th June 2008 at 41 Oldbury Road, Tewkesbury.
389144	232566	Negative evaluation at the former Abbey School and Magistrates Court, Church Street, Tewkesbury.
389367	233169	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by archenfield archaeology ltd in February 2009 at the Riverside Hotel, Tewkesbury. The remains of a greenhouse were discovered.

389369	233169	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by archenfield archaeology ltd in February 2009 at the Riverside Hotel, Tewkesbury. The remains of a greenhouse were discovered.
389028	232470	Watching brief outside the north transept of Tewkesbury Abbey, Tewkesbury.
388618	232592	A Second World War anti-landing aircraft obstruction site is visible as earthworks, Tewkesbury.
388339	232528	River Severn bank-side survey from Worcester to Tewkesbury.
389061	232411	Listed boundary wall to the south of the Church of St Mary, Tewkesbury.
389602	232757	Listed No.5 Barton House, Barton Road, Tewkesbury.
389299	232696	Listed 19th century house at No. 3 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.
389412	232742	Listed malthouse to the rear of No.23 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.
388970	232425	Listed Banaster monument in the Abbey churchyard, Tewkesbury.
388976	232445	2 Listed chest tombs dedicated to Richard Barber and James Godsall in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury
389046	232451	Listed monument dedicated to Thomas Byrne in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389004	232471	Listed group of 5 chest tombs in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389003	232424	Listed chest tomb of William Proctor in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
388996	232401	Listed chest tomb to Healing in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389017	232458	Listed chest tomb to Andrew Hoskins in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389015	232441	2 Listed monuments (one to Mew) in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
388992	232422	Listed chest tomb of Robert Smith in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
388971	232416	Listed chest tomb to William Tunnicliffe in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389039	232460	Listed chest tomb to John Waldron in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.

389033	232460	Listed chest tomb to Henry Welling in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389022	232442	Listed chest tomb to Williams and others in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
388985	232455	Listed group of 6 monuments in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
388970	232436	Group of 6 listed chest tombs in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389039	232480	Group of 3 listed chest tombs in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389074	232455	Listed chest tomb in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389020	232494	Listed chest tomb in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389013	232462	Listed chest tomb in the Abbey Churchyard, Tewkesbury.
389456	232724	Listed late 15th or early 16th century house at No.30 Barton Street, Tewkesbury.
389089	231955	Registered Park and Garden of Tewkesbury Cemetery, Gloucester Road, Tewkesbury.

APPENDIX E

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Holm Castle, site of

List Entry Number: 1002100

Location

Not currently available for this entry.

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Gloucestershire
District: Tewkesbury
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tewkesbury

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Date first scheduled:

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: GC 304

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

History

Not currently available for this entry.

