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TR010056

6.4 Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Designated Assets:
Value (Sensitivity)

Planning Act 2008

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009

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Planning Act 2008

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(Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009**

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Development Consent Order 202[x]

**6.4 Environmental Statement Appendix 6.1 Designated Assets:
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1 Designated assets: value (sensitivity)

1.1.1 Table 1-1 provides a full description of each asset and assigns a value (sensitivity) for each designated resource within the study area.

Table 1-1 Designated assets – Description, setting and value (sensitivity)

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1002129	Coberley long barrow	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The Coberley long barrow is scheduled for the following principal reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival: the barrow survives comparatively well and is likely to contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, longevity, social organisation and funerary/ritual practices. These remains have archaeological interest. There is a presumption in favour of scheduling when long barrows survive to any substantive degree, as is the case here; • Potential: despite early excavations the barrow has the potential to yield further information using modern techniques. • Date/Rarity: long barrows can generally be assigned to the earlier part of the Neolithic timescale, being the earliest of the barrow types and are rare nationally. <p>This monument includes a long barrow situated on the east facing slopes of a ridge overlooking the confluence of two tributaries of the River Churn. The barrow survives as a rectangular mound of uneven profile which measures up to 38m long, 12m wide and 3.2m high, with its side ditches preserved as entirely buried features. Partial early excavations allegedly produced the skeleton of a small male.</p>	The setting of the barrow comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery, as an observer moves through the landscape encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002129
1003326	Brimpsfield Castle	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The castle is believed to date from the 11th century and was in use until the 14th century when it was demolished on the orders of Edward II in retaliation for the rebellion of the local lord, Sir John Giffard.</p> <p>Today the remains of the castle are of archaeological interest and comprise a mound, partially surviving moat, and the foundations of a gatehouse.</p> <p>The castle lies adjacent to the village of Brimpsfield and the local parish church, St Michael and all Angels, the construction of which was ordered by Giffard.</p>	The setting of the castle comprises agricultural fields, the neighbouring village of Brimpsfield Benedictine Grange and shrunken medieval village earthworks and the contemporary church of St Michael and all Angels. This setting emphasises the group association between the buildings and makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	<p>Dodd, Arthur; Moss, Philip (1991), "Brimpsfield Castle and the Giffards"(PDF), Glevensis: The Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group Annual Review, 25: 34–37</p> <p>https://www.erminwestbenefice.org.uk/our-churches/brimpsfield/history-of-st-michaels-church-brimpsfield/</p>
1003343	Brimpsfield Castle mound	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The monument includes a motte castle situated on a sloping spur on the western upper valley side of a tributary to the River Frome. The motte survives as a flat-topped oval mound measuring up to 35m long, 20m wide and 2.5m high surrounded by a ditch of up to 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep. There is a causeway across the ditch to the south east and a slight stony perimeter bank around the summit of the motte indicating a possible tower. It is believed to be the precursor to Brimpsfield Castle situated to the west. The earthworks and potential buried archaeological remains have archaeological interest.</p>	The castle mound lies to the east of the remains of the later Brimpsfield Castle, and immediately to the west of the river Frome. To the north is an area of woodland, with large pasture fields to the south and west. The rural location, and the relationship with the neighbouring Brimpsfield Castle, makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003343

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1003586	Crickley Hill camp	Scheduled	N/A	<p>There is evidence of the first major occupation of Crickley Hill c. 3rd millennium BC with the remains of a causewayed enclosure at the top of the hill. The site is comprised of two lines of interrupted ditches cut off the low knoll, accompanied by a bank built of stones taken from the ditch; two entrances; and pits and post-sockets that outline where structures would have stood. The phasing of the infilling of the ditches suggests a lengthy but intermittent use of the early site.</p> <p>Use of the site continued into the Iron Age with the addition of a hill-top enclosure. The development of Crickley Hill in the 7th/ 6th century BC saw the addition of a new rampart and ditched enclosure abutting the previous Neolithic. The occupation of the hillfort lasted no more than two generations before the site was abandoned. A second hillfort was constructed at the site around a century later with a central "great" roundhouse c. 50 feet in diameter, surrounded by sporadically placed smaller round houses and small square structures that were probably granaries or stores. Crickley Hill has archaeological interest due to the settlement remains known to be present.</p>	<p>Sitting in a prominent position on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment, Crickley Hill's setting is one of long views over the lowlands to the west, shorter views to the south, down onto the slopes of Crickley Hill itself, and to the south east across Emma's Grove Barrows. This setting takes in a wide range of modern intrusions, not least the city of Gloucester with its residential and light industrial outskirts, the M5 in the mid distance, and the A417 as it approaches and passes next to the site. Despite these intrusions, the setting of the site clearly demonstrates the situation of the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age phases of the site and as such makes a substantial contribution to the significance of the resource.</p>	High	Dixon, P W, 1977, Crickley Hill and Gloucestershire Prehistory, Gloucestershire County Council, Gloucester.
1004848	Dryhill Roman villa	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The site of a Roman villa, excavated in 1849, and found to have comprised 12 rooms, and a hypocaust. Painted plaster was also recovered.</p> <p>The villa exists as buried archaeological remains which have archaeological interest.</p>	<p>The villa lies to the north of Crickley Hill, in a prominent location on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment. There would have been long views from the villa towards the Roman town of Glevumm (now Gloucester) and the Roman road of Ermine street, the line of which is still visible in the modern road network.</p> <p>Although the villa is a buried site, the fact that its setting includes elements of contemporary origin, means that its historical setting can be relatively easily understood in relation to the modern landscape. On this basis, its setting is a factor that makes a positive contribution to its significance.</p>	High	https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.asp?hob_id=117453
1016764	Moat and fishpond at Bentham Manor	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The moat at Bentham Manor survives reasonably well, despite the presence of later buildings on part of the island. Buried deposits on the island are likely to include the remains of medieval structures and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and subsequent occupation and use of the moated site. These give the site archaeological interest. The fishpond to the west of the moat also survives well. Fishponds were of great importance during the medieval period, as they provided a source of protein during the winter months when fresh meat was unavailable. The fishpond at Bentham will provide important information about the status and economy of the moated site. Within the moat and fishpond, waterlogged deposits are expected to have preserved archaeological remains relating to the occupation and use of the site, along with organic material which will provide information about the economy of the site and the local environment during the medieval period.</p>	<p>The moat and fishponds lie adjacent to Bentham Manor, which was once likely to have been located within the moat itself and therefore retain their historical association. More widely their setting retains a largely rural character. The relationship between the moat, ponds and the manor is a key element of setting that makes a positive contribution to their significance.</p>	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016764

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1017039	Moated site and fishpond at Urrist Barn, 220m south west of Yew Tree Farm	Scheduled	N/A	The monument includes a moated site with an associated fishpond and other earthworks, 220m south west of Yew Tree Farm. The moat is four-armed, enclosing an island which measures 22m by 20m orientated north-south, which lies at the same level as the surrounding field. The moat is 6m wide at its widest point and is visible as an earthwork up to 0.4m deep. An external bank, about 0.6m high and 9m wide, runs alongside the west arm of the moat. A causeway, about 7m wide, providing access to the island is visible on the eastern arm. To the south of the moat are a series of slight earthworks which mark the location of a fishpond, measuring about 72m east to west and up to 12m wide. There are also a series of water management features, including two leats, which ran into Norman's Brook to the south of the site. At the south west corner of the moat is a large mound, measuring about 14m in diameter, the function of which is unclear, but which is thought to have been associated with the moated site. The remains of the moated site, as well as potential waterlogged deposits within the moat and fishpond, have archaeological interest which contributes to the site's significance.	The asset lies within and is surrounded by a rural agricultural landscape and reflects the character of the landscape which would have existed when the moat was use. This immediate rural setting makes a positive contribution to the asset's significance.	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017039
1017040	Crippetts long barrow, 680m north east of Dryhill Farm	Scheduled	N/A	The monument includes a long barrow, orientated east-west located immediately below the crest of a hill in the Cotswolds, 680m north east of Dryhill Farm. It is visible as a barrow mound 70m long by 34m wide and ranging in height from 2m to 6m. Crippetts long barrow survives well, despite an area of localised disturbance at the eastern end, caused by 18th century excavations, and is set in an area of prehistoric activity, with two round barrows about 300m to the south east. The mound will contain evidence for stone chambers, burials and grave goods which will provide information about prehistoric funerary practices and about the size of the local community at that time. The barrow mound will also preserve environmental information in the buried original ground surface, predating the construction of the barrow and giving an insight into the landscape in which the monument was set. In addition, the mound and its associated ditches will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence in the form of organic material which will relate both to the monument and the wider landscape. The potential for environmental and archaeological evidence gives the site archaeological interest.	The setting of the barrow comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that the barrow would have had long distance views to the north, although it is currently screened by trees. There are no views towards the scheme from the monument, however it shares the importance of hiddenness and discover that are characteristics of the other prehistoric barrows within the study area. Therefore, the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017040

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1017041	Two bowl barrows, known as Crippet's Wood round barrows, 560m and 590m north east of Dryhill Farm	Scheduled	N/A	The two bowl barrows known as Crippets Wood round barrows survive well despite some disturbance by partial excavation during the 19th century and lie about 300m to the south of a long barrow, the subject of a separate scheduling. Both mounds will contain evidence for primary and secondary burials, along with grave goods, which will provide information about prehistoric funerary practices and about the size of the local community at that time. The barrow mounds will also preserve environmental information in the buried original ground surface, predating the construction of the barrows and giving an insight into the landscape in which the monument was set. In addition, the mounds and their associated ditches will contain environmental evidence in the form of organic remains, which will relate both to the barrow and the wider landscape. The potential for environmental and archaeological evidence gives the site archaeological interest.	The barrows are aligned roughly north east-south west, located just below the crest of a hill. The setting of the barrows comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery as an observer moves through the landscape, encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow, and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017041
1017079	Three bowl barrows, known as Emma's Grove round barrows	Scheduled	N/A	The scheduled monument includes three bowl barrows, known as Emma's Grove round barrows, situated below the crest of a hill, to the south east of Crickley Hill. Although the mounds of the three barrows known as Emma's Grove round barrows have been disturbed, they survive well and will contain evidence for primary and secondary burials, along with grave goods, which will provide information about prehistoric funerary practices and about the size of the local community at that time. The barrow mounds will also preserve environmental information in the buried original ground surface, predating the construction of the barrows and giving an insight into the landscape in which the monument was set. The mounds and their surrounding ditches will also contain environmental evidence in the form of organic remains, which will relate both to the barrows and the landscape within which they were constructed. The sequential construction of the barrows will provide an insight into changes in burial rituals and construction techniques over time. The open areas between the barrows are also significant as they will contain satellite burials, grave goods and other artefacts connected with the construction of the barrows, which will provide information about the monument's role within prehistoric society. The potential for environmental and archaeological evidence gives the site archaeological interest.	The barrows are located immediately to the east of the 'Air Balloon' roundabout and are hidden within a small copse. The wider setting of the barrows comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery as an observer moves through the landscape, encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow, and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017079