Details

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

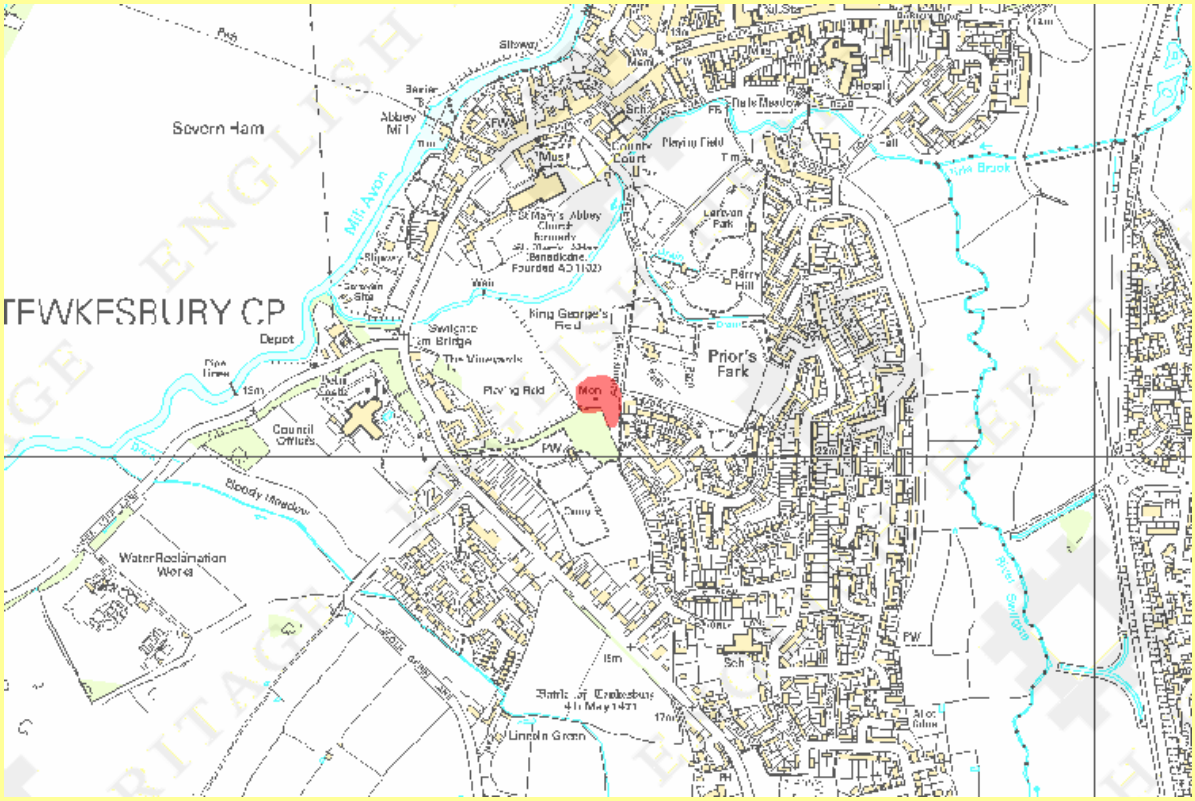
Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SO 89169 32108

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1002100.pdf



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List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Site of St Mary's Abbey

List Entry Number: 1009317

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Gloucestershire
District: Tewkesbury
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tewkesbury

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 19-Mar-1973

Date of most recent amendment: 11-May-1994

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 21704

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks,
canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Benedictine monasticism had its roots in the rule written about AD 530 by St Benedict of Nursia for his own abbey at Monte Cassino. Benedict had not intended to establish an order of monasteries and wider adoption of his rule came only gradually. The first real attempt to form a Benedictine order came only in 1216. The Benedictine monks, who wore dark robes, came to be known as `black monks'. These dark robes distinguished them from Cistercian monks who became known as `white monks' on account of their light coloured robes. Over 150 Benedictine monasteries were founded in England. As members of a highly successful order many Benedictine houses became extremely wealthy and influential. Their wealth can frequently be seen in the scale and flamboyance of their buildings. Benedictine monasteries made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all examples exhibiting significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

St Mary's Abbey has a well documented history as a Benedictine House. There was a Benedictine cell in Tewkesbury as early as the 8th century although the majority of the known remains surviving within the precinct today relate to its refounded form in 1102. The site has survived because the land was purchased by the town after the Dissolution in 1540 and, while stone was removed from the site for building, the site itself was only partially built on. The existence of below ground remains in the southern part of the site is supported by aerial photographs. The site is bounded by the River Swilgate

on its south and east sides and environmental evidence relating to the economy of the Abbey and the contemporary town may be present as a result of waterlogging. Such evidence can provide clear indications of the wealth and economy of the community and details of the landscape in which they lived. Although the documented history is extensive, understanding of the full plan of the buildings and the relationship of the site to the rest of the town depends heavily on the survival of the archaeological deposits.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the known area of the main precinct of the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary's and earlier 8th century priory, delineated by the River Swilgate to the south and east and by Church Street and Gloucester Road to the north and west, but excluding 33-48 Church Street. It may also have extended beyond the present line of Church Street but the survival of remains in these areas is currently unknown. The monument survives as both above-ground and buried remains. Above ground, remains of the north side of the cloister survive in the south wall of the existing church. These remains are of 15th century date. Below ground, the monument includes the remains of the east, west and south of the cloister, the chapterhouse and infirmary, along with other buildings to the east and, to the west, parlours and other ancillary buildings. The ground slopes away to the south to the banks of the River Swilgate, a stream forming a tributary of the River Severn which it meets half a mile downstream. This area between the church and the Swilgate contains a number of visible earthworks while the outlines of buildings have shown up on aerial photographs of the site. The history of the site is comparatively well documented. There was a priory founded here by the end of the 8th century. In 980 AD the Benedictine cell at Tewkesbury was subordinated to Cranborne Abbey in Dorset and it was 1102 before the abbey was refounded in Tewkesbury. This abbey was consecrated in 1123. Records suggest that the abbey played a key role in the development of Tewkesbury up until 1540 when it was dissolved. The site contains a number of listed buildings which are: The Abbey Church of St Mary (Grade I), churchyard gates north west of the abbey (II*), remains of a cross in the churchyard (II), Abbey House (I), the gatehouse to Abbey House (I), Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Abbey Cottages including a wall on the east side (II), Abbey Barn, stables and wall (II), St Mary's Lodge (II), St Marys Cottage (II) and the Russell Almshouses (II). These features are excluded from the scheduling; also excluded are all recent buildings on the site, their services and all paths and carpark surfaces, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