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1004862	Leckampton Camp and Tumulus	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The scheduled monument includes a slight univallate hillfort and a bowl barrow within a square enclosure situated on the summit of the limestone plateau of the Cotswold escarpment overlooking the valley and tributaries of the River Chelt. The hillfort survives as an irregular shaped enclosure defined to the west by artificially enhanced scarps and on the remaining sides by a single rampart and ditch. Excavations in 1925 and 1969-71 showed the bank was up to 6m wide and 1.8m high and the ditch was 4.2m wide and 2.7m deep. The entrance is a complex in-turned feature with two guard chambers. Chance finds over the years have indicated multiple phases of occupancy including the Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.</p> <p>To the east of the hillfort is a bowl barrow which survives as a circular mound up to 10m in diameter and 0.6m high with a hollowed centre. It is surrounded by a square enclosure defined by a 0.6m high bank. Excavations produced two human skeletons of possible Iron Age date, but no direct link could be found between the barrow and the enclosure.</p> <p>Both the hillfort and bowl barrow have archaeological interest.</p>	Sitting in a prominent position on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment, Leckampton Camp's setting is one of long views over the lowlands to the west and north and towards the broadly contemporary Crickley Hill to the south. This setting takes in a wide range of modern intrusions, not least the city of Gloucester with its residential and light industrial outskirts, and the M5 in the mid distance. Despite these intrusions, the setting of the site clearly demonstrates the original situation of both the Bronze Age barrow and Iron Age hillfort and, as such, makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/104862
1088481	Brimpsfield Park	Listed Building	II	<p>Brimpsfield Park is a large country house dating to the 17th century but extensively rebuilt in the 18th century. There are several early 17th century elements surviving, which include a small panelled room with an elaborately decorated chimney-piece and a timber staircase. The 18th century building was rebuilt from the ruins of the early 17th century Brimpsfield Lodge, which is known to have been substantial with 13 hearths. The 18th century building was more of a large farmhouse, but in the 19th century John Kendall remodelled the house further, also laying out ornamental gardens. There are heavy timber roof beams present within the house and it is reported that some of these may be over 900 years old, perhaps brought from the medieval predecessors to Brimpsfield Park. It possesses architectural interest as a 18th century country house with older features, particularly the panelled room and the wooden staircase. It also has historic interest as a seat of the local gentry and as a building which has undergone several evolutions in its form and function, changing from a grander house to a large farmhouse and then to an elite residence once again in the late 19th century. The potential survival of medieval timbers also gives it archaeological interest as dendrochronological investigation and analysis may be able to reveal evidence of their original use in an earlier, no longer extant, building.</p>	Brimpsfield Park is located on the eastern side of a working farm complex, with gardens laid out running down the slope to the east. Around 300m north is a round earthwork mound, the motte of a medieval castle understood to be the precursor to Brimpsfield Castle, located further west. Both are Scheduled Monuments (1003343, 1003326) and were the centres of power for the local lords before Brimpsfield Park was built in the 17th century. Long views are partially screened by areas of mature woodland, focussing the eye on the rising landscape to the west, out over the ponds. The position of the house and the orientation of its gardens were designed to complement the form of the landscape as it descends to the valley bottom before rising to the horizon over areas of open pasture hemmed by woodland. The relationship of the park and house to the past and present pastoral agricultural activities of the wider landscape are also still legible. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	<p>Historic England (1985) Brimpsfield Park. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088481</p> <p>Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.</p> <p>Brimpsfield Park Estate (2019) About Us. Available online at: http://www.brimpsfieldpark.com/about.php</p>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1088482	Church of St Michael	Listed Building	I	The Church of St Michael sits in Brimpsfield was built in the early 12th century, with a chancel built in the 13th century and a tower built in the 15th century. It is built in limestone ashlar and rubble masonry with a slate roof. There is a scratched 'mass dial', a type of sundial used for measuring the time for masses, by the entrance. Inside, fragments of medieval wall paintings survive in places and there are several early tie-beams in the roof. The carved oak pulpit is understood to be 17th century and the stone font is 15th century. The church was associated with an adjoining Benedictine priory, which no longer survives, and was built by the Giffords - the lords of the manor who also built the castle immediately south-west (Scheduled Monument: 1003326). The church is of historic, architectural, archaeological and artistic interest. Its historic interest is derived from its associations with the Giffords and the adjoining priory - the only surviving upstanding feature of a complex of high-status medieval buildings in Brimpsfield. Architecturally it is of interest due to its surviving medieval fabric and design, including the tower which is in the perpendicular style. As the earliest part of the church is likely to have been smaller, remains of early structures and potentially parts of the priory may be present as archaeological remains beneath the church and there is a high likelihood that there will also be burials spanning the c900 years of the church's use. These remains are of archaeological interest for their potential to provide evidence of the medieval life of the church and of the people who have lived in Brimpsfield across the centuries. Finally, artistic interest is derived from the surviving wall paintings, carved stone and woodwork and 20th century stained glass.	The Church of St Michael is located to the east of the village of Brimpsfield, immediately north-east of the mound which is all that visibly remains of the 12th century castle built by the local lords who also built the church. Its setting is formed of its churchyard, the castle mound to the south and the village and its surrounding agricultural land to the west. The relationship between the castle mound, which is a Scheduled Monument (1003326) and the church contributes to its historic interest, the visual connection emphasising the historic association between the two. More generally, the rural setting of St Michaels, standing a short distance from the village which it has served as the parish church for nearly a millennium, makes a positive contribution to its significance through providing legibility to its historic context.	High	Historic England (1958) Church of St Michael. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088482.-
1341766	Golden Heart Inn	Listed Building	II	The Golden Heart Inn is a late 18th century public house and inn with 20th century additions at the back. The building has retained its rubble limestone exterior but also includes several 19th century features, including a 2-window front with entrance porch and fitted metal casements and plate glass. It was built as a response to the growing population of Nettleton in the mid-18th century - the inn was built between 1772 and 1796 at the time of the settlement's expansion. It would have served the village, as well as trade custom from those travelling from Cirencester to Gloucester down the former Roman road, Ermine Street. The building possesses architectural interest as an 18th century inn which has remained largely unchanged in form. It also has historical interest as a historic public house in use over two centuries.	The Golden Heart Inn is situated on the road frontage off the A417, which traces the route of the Roman Road, Ermine Street. The 20th century extension at the back of the inn includes a patioed terrace which opens onto a descending landscape of large pastoral and arable fields. Nettleton Cottages, the small settlement contemporaneous with the inn, are situated directly east on the northern side of the A417. The historical functional relationship between the inn and the near-by settlements is now, arguably, less legible than its role as a roadside stopping point. Previous experiences of rural tranquillity and close community are now adversely affected by the volumes of traffic using the trunk road at its front. Despite this effect, the inn's relationship with the routeway is a core part of its character. The roadside setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1985) Golden Heart Inn. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341766 Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1152736	Milestone	Listed Building	II	The Milestone was erected in the 19th century comprising of a circa 60cm high square block of limestone with a cast iron plaque. Although damaged, the milestone has retained the inscription 'Gloster/ 8' in raised lettering and originally also noted 'Cirencester/ 9'. The milestone is evidence of the historic use of Ermine Street, historically the main road between the cities of Cirencester and Gloucester (which would become known as the A417). Although milestones are the most widespread forms of street furniture, ones such as this are of architectural interest due to the uniformity introduced in the 19th century through the use of cast iron plaques, particularly those in their original position as is the case for this example. The milestone is also of historical interest as it acts as a testament to the development of the transport network, and as a reminder of the different perceptions of distance in the pre-motorised age.	The Milestone is set back on the northern side of the A417, towards Birdlip, among shrubbery so that its lower extent is not visible. The increased motorisation and infrastructure of the road and surrounding villages since the construction of the milestone have not impacted the milestone's setting drastically as its purpose was to distinguish distance on a road that is still in use, though by different traffic. The roadside setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	Historic England (1987) Milestone. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152736 OS 25" 1892-1914 https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=19&lat=51.8232&lon=-2.0883&layers=168&right=BingHyb Historic England (2017) Street Furniture: Listing Selection Guide. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-street-furniture/heag118-street-furniture-lsg/
1340134	Birdlip House	Listed Building	II	Birdlip House is a large building dating to the 17th century, which was partly demolished and redeveloped in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. The building is made of limestone (assumed to have been sourced locally) and retains the two-storey L-shaped 17th century layout within the extended three-storey rectangular plan. Birdlip House also includes other 17th century features such as an inglenook fireplace and cellar windows, giving it architectural interest, as well as the unique phasing of the 17th and 18th century modifications of the structure. The farmhouse built in the late 18th century replaced the earlier inn structure known as the Talbot at the start of the 17th century, which was renamed as the Red Lion shortly before its redevelopment. The building's origins are of historical interest due to the inn being noted as the only one in the Brimpsfield and Cowley parishes at the start of the 1600s.	Birdlip House is situated within the village of Birdlip, a settlement established in 1221 on the line of the Roman Road Ermine Street. The house is the furthest east along the road and is enclosed with a limestone wall and hedgerows that partially screen the property. It fronts an enclosed garden and driveway with gated entrance retaining the privacy of the house. The house is backed by a collection of farm buildings that have been redeveloped for residential purposes but mostly retaining the characteristics of a stables complex. These buildings, including Birdlip House, make up part of the eastern section of the historical Birdlip village. The surrounding largely contemporary houses within Birdlip add to the historical and architectural interest of the house as they share the locally characteristic use of Cotswold Limestone in their construction. This rural village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1960) Birdlip House. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340134 Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.
1340135	Pool House	Listed Building	II	Pool House is a detached mid to late 17th century house with small 19th and 20th century additions. The house has a three-windowed facade of 17th century design and late 19th/early 20th century features including glass doors with steel frames and a gabled stone-built porch with a timber gable. The house is finished in an ashlar and limestone rubble style typical of Cotswold architecture and it has architectural interest which is complemented by its group value with other similar buildings within the village of Birdlip, particularly Beverley Cottage, which it is adjacent to (139852).	The house has gardens at the front which are bounded by dry stone walling, which runs the extent of Ermine Street in Birdlip. The house is situated within the village of Birdlip, a medieval village built onto the Roman road of Ermine Street. Pool House is a vernacular structure built in local limestone and is situated within a group of others of similar style. Its village setting and relationship with the adjacent Beverley Cottage gives it group value and contributes to its architectural interest. Overall, its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Pool House. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340135 Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1393852	Beverley Cottage	Listed Building	II	Beverley Cottage is a mid-17th century semi-detached cottage constructed from local Cotswolds Limestone. Although there were extensions in the 19th and 20th centuries to the rear of the house, it retains a large proportion of its 17th century fabric including decorative ceiling beams, ovolo-moulded mullioned windows and its original roof structure. The 19th century extension enhances the earlier building and helps to demonstrate the evolution of the house. Even though there were additions to the house in the 20th century, these do not encroach on the original structure and thus do not detract from the historical interest of the earlier building. It is of architectural interest and has group value with the attached Cotswold Cottage (1304608) and adjacent Pool House (1340135).	Beverley Cottage's immediate setting is the plot it shares with Cotswold Cottage (1304608) which adjoins the western side. The surrounding land is defined by a hedgerow boundary cutting the front garden where the two cottages split. Like most properties in Birdlip, the remainder of the property boundaries for Beverley Cottage are outlined with dry stone walling, with the cottage featuring hedgerow that extends above this, partially screening the ground floor of the structure. The house is noted by Historic England as having a group value with the attached Cotswold Cottage to the west and adjacent Pool House (1340135). Furthermore Beverley and Cotswold cottages share a local limestone outbuilding dating from the late 19th century to the north, one of a back-to-back pair that provided facilities for the cottages. The cottage is backed by a cultivated field that was part of Birdlip Farm prior to the mid-20th century where it was enclosed with hedgerows. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (2010) Beverley Cottage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393852
1304608	Cotswold Cottage	Listed Building	II	Cotswold Cottage is a semi-detached mid-17th century house that adjoins Beverley Cottage (1393852) to the east. The cottage is styled externally with limestone and stone quoins which is of architectural interest as part of the Cotswold vernacular tradition. A stone-built porch was added to the left of the ground-floor window of the cottage in the 20th century.	Cotswold Cottage's setting is comprised of the plot it shares with Beverley Cottage (1393852) which adjoins it on the western side. The surrounding land is defined by a hedgerow boundary cutting the front garden where the two cottages split. Like most properties in Birdlip, the remainder of the property boundaries for Beverley Cottage are outlined with dry stone walling, with the cottage featuring hedgerow that extends above this, partially screening the ground floor of the structure. The house is noted by Historic England as having a group value with the attached Beverley Cottage to the east and adjacent Pool House (1340135). Furthermore Beverley and Cotswold cottages share a local limestone outbuilding dating from the late 19th century to the north, one of a back-to-back pair that provided facilities for the cottages. The cottage is backed by a cultivated field that was part of Birdlip Farm prior to the mid-20th century which was enclosed with hedgerows. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Cotswold Cottage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304608 Historic England (2010) Beverley Cottage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393852
1304644	Greywalls	Listed Building	II	Greywalls is a 17th century semi-detached vernacular house that was largely rebuilt in the late 18th to early 19th century, featuring a local limestone rubble frontage characteristic of the Cotswold vernacular tradition. There are some 20th century features noted within the house including a dressed stone stack and two large roof lights. The house possesses architectural interest, derived from its vernacular style and the survival of 17th and 18th century features.	The semi-detached house is adjoined to another house known as 'The Forge' which differs entirely in appearance with larger window frontages and a painted finish to the building. Greywalls sits on the south side of Ermine Street, the Roman Road that historically ran from Cirencester to Gloucester. Greywalls is centrally located within the village of Birdlip and its vernacular nature means it is in keeping with most buildings in the use of local limestone. Its setting within Birdlip makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Greywalls. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304644

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1091776	Kingshead House Restaurant	Listed Building	II	A late 18th century structure, Kingshead house/ restaurant is in the fashion of most vernacular buildings within the Cotswold and is built in locally sourced limestone. The building is of architectural interest, with a symmetrical 2-windowed facade with two 2-storey dressed stone and canted bays, a usual style within Birdlip. Kingshead House Restaurant also features the 19th century addition of a gabled porch with double plank doors at the front entrance of the building. This entrance presumably served as an entrance or cloakroom for the restaurant and, like the front bays, is of architectural interest due to the unusual design compared to the rest of Birdlip.	Kingshead House Restaurant adjoins a non-designated house fashioned in the same local limestone as itself. The house fronts onto Ermine Street, the historical main road running from Cirencester to Gloucester. The house is characteristic of Birdlip village and the wider Cotswold area in its vernacular style and use of local Cotswold Limestone. Its setting within Birdlip makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Kingshead House Restaurant. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091776
1091744	Black Horse Ridge	Listed Building	II	Black Horse Ridge was built as an inn in the 17th century and served the village of Birdlip as well as those travelling the former Roman Road from Cirencester to Gloucester. Following alterations in the 19th century the former inn was repurposed as a house by R.A.Prothero in 1900. The building is reputed to contain a room with 17th century panelling, which contributes to its architectural interest. The house is of historic interest as it was used as the first meeting place for the 'Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club' in 1846 and later housed other society meetings until 1920 when better meeting halls were constructed in the village. Further historical interest is found due to the building's evolution from the earlier inn to a temperance hotel in 1890 prior to the adaptation to a residential house.	Black Horse Ridge is located at the western end of Birdlip village on the apogee of Birdlip Hill. Its immediate setting is a complex of other buildings fashioned in limestone both adjacent and opposite the house. The inn was noted as having 'a fine view from its garden' in 1796. Today, any outward views from the garden are obscured by the substantial mature woodland that covers the escarpment edge. Its past connection to the body of the village is still visible. However, its previous role as an inn or hotel is no longer discernible as it blends seamlessly with the other residential properties that now accompany it. Its setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Black Horse Ridge. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091744 Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.
1304609	The Lodge	Listed Building	II	The Lodge served the Witcombe Park Estate from its construction in the mid-19th century, with extension occurring in the late 19th and 20th centuries of no particular interest. Its exterior facade features the Hick's family heraldic shield which illustrates the historic interest of the building which is derived through its association with the estate. The Lodge is of architectural interest due to its decorative features, including the diamond-lead panes and carved spandrels on all the windows. The architectural detailing of the building can be attributed to its historical function as an entrance point for the Witcombe Park Estate and would have served to signify and build anticipation en route to the great house within the park.	The building is surrounded by a partially damaged limestone wall enclosing a courtyard on the northern side of the property. It sits at the junction between the B4070 and a sideroad leading to the Cotswold Way where, approximately 35m north of this, the Black Horse Ridge is located. The Lodge was designed to serve the Witcombe Park Estate, marking the main entry point to the designed landscape west of the lodge. Its setting on the edge of the park and the village of Birdlip makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) The Lodge. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304609 Historic England (2017) Garden and Park Structures. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-garden-park-structures/heag108-garden-and-park-structures-lsg/
1091750	The Keeper's Cottage	Listed Building	II	The Keeper's Cottage is an early-mid 17th century structure located on the Witcombe Estate. The cottage has retained its original rectangular structure and characteristic timber-framing, although it also features a 20th century flat-roofed extension to the rear. The interior includes a projecting semi-circular bread oven. It is of historical interest due to the building's relationship with the Witcombe Park Estate; the cottage likely historically housed the gate keeper.	The Keeper's Cottage is situated within an open field that is bounded by historic woodlands, with the space also enclosing Woodlands Farmhouse (1152855) which is approximately 60m south-west of the cottage. It is situated in the eastern most point of the Witcombe Park Estate, hidden within a small area of open fields amongst the Witcombe Wood. The screening created by the mature beech woodlands would have enabled the 'keeper' to work and live at the park, whilst not imposing on the designed landscape. The setting of the cottage makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) The Keeper's Cottage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091750

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1091775	Shab Hill Barn	Listed Building	II	Shab Hill Barn is a late 18th to early 19th century barn finished in a limestone rubble, characteristic of the Cotswold landscape and for this reason an architecturally interesting structure. The barn comprises of a farmstead complex with residential quarters, stables and workspace, and was adapted to modern domestic use with the extension of the front entrance. On a whole, however, the barn has retained the characteristic Cotswold limestone exterior, which is central to its architectural interest.	The post-enclosure barn stands in an area of gardens and grounds and is bounded by Cotswold stone walls. It is located high in the Cotswold Hills, within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and has views over open farmland and along the secluded valley it is located within. The barn's position relates to its historic relationship to the farmland in the valley. The rural agricultural setting of the barn makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Shab Hill Barn. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091775
1091746	Holbert Family Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Circa 10 Metres East of the Chancel	Listed Building	II	The Holbert Family Monument sits within the churchyard of the Church of St Mary (1091745) with the earliest inscription on the monument dated 1806. Like most structures in the region, the monument is made from local Limestone making it architecturally interesting as it is in-fitting with the Cotswold type of construction. The monument features inscriptions on 3 sides, quarter balusters at each corner and pyramidal finial. The monument is also of architectural interest as its unique design makes it stand taller than other monuments and gravestones within the yard. This design is of historical interest as the monument appears grander than the other memorial within the churchyard, reflecting the Holbert Family's standing within the community.	The monument is a freestanding structure on the eastern side of the Church of St Mary (1091745). It is situated within the relatively spacious, open graveyard that encircles the church building. The churchyard is bounded by hedgerow, which in the north screen the area from other residential buildings in Witcombe, but in the south the churchyard is still visible from the road and old school house. The churchyard setting of the monument makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Holbert Family Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Circa 10 Metres east of the Chancel. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091746
1091745	Church of St Mary	Listed Building	I	Parish church of St Mary in Great Witcombe. The oldest parts of the church date to the 12th century, with evidence of 13th, 15th and 18th century rebuilding. There are several elements of the church's interior which have been created from other buildings, including the pulpit and communion rails which are made from panelling and banisters from the old manor house at Witcombe Park and a 19th century reredos (ornamental screen) made from panelling from a house in Gloucester. Other features include fragments of 15th century stained glass and a 17th century communion table. The church is of architectural and archaeological interest. Its architectural interest is derived from the survival of medieval features and the expressions of continued addition and rebuilding over the centuries. There is the potential for archaeological remains beneath the current footprint of the building, including possible remains of the foundations of earlier elements of the building and the burials of high-status individuals buried under the floor.	The church stands within the village of Great Witcombe, a loosely arranged rural settlement at the foot of the Cotswold escarpment. The church is surrounded by its churchyard and its setting is formed by this and the village located around it. The connection between the church and village and the church and churchyard makes a positive contribution to its heritage interest, underpinning its legibility as the most important building in the settlement historically.	High	Historic England (1960) Church of St Mary. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091745
1152813	Reeves Family Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary, Circa 11 Metres North West of the Tower	Listed Building	II	The Reeves Family Monument sits within the churchyard of the Church of St Mary (1091745) as a pedestal monument. The monument features three sides with plain inscription panels which are of historical interest as they note John and Sarah Reeves of Crickley Farm, and William Reeves who is attributed to the earliest inscription, dying in 1816. It is made from sandstone, with a similar appearance to the usual local limestone, and it comprises a square base formerly with cast iron railing, capped with moulded margins and a curved pyramidal upper capping stone with a pointed finial.	The monument is a freestanding structure on the north-western side of the Church of St Mary (1091745). It is situated within an area of more densely populated gravestones, with the closest being c.0.5m to the east. The churchyard is bounded by hedgerow, which in the north screen the area from other residential buildings in Witcombe, but in the south the churchyard (and thus the monument) is still visible from the road and old school house. The churchyard setting of the monument makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Reeves Family Monument in the churchyard of the Church of St Mary, Circa 11 Metres North West of the Tower. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152813