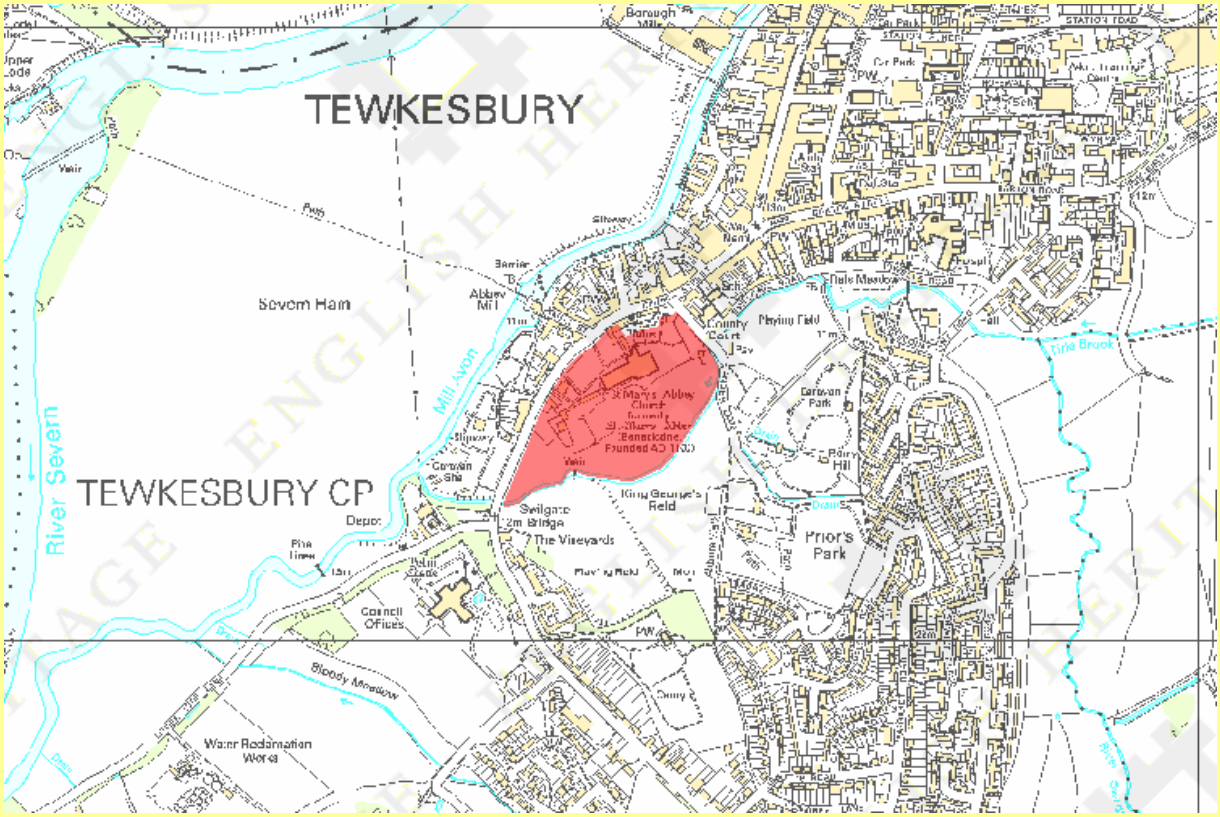
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* Site of St Mary's Abbey: SMR 567 - *Date:* 1986 - *Type:* SMR
2. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Cannon Shannon - *Title:* During a visit to No. 1 Abbey cottages - *Date:* 1986 - *Type:* PERS COMM
3. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Fowler, P. and Miles, D. - *Title:* Tewkesbury: Archaeological Implications - *Date:* 1972 - *Type:* DESC TEXT - *Description:* Pagination p. 11
4. **Book Reference** - *Author:* St Joseph - *Title:* Cambridge AP - *Date:* 1976 - *Type:* AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Map