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1152820	Tadleys	Listed Building	II	Tadleys is an early to mid-17th century structure that was originally partitioned into two cottages but has since been converted into a single dwelling. The building was constructed from squared and dressed limestone with rendered brick infill and finished with square-panelled timber frames. The exterior also features brick stacks which are believed to have replaced earlier limestone structures. The cottage is noted to have an open fireplace with bressumer beam, spine beam and a timber-framed partition wall inside. There are also several 20th century additions to the building including a single-light casement, a double-light casement with leaded panes and a metal casement. Tadleys is of architectural interest due to its construction out of limestone which is a locally utilised resource and due to its intact timber frames. These are also of archaeological interest as these can be dated using dendrochronological analysis.	Tadleys is fronted by a garden which encircles the property with an open area south of the cottage and is bounded by hedgerows. The hedgerows almost entirely screen the building from the roadside at its front, apart from a small footpath that leads from the roadside to the entrance of the house, creating the concept of hidden space. Although some longer views exist out over the surrounding hedgerow and over the large descending pastoral field to the rear, they will be constrained by the surrounding hedgerow. The same views at ground level are likely not obtainable. The building is noted to be a part of the wider Witcombe Estate and sits alone at the northern tip of the village. This setting makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Tadleys. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152820
1152477	Willow Farm	Listed Building	II	Willow Farm is a detached 16th century cottage which was extended between the start of the 20th century and c.1970. The early range consisted of the initial square-panelled timber frame and rendered infill which was later developed in the 19th century with painted brick and imitation timber framing to keep with the architectural character. Its timber-framed façade faced the road. The cottage is of architectural interest despite 20th century developments, including rendered extensions to the south gable, light casements and a studded plank door with a single glazed pane at the top. There was also a smaller 19th century extension to the south of the cottage prior to this. The interior of Willow Farm includes intersecting beams with deep flat chamfers which are of archaeological interest as they have the potential to be dated via dendrochronological analysis, thus providing more information on the origin of the materials and date of construction.	Willow Farm is immediately surrounded by modern hardstanding which acts as a parking area for the cottage and other residential buildings approximately 10m north of the cottage. The hardstanding that runs to the south of the building leads to other residential buildings that were built in the 20th century. The cottage fronts onto Green Lane and is noted to feature the timber-framed façade facing the road which suggests the building was meant to be experienced and appreciated when approaching. To the south and west of Willow Farm and the eastern side of Green Lane, cultivated fields dominate the landscape - enclosed by the tree-lined field boundaries that rise in the east with the hills. The cottage and other residential buildings are situated at the southern side of Little Witcombe. Due to the agricultural history of the building, its rural setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Willow Farm. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152477
1088483	Wilks Monument in the churchyard	Listed Building	II	The Wilks monument is a Georgian chest tomb located in the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. It is inscribed to the memory of Jane and Thos (Thomas) Wilks, who died in 1815 and 1820 respectively. Although later Georgian chest tombs are common, the architectural interest of this tomb, which features moulded corners and fine lettering, together with its group value with St Michael's church and the other tombs in its churchyard, have warranted its Grade II designation.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Wilks monument in the churchyard approximately 9 metres south west of Church of St Michael. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088483 . Historic England (2017) Commemorative Structures. Listing Selection Guide.
1088484	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 Metres south west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Chest tomb, most likely Georgian, in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. Although its inscription is not legible it is decorated in the rococo style with ribbons in high relief with lyre-shaped ends and a cherub at one end. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 metres south west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088484

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1088485	Hayward monument in the churchyard approximately 12 metres south of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	18th century chest tomb, dated 1783, in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. It is dedicated to John Hayward and is decorated in the style developed and popularised by the Scottish architect family, the Adam brothers. It has a funereal urn carved in relief on one side and a ribbon bow with flowers. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Hayward Monument in the churchyard approximately 12 metres south of Church of St Michael. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088485
1088486	Winning family monument in the churchyard approximately 2 metres south of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Late 18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. It is dedicated to Sarah and William Winning, who died in 1763 and 1813 respectively. The chest tomb is decorated with rosettes and has a cavetto moulded top. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Winning Family monument in the churchyard approximately 2 metres south of Church of St Michael. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088486
1088487	Pear Tree Cottage	Listed Building	II	Pear Tree Cottage is a small 17th century detached house that comprises of rubble limestone and a stone slate roof. The cottage was extended to the east in the 20th century and also had the ground floor doorway, porch and window replaced. It has a gable fireplace inside. The building is noted to be of interest due to its group value with the other buildings in Brimpsfield village (see setting).	Pear Tree Cottage is located within Brimpsfield village, near the centre of the residential core, and is approximately 45m north of Brimpsfield House. There are several limestone-built structures directly to the north and east of the cottage which comprise of its setting. Opposite the cottage, to the west, is a small pasture field enclosed by drystone walling as well as a bench, telephone box and bus stop. Its significance is primarily derived from its group value, to which its setting makes a positive contribution.	High	Historic England (1985) Pear Tree Cottage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088487
1088488	Brimpsfield House	Listed Building	II	Brimpsfield House is a large 17th century country house constructed from limestone ashlar with a stone slate roof. The house has several 17th century features including a paired chimney, a fireplace and an original beam in the ground floor room with jewelled chamfer stops. It was enlarged in the early 19th century with two wings added to the east and with the extension was the addition of a doorway with a timber panelled surround and window with timber lintel. The structure was finally remodelled in early 20th century which included an elaborately moulded doorway with deep shell hood and a canted oriel window. Brimpsfield House is of architectural and historical interest due to the features that have retained their character since the 17th century as well as the medieval chimney from Brimpsfield Castle that was used as an apex finial in the eastern end of the building. The existence of the 17th century timber beam and early 19th century timber features are of archaeological interest as they can be dendrochronologically analysed to date and source the material more specifically.	Brimpsfield House is a large country house situated in the centre of Brimpsfield village and surrounded by other residential dwellings. The garden space of Brimpsfield House features the Game House (108849) and the 19th or early 20th century dog kennels (1171399). The gardens and further property of the house extends eastwards away from the centre of the village and is noted to blend into the rolling countryside. The west-facing side of the house features a small courtyard which is enclosed by limestone walling with an ornamental metal fencing finish and gate. The southern extending gable continues into the brick gate piers that enclose the eastern area of the property. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1952) Brimpsfield House. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088488

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1088489	Game House	Listed Building	II	The Game House in Brimpsfield adjoins the Grade II Listed Building, Brimpsfield House (1088488). The building was constructed from coursed limestone with ashlar dressings and has a stone slate roof with barge boards. The house has several features of architectural interest including a stone-built chimney and fireplace, timber louvres and stone slate roof. The use of limestone within the construction of the house is also of architectural interest due to the use of a local material which is characteristic of many structures within the Cotswolds.	The Game House sits within the property of Brimpsfield House as part of the gardens on the eastern side. Access to the house is through the stone gate piers and metal gate that leads from the main road. The house is not visible from the village and is screened by mature trees in the east and south. The building was likely linked to Brimpsfield House's recreational activities such as game hunting and would've housed a game keeper who controlled the fowl within the parkland further east. Its setting within the grounds of Brimpsfield House, and the close functional relationship between the two, makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1985) Game House Adjoining Brimpsfield House. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088489
1088492	Yew Tree Farmhouse	Listed Building	II	Yew Tree Farmhouse was built c.1840 in coursed limestone with ashlar dressings and a stone slate roof. The house features a six-window front elevation comprising two 16-pane sashes on the ground floor and four 16-pane sashes on the upper floor, all dressed with stone lintels and quoins. The sash windows at the rear of the house are believed to have been late 19th century replacements and one of the windows has a thin central stone mullion with timber casements. The building has architectural interest.	Yew Tree Farmhouse is a residential dwelling situated within the village of Brimpsfield, on a road that is predominately housing. On the side of the east-facing façade there is a small front garden area with a path leading from the road to the entrance of the house. This area and the perimeter of the property abutting the road is enclosed by a short stone wall finished with a decorative metal fencing. The west-facing side of the house has a gate opening which leads onto an area of hardstanding at the back of the house. Unlike the Old Malt House (1171422) opposite, the farmhouse is not backed by other residential dwellings but instead there are large enclosed fields possibly linked to historic farming associations. The rural village setting of the farmhouse makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1985) Yew Tree Farmhouse. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088492
1091758	Chandler's Farmhouse	Listed Building	II	Chandler's Farmhouse is a mid to late 18th century building built in brick with a red and grey tiled roof. The building was partially rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century and also had a 19th century extension added to the back which is not noted as significant. The house comprises of a two-windowed south elevation that faces the A417, a segmental-headed single-light, 2-light and 3-light casements with horizontal glazing bars and flat-arched heads to the first floor. There is no information on the interior of the building, however the listing description suggests that it may be of interest.	Chandler's Farmhouse is situated in the northern section of Little Witcombe near other listed buildings such as Witcombe Court approximately 70 metres north east. A small grey brick wall encloses the front garden from the road and further west on the road is the hidden driveway entrance to the property. This track leads to a garden to the north of the house with mature trees screening the house from the agricultural complex behind. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Chandler's Farmhouse. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091758
1091759	The Cot	Listed Building	II	The Cot is a small late 16th to early 17th century cottage situated in the centre of the village of Little Witcombe. The cottage was fashioned with square-panelled timber framing, with rendered infill, which was later clad with limestone rubble which is in-keeping with the wider Cotswold vernacular style. The building is of particular architectural interest due to the focal feature of a thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching. It also has some 20th century features which comprise of the flat-roofed extension to the rear and a two-light casement.	The Cot is screened from Green Lane by tall hedgerow that partially screens the ground floor of the cottage and the garden area that sits north of the building. Within the property there has been the addition of another structure, assumed to be a garage, which is north of the cottage and east-facing. There is hardstanding leading from this structure to the road acting as a driveway, as well as a small path leading to the entrance of the cottage. Opposite sits Chestnut Cottage which was built contemporaneously to the Cot; both buildings have maintained their original appearance and this relationship contributes to their significance. The eastern side of the property borders a field. The rural village setting of the farmhouse makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) The Cot. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091759

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1091760	Little Witcombe House	Listed Building	II	Little Witcombe House is a detached early to mid-17th century building constructed in a square-panelled timber-framing with rendered infill style. The gable end that faces the road to the north features large blocks of squared and dressed limestone. The house features several 20th century additions including a brick stack, rendered stack, a central gabled painted brick porch and a lean-to porch.	Little Witcombe House's east-facing entrance is fronted with a large area of hardstanding which is separated from the main road by a metal gate. This hardstanding also features a small structure believed to be a garage or shed serving the house. The western facade (rear elevation) of the house features an enclosed garden space including several mature trees and defined by hedgerows. These hedgerows also screen the later extensions at the back of the house from the road. The setting of this asset makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1960) Little Witcombe House. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091760
1091761	Witcombe Court	Listed Building	II	Witcombe Court is a large early to mid-19th century house that now has been divided into four residential dwellings. The house has a pebble-dashed front facade with painted brick at the rear and is architecturally noted for the elaborate style of window placement; twenty-pane sashes to the ground floor; 16-pane sashes above each; 12-pane sash over the entrance porch; 12-pane sashes with horns to the second floor. The 20th century additions to the building are imitations of these earlier window sashes. The south-facing front of the house also features a 6-panelled door with fanlight within an open-sided porch with fluted columns that are decorated with laurel wreaths at each end.	Witcombe Court is immediately encircled by an area of hardstanding for parking and a large garden space to the back (north) of the building. There are gate piers to signify the entrance track to the house, with dry-stone walling on either side, creating a feature entrance to the building. The house is set back away from the road, reflecting its origin as a Victorian large house. There are several other notable buildings on the street with Chandler's Farmhouse c.45m west and Little Witcombe House 120m south-west. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Witcombe Court. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091761
1091773	Caretaker's Residence at the entrance to Ullenwood Manor	Listed Building	II	The Caretaker's Residence at the entrance to Ullenwood Manor was the lodge to the manor built c.1875 by William Hall for the estate. The building is made out of limestone with dressed stone quoins, contributing to its architectural interest as an example of the Cotswold vernacular style. The building is of architectural and artistic interest, derived from its designed features such as the gables which feature pierced finials, circular shafts, moulded cappings and large lion and sheep-like grotesques at each corner.	The Caretaker's residence is located in Ullenwood and originally served the manorial estate. The property is now occupied by the National Star College, the entrance to which is via the original limestone gate piers and wrought iron gate. The lodge has limited visibility to the rest of the estate and is mostly screened by mature trees around the southern half of the building. Its setting is the entrance of the manorial estate and the surrounding structures, and this functional grouping makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Caretaker's Residence at the Entrance to Ullenwood Manor. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091773
1091787	Crickley Hill Farm	Listed Building	II	Crickley Hill Farm is an 18th century detached house that was built in coursed squared and dressed limestone with a stone slate roof and ashlar stacks. The house saw additions in the 19th century which included an extension to the rear and in the 20th century including a further single storey extension and central studded plank door with four glazed panes. It is of architectural interest for the use of local Cotswold limestone as well as the Tudor-arched doorway.	Crickley Hill Farm sits within a wider farming complex with associated stables, storage facilities and agricultural buildings situated 10m east of the house. To the south of the house there is a hedgerow-enclosed garden, partially screened from the fields by mature trees. Further west from the house is a slope which has been substantially remodelled as an off-road bike track which detracts from the vista of large pastoral fields that, although screened by trees, surround the Farm to its east, west and south. The neighbouring trunk road further detracts from the setting of this asset, severing it from the other side of the valley. Its setting makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Crickley Hill Farm. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091787