National Grid Reference: SO 89035 32390

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1009317.pdf



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List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Margaret's Camp, moated site and associated remains

List Entry Number: 1018449

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Gloucestershire
District: Tewkesbury
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tewkesbury

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 23-Jun-1946

Date of most recent amendment: 07-Jul-1999

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 31924

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Margaret's Camp lies to the east of the main route into the important medieval and post-medieval market town of Tewkesbury. The surrounding area has been heavily developed for housing, and the moated site represents the only open ground within this area. Evidence for a complex water management system which survives in association with the moat, would have been necessary for the Tewkesbury area where severe seasonal floods have been recorded from the medieval period. Survival of waterlogged remains and other archaeological evidence can be expected within the area of the monument.

Tewkesbury was the subject of an archaeological assessment by Gloucestershire County Council in 1997. This provided information about the origins, development and plan of the town from its origins in the Roman period to the present day.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument known as Margaret's Camp includes a moated site with what survives of an associated system of water management features, situated on the southern outskirts of Tewkesbury. Part of the site, on its northern side, has been affected by development and is not included in the scheduling. The moated site is central to the monument and comprises a central square

platform measuring about 30m across surrounded by a moat, about 8m wide and 1.5m deep with no surviving evidence for an internal or external bank. The north eastern corner of the moat has degraded over time and the ditch is not as clearly visible as the rest of the enclosure. The land slopes away from the moat to the south and south west, towards a pond, and an elaborate system of channels appear to have drawn water from the moat to this pond. A ditch, approximately 8m wide and 1.5m deep runs south from the moat, dog-legging to the west to join a much deeper ditch which runs from the northern end of the site into the pond. This second ditch is about 12m wide and up to 1.5m deep at its southern extent, but only about 6m wide and between 1.5m and 0.5m deep further to the north. The pond itself, which is at times water-filled is an elongated `L'-shape and approximately 2m deep. Other water management features in the form of shallow and degraded ditches are visible running across the site, the most significant of which runs east to west at the northern end of the field, disappearing under the modern road on the west and under the housing estate on the east. This ditch is about 8m wide and 0.5m deep. There is no evidence for similar earthworks to the south of the pond. The surviving earthworks associated with the moated site suggest that the complex was oringinally larger, stretching into the area of housing development to the north and east.
The moated site is believed to take its name from the battle of 1471 when Queen Margaret is said to have spent the night before the battle in the area.
Excluded from the scheduling are all modern fences, metal and wooden gates and their associated gateposts, although the ground beneath these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