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1091796	Church of St Peter	Listed Building	II	19th century chapel of ease in Badgeworth, built in the early English style by Sidney Gambier Parry in 1888 with stained glass of the same date by Heaton, Butler and Bayne. The church is of architectural and artistic interest. Its architectural interest is derived from its design and execution, and its association with Parry who was involved in numerous church building and renovation projects in the south-west. The stained glass is by a noted Victorian company whose artistic influences included Pre-Raphaelites and medieval glass as well as Pugin. The glass adds artistic interest to the church building.	St Peter's is located within its churchyard in the south-west of the village of Badgeworth and is screened from much of the surrounding area by mature trees. Its relationship to the village and its churchyard, which forms its setting, make a positive contribution to its heritage interest through their historic association and functional connection.	High	Historic England (1981) Church of St Peter. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091796
1091797	The Elms	Listed Building	II	The Elms is a mid to late 17th century farmhouse that features an 18th century façade and later extensions to the rear of the building. The house was constructed in roughly squared and dressed, painted limestone with an ashlar façade and red tile roof. It features a three-window facade with canted 2-storey bay windows. The house is of architectural interest due to its vernacular style and use of local limestone as a main material.	The Elms is located within Bentham which is an area characterised by the scattered residential dwellings in the south of the parish of Badgeworth. The farmhouse is east-facing towards Bentham Lane from which it is screened by a hedgerow. Directly north and west former agricultural buildings appear to have been redeveloped as dwellings. The relationship of the farmhouse with its associated former farm buildings, the agricultural (pastoral) landscape that surrounds it and with other farmsteads in the area is still legible. Its setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) The Elms. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091797
1152474	Bentham Manor	Listed Building	II	Bentham Manor is a large house of disputed date with the earliest features dating to the 13th to 14th century. The uncertainty regarding the date is due to only one known feature having this earlier date which is an archway that may have either been imported, or that could represent the in-situ survival of elements of a previous building. This gives the house archaeological interest as it suggests further research could illuminate these theories. The second earliest features date to the 17th century which could be an appropriate date to the site. The house is fashioned in large blocks of coursed squared and finely dressed limestone with a stone slate roof and also has the addition of 20th century limestone stacks. It is of architectural interest for the use of local Cotswold limestone and historical interest due to the manorial status and the building's role within the landscape.	Bentham Manor is located approximately 300m north of the A417. Despite its proximity, the asset is sheltered from direct views of the road as the A417 descends into a slight cutting and is further screened by the presence of an established treelined boundary between the Manor and the large arable fields between it and the road. The Manor's immediate setting comprises a range of former agricultural buildings (now dwellings) and an irregular shaped, large area of open pasture scattered with lone trees and boarded by established hedgerows and treelines. It's relationship with the other detached farmsteads and residence of the area is still legible within its wider setting, as is the vernacular style. Its past manorial function also remains discernible. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Bentham Manor. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152474
1152705	West Lodge	Listed Building	II	West Lodge is a former estate workers' cottage, built c.1875 by William Hall as part of the Ullenwood Manor estate. It was constructed in rock-face limestone with dressed quoins and a slate roof. The cottage is of architectural interest due to its Renaissance and late Gothic features that characterise the unique building as well as the use of limestone, a local material, in the construction.	West Lodge is located in Ullenwood and originally served the manorial estate. The property is now a residential dwelling with the addition of hardstanding to the northern side for parking. The cottage is enclosed with a limestone wall along the eastern road-side of the property. Its historic relationship with the other lodge(s) of the estate is represented in its shared architectural style. To the west, its immediate setting comprises a large residential range and a smaller one-and-a-half story domestic building, removing its previously design setting as a semi-isolate structure. Its setting therefore, makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) West Lodge. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152705

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1152733	Hill Barn	Listed Building	II	Hill Barn is a late 18th century barn constructed in limestone rubble with a stone slate roof. It features ventilation slits and owl holes to the gable ends as well as five bays inside. The use of limestone as a building material contributes to its architectural interest as part of the characteristically Cotswold vernacular building tradition.	Hill Barn is situated on the top of a slope looking down over the fields south of it. Immediately at the front of the barn is an area of hardstanding for parking and this is enclosed with drystone walling and a metal gate. The barn is historically associated with the fields to the south and the network of trackways leading from its south-facing facade to the individual fields. This setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Hill Barn. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152733
1171399	Dog kennels and shed approximately 5 metres east of Brimpsfield House	Listed Building	II	19th or early 20th century dog kennels and shed associated with Brimpsfield House (1088488). The kennels are built in the same limestone and slate materials as Brimpsfield House, a large 17th century country house set within its own grounds in the centre of the village of Brimpsfield. The kennel was built in the Victorian era, a time of considerable change in the perception of animals and dogs in particular, who began to be kept as much as pets as for their practical uses. The kennels have architectural interest as an outbuilding to the country house, built in a complementary style and materials to the earlier house. They are also of historic interest as an expression of a change in society's perceptions of animals, where dogs could be kept both for their status and for their companionship, a trend reflected in the construction of specialised dwellings for the dogs.	The kennel is located a few metres from Brimpsfield House and its setting is formed by the house and its garden. The relationship between the house and the kennels is clearly legible and makes a positive contribution to the significance of this asset.	High	Historic England (1985) Dog kennels and shed approximately 5 metres east of Brimpsfield House. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171399 ; Tourigny, E. (2016) 'Do all dogs go to heaven? Archaeological evidence for Victorian ideas on pets and the afterlife', Paper presented at Society for Post Medieval Archaeologists 2016.
1171422	The Old Malt House	Listed Building	II	The Old Malt House, previously listed as Knapp House, is an early 18th century house with the 19th century addition of a barn at the west end. The house is made from coursed and rubble limestone with ashlar dressings, and its features include a fireplace, spiral staircase, leaded casements and two 2-light windows. There were several 19th century additions to the house including an irregular fenestration to the wing built in the same century. The house is of architectural interest as part of the Cotswold vernacular building tradition, as well as for its individual features which include a large 18th century fireplace with timber lintel and a timber spiral staircase.	The Old Malt House is located on a street running west within Brimpsfield village and was noted as being 'on the knapp' which can be attributed to its former name. The house is surrounded, from the north around to the east and south, with a garden which is enclosed with a combination of drystone walling and hedgerow. There is a Royal Mail post box at the end of the path that leads from the road to the entrance to the house. Directly north of the house sits Yew Tree Farm (1088492) on the opposite side of the road which is also a listed building, but of later origin. The house is situated within an area of more densely populated dwellings compared to the northern side of the street with open fields abutting the village to the west. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1952) The Old Malt House. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171422 Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.
1248788	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 1/2 metres west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Late 18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. Although its inscription is not legible it is decorated in the rococo style and has a composite cornice top. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 1/2 metres west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1248788

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1277748	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 metres west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. It is decorated with balusters on the corners and carved floral scrolls. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 metres south west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277748
1304753	Dovecote circa 3 metres north of Bridge House	Listed Building	II*	17th century dovecote located a short distance from Bridge House, a 17th century cottage in the village of Bentham. The dovecote is built in square-panelled timber framing with rendered infill, a construction method which can also be seen in part of Bridge House (1304753). In places the timber and plaster has been replaced by a brick infill. The dovecote has a stone slate roof and it is believed to have wooden nesting boxes in its interior. Dovecotes are agricultural buildings for the housing doves and pigeons and indicate that the owners of Bridge House were wealthy and had considerable status. Considerable numbers begin to survive from the 17th century onwards, making this example a relatively early but not overly rare occurrence. The dovecote has both architectural and historic interest; its timber and plaster construction representing the type of vernacular architecture which would have been prevalent at the time it was built, while its function as a source of poultry is an indication of the status of the occupants of Bridge House which gives it some illustrative historic interest.	The setting of this asset comprises its immediate relationship with Bridge House. It is located a short distance from the house, within its gardens which are screened from external views by mature trees. The relationship between the house and the dovecote is central to its historic interest and this setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage interest as a result.	High	Historic England (1987) Dovecote circa 3 metres north of Bridge House. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304753 Historic England (2017) Agricultural Buildings. Listing Selection Guide. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-agricultural-buildings/heag122-agricultural-buildings-lsg/
1340107	Bridge House	Listed Building	II	Bridge House is a 17th century cottage located south of the village of Bentham. It is built in limestone masonry with a slate roof with brick chimneys. In the north-east side square-panelled timber framing with plastered infill is visible. Next to the house is a Grade II* listed 17th century dovecote which has group value with it (1304753). The building has architectural interest as an example of a 17th century vernacular cottage, built in local materials and displaying a number of different construction methods.	Bridge House is located to the south of the village of Bentham opposite Bentham Manor (1152474). Its immediate setting comprises a large irregularly shaped enclosure bounded by established hedgerows that envelopes the house, its associated dovecote and a connected range built in the rural vernacular style. Its wider setting comprises Bentham Manor and the various detached and dispersed farmsteads and houses Bentham village; surrounded by large field turned over to pasture and arable and lined with established hedgerows and small scattered woodblocks. Both the internal setting of what is now the garden to Bridge House, and its wider setting, make a positive contribution to its significance and that of its grouped assets.	High	Historic England (1987) https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340107 . Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340107 .
1340126	Chestnut Cottage	Listed Building	II	Chestnut Cottage is a detached late 16th to early 17th century cottage featuring square-panelled timber-framing and limestone rubble. During the 20th century there were several additions to the cottage including a rendered extension to the northern side, various light casements and a plank door to the main body of the cottage. Inside the cottage has features of architectural interest that can also aid historical context including an open fireplace, a bread oven opening off the fireplace with cast iron doors manufactured by the 18th century company Coalbrookdale Co., and an early plank door to the bedroom. It has a thatched roof. The cottage is of architectural interest due to its vernacular style, which is of particularly early date.	Chestnut Cottage is fronted by a small maintained garden area that is enclosed by large hedgerows and a wooden fence gate. These hedgerows are large enough to screen all of the cottage, except the roof, from Green Lane. The cottage is backed by a garden enclosed by hedgerows and bordering a field that is sectioned with hedgerows demarking the modern boundaries cut from the original post-medieval enclosure. Its setting as part of a similarly secluded village streetscape makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Chestnut Cottage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340126