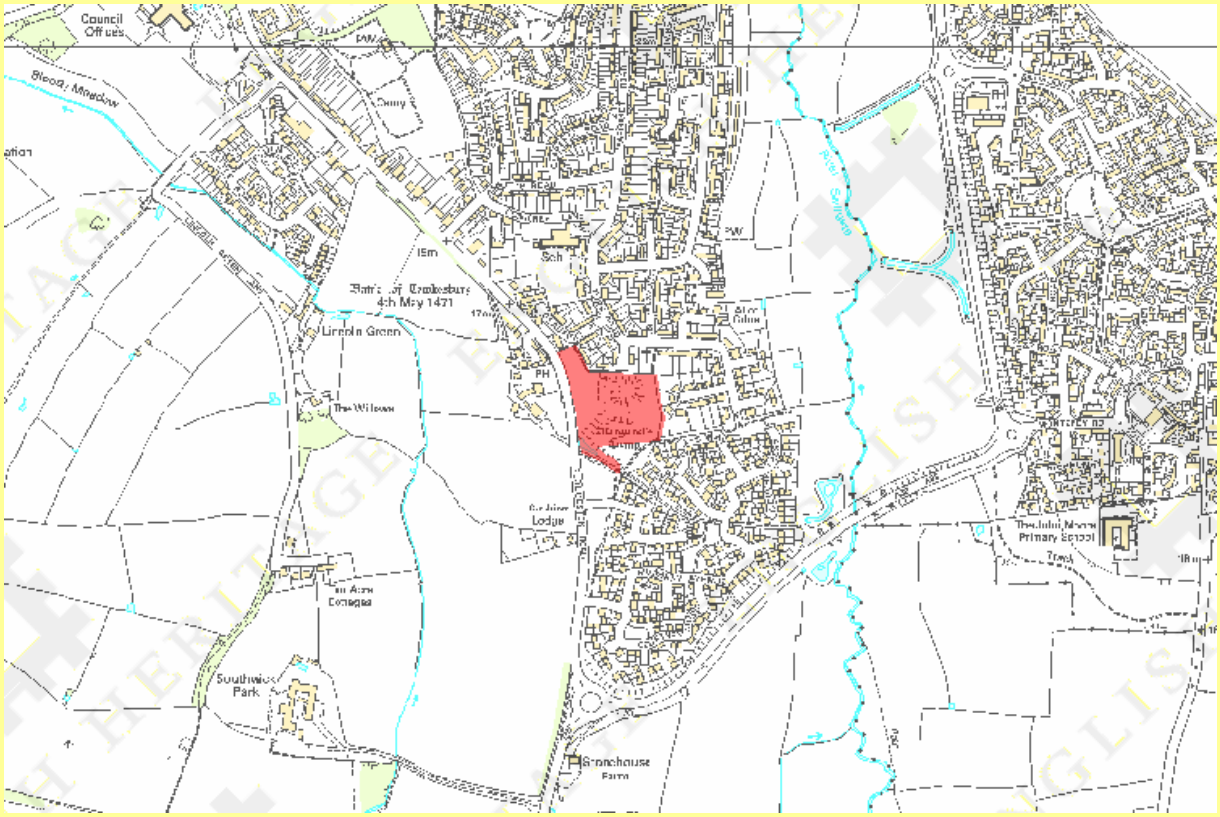
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Elrington, CR et al - *Title:* Tewkesbury Borough - *Date:* 1968 - *Journal Title:* The Victoria History for the County of Gloucestershire - *Volume:* VIII - *Page References:* 116 - *Type:* DESC TEXT

Map

National Grid Reference: SO 89492 31323

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1018449.pdf



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APPENDIX F

List Entry Summary

This battlefield is registered within the Register of Historic Battlefields by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY 1471

List Entry Number: 1000039

Location

TEWKESBURY

The battlefield may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Gloucestershire
District: Tewkesbury
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tewkesbury

County: Gloucestershire
District: Tewkesbury
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Wheatpieces

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not Applicable to this List Entry

Date first registered: 06-Jun-1995

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Battlefields

UID: 40

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Battlefield

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY 1471

The Wars of the Roses were caused by the protracted struggle for power between the reigning dynasty of the House of Lancaster (red rose) and the competing House of York (white rose).

Following its defeat at Barnet on 14 April, the Lancastrian army of 6,000 marched westwards hoping to cross the Severn to join forces with Jasper Tudor. Exhausted, they were caught up on 3 May by 4,000 Yorkists commanded by Edward IV on the southern side of Tewkesbury.

The Yorkist's opening bombardment provoked an attack by the Lancastrian vanguard, which was repulsed. Retreating across the rain-swollen meadow, so many of the soldiers were caught and slaughtered that the area remains known as bloody meadow. Both the Lancastrian centre and left gave way to the subsequent Yorkist attack and the army fled to seek safety in the Abbey, although to no avail.

The battle was the climatic moment of the second phase of the Wars of the Roses. Queen Margaret's hopes of a Lancastrian succession were dashed and she herself was soon imprisoned. King Henry VI was executed shortly afterwards. Yorkist monarchs were to rule England for the next fourteen years.

Despite the modern southward expansion of Tewkesbury and the realignment of the Gloucester road, the heart of the battlefield remains largely undeveloped. The narrow fields follow an ancient pattern, so that the landscape character is much like that of 1471. The Abbey still dominates the

backdrop to the battlefield.

AMENITY FEATURES
An existing visitor trail gives access to much of the battlefield. An interpretive panel tells the story of Bloody Meadow. Queen Margaret" Camp is a medieval moated manor house site, although its role in the battle is doubtful. Of particular rarity is the historic character of the area around Lincoln Green.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS
Much of the battlefield lies in a Landscape Protection Zone. The Abbey grounds constitute an Important Open Space. Severn Ham is a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Margaret's Camp is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Gupshill Manor is Listed.

KEY SOURCES
English Heritage, 1995, Battlefield Report: Tewkesbury 1471
Bruce, J (ed.), 1838, Historie of the Arrivall of Edward IV 1471
Hall, E, 1809, Chronicle

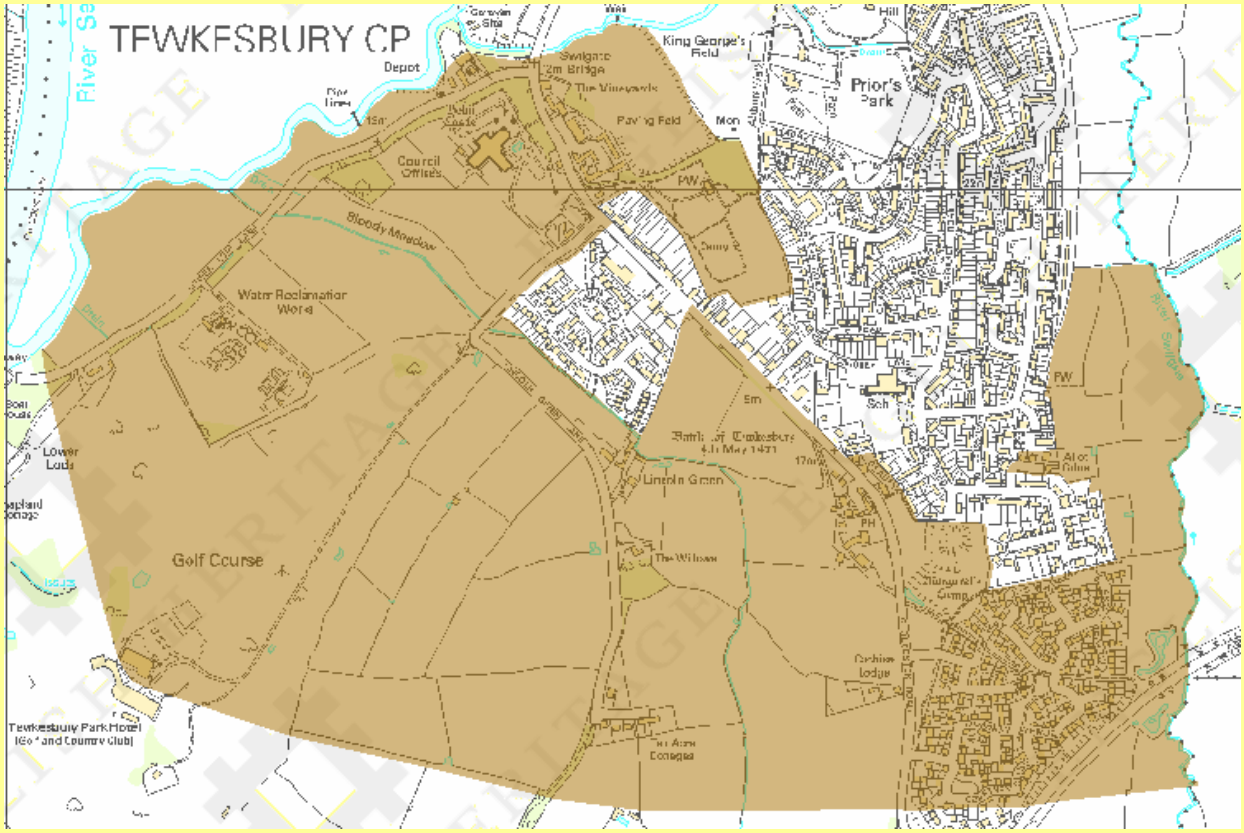
Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SO 88986 31323

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - 1000039.pdf



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