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1340127	The Retreat	Listed Building	II	The Retreat, formerly known as Yew Tree Gallery, is a late 18th to early 19th century detached house. The house comprises of irregularly bonded red brick with a stone slate roof and a symmetrical 3-windowed west-facing facade. It is of architectural interest.	The Retreat is fronted by a small garden which extends further on the southern side due to the north-western area of the property intersecting with a modern building constructed in the same red brick as the retreat. The property of both the houses is enclosed from the road with a similar red brick material that forms a wall. The house sits back from Green Lane which has become a more densely populated street than it historically was meaning there are houses either side. On the eastern side of the house is the back garden which features a small structure in red brick believed to be a shed and a larger area enclosed by hedgerows. This setting makes a neutral contribution to the significance of the building.	High	Historic England (1987) The Retreat. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340127
1340132	Booker's	Listed Building	II	Booker's is a mid-17th century building which was formerly the poorhouse and originally comprised 4 cottages. The structure was constructed from limestone rubble with dressed stone quoins and slate. There are several 20th century features within the house including a central plank door with a timber lintel, a rubble porch and an open-sided porch. Inside the house there is an open fireplace with bressumer. The origin of its name, 'Booker's', comes from John Booker who bought it when the Coberley estate was sold in 1720. The house is of historic interest due to its function as the parish workhouse from c.1808.	Booker's has a small garden in front of the east-facing façade. The garden is enclosed by hedgerow to the north and dry-stone walling to the south, next to the road. To the west-facing façade (back of the house) there is an enclosed area of hardstanding with a garage. The entrance to this is demarked further west by two gate piers and a cattle grid between these. There is a small enclosure west of the house also and both fields appear to be part of the original post-medieval property. Its wider setting comprises large, regular field systems turned over to pasture and arable respectively. The landscape drops sharply and steeply away to the south into a narrow valley, bottomed by a stream before it steadily rises again. Due to its position on the apogee of this valley, long largely uninterrupted views are obtainable to the east, west and south. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	Historic England (1987) Booker's. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340132 N. M. Herbert (1981) 'Coberley' in A History of the County of Gloucester, Vol. 7. Available at: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol7/pp174-183
1340133	Harding's Barn	Listed Building	II	Harding's Barn is a late 18th or early 19th century former field barn, now residential house, made from local Cotswold stone. The house has a rectangular body with projecting porches and lean-tos on both the north and south sides. There were some 20th century additions including a small metal casement above the gabled porch and roof trusses. The externally intact nature of the barn contributes to its architectural interest.	Harding's Barn sits within an agricultural landscape approximately 110m west of Cowley Wood. There is a small drystone wall and steps that demark the north-east entrance to the barn which is partially hidden by overgrown vegetation. A building also made from Cotswold limestone runs from the north side of the barn and creates the small complex around it. The barn is immediately surrounded by small cultivated fields to the east which are intersected by the trackway that leads to the barn. To the west of the barn are much larger pasture fields. This rural setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	Historic England (1982) Harding's Barn. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340133
1341764	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 metres west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Late 18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. The dedication is illegible, but its egg and dart decoration and cavetto moulded top can still be observed. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 metres west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341764

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its important elements	Setting	Value (sensitivity)	References
1391005	K6 Kiosk	Listed Building	II	K6 telephone boxes in the village of Brimpsfield. K6 telephone boxes have architectural, historic, and artistic interest. The design was the creation of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, a prominent British architect whose other works include Battersea Power Station and Liverpool Cathedral. They were commissioned to mark the Silver Jubilee of King George V and have illustrative historic interest as a representation of design, emerging technology and public realm in the Interwar period. The K6 Telephone Box was the first to be painted in the 'Post Office red' colour and it is considered to be an international icon of British design. They have inspired or been incorporated into numerous works of art, notably including David March's Out of Order, the back cover of David Bowie's album 'The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars', and the works created for the BT Artbox event in 2012.	The setting of K6 telephone boxes is considered a crucial part of their selection for listing. The setting of this K6 is the village of Brimpsfield, which is a conservation area. It stands on the eastern side of the village green, close to several other listed buildings. This setting contributes to the heritage interest of the telephone box through its group value with the village buildings and through the contrast between the subdued Cotswold limestone architecture and the bold red colour of the telephone box which is central to its iconic artistic interest. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	- Historic England (2017) Street Furniture. Listing Selection Guide.
1000759	Cowley Manor	Registered Park and Garden	II*	Cowley Manor, a Grade II listed building located outside of the study area, is surrounded by a mid-late 19th century landscaped park, including a formal garden, lakes and waterworks. Although the manor has much earlier origins, the landscaped park was laid out following the purchase of the land by London stockbroker James Hutchinson in c1860 after he became lord farmer of the manor in 1852. The landscape park covers an area of 11ha. The River Churn flows through it and has been dammed to form three lakes. Other features of the designed landscape include the 12th century St Mary's Church, specimen trees and a long avenue of trees extending towards the summit of Bubb's Hill to the south-west of the manor. The landscaped park is of architectural and artistic interest. It forms the setting of the Grade II listed Cowley Manor and other associated buildings and has group value with them. From this association the park derives its architectural interest, through association with the buildings it was designed to complement and which in turn, used in the garden's design as focal points in views. As a 19th century designed landscape it has artistic interest.	The parkland surrounds Cowley Manor and covers an area of 11ha. The focus of the park is the Grade II Cowley Manor, the south western facing view from which is considered to be the principal view within the registered park and garden; this is emphasised by an avenue of trees that extends south west from the Manor, for a distance of 1.4km, culminating at the summit of Bubb's Hill.	High	Historic England (1986) Cowley Manor. Available online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000759
	Air Balloon Public house	Non-designated	N/A	The Air Balloon Pub is first noted as an inn that opened within the parish of Cowley, shortly before 1777, in a building which appears to have been a pair of cottages. The inn was known as the Balloon by 1796 due to the local story of Walter Powell's landing at the site following a balloon ride in which he had disappeared. It would later become known as The Air Balloon in the early 19th century with the first recording in 1802. During the 20th century the pub was owned as part of the Cowley Manor Estate who retained the property until the 21st century, when public house chain Greene King acquired the pub. The pub is constructed from coursed and dressed limestone and features a gabled porch at the entrance. It has historic interest as a notable stop on the journey between Cirencester (and further London) and Gloucester/Cheltenham and due to its associations with Walter Powell's balloon ride. It is also of architectural interest due to the vernacular nature of the building's construction and the use of local Cotswold limestone, a characteristic feature of Cotswolds buildings.	The Air Balloon is situated at the junction of the Gloucester to Oxford and Painswick to Cheltenham roads in the northern corner of the parish of Cowley. Due to the pub's intrinsic link with the routeway, the junction is also widely known as the Air Balloon. The pub features an extended area of hardstanding extending from the west side to the south presumably to provide parking space for visitors. The pub is bounded on both the north and south side with roads but beyond this the northern landscape of the pub is dominated by Crickley Hill Country Park. On the southern side is a rising slope with agricultural fields that feature possible barrow features. The roadside setting of the pub makes a positive contribution to its significance.	Medium	N. M. Herbert (1981) 'Cowley' in A History of the County of Gloucester. Vol 7. Available at: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol7/pp192-199 Visit Gloucestershire (2019) The Air Balloon Pub, Birdlip. Available at: https://www.visit-gloucestershire.co.uk/directory/listing/the-air-balloon-pub-birdlip