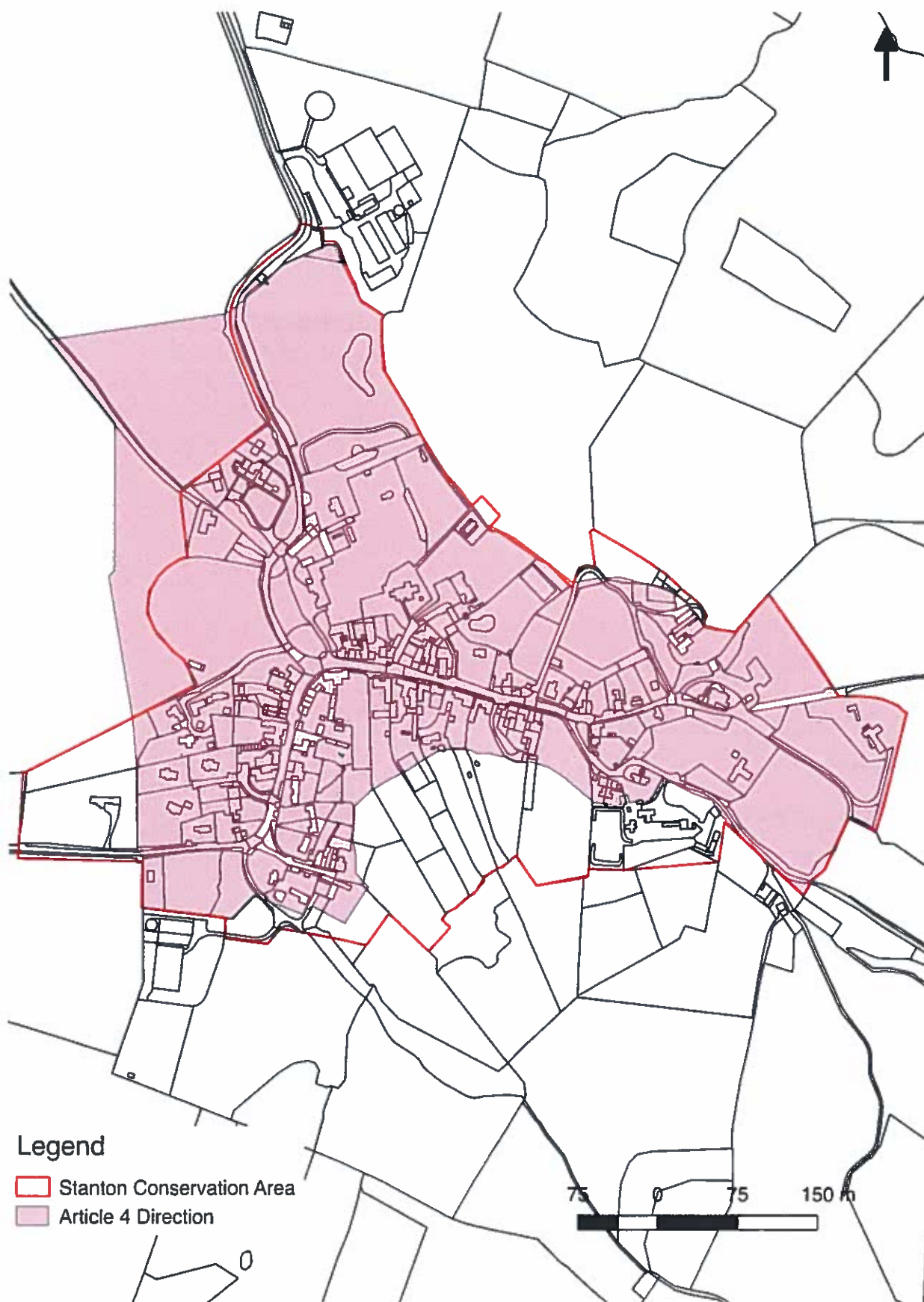


# Stanton Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Stanton Parish Council  
March 2018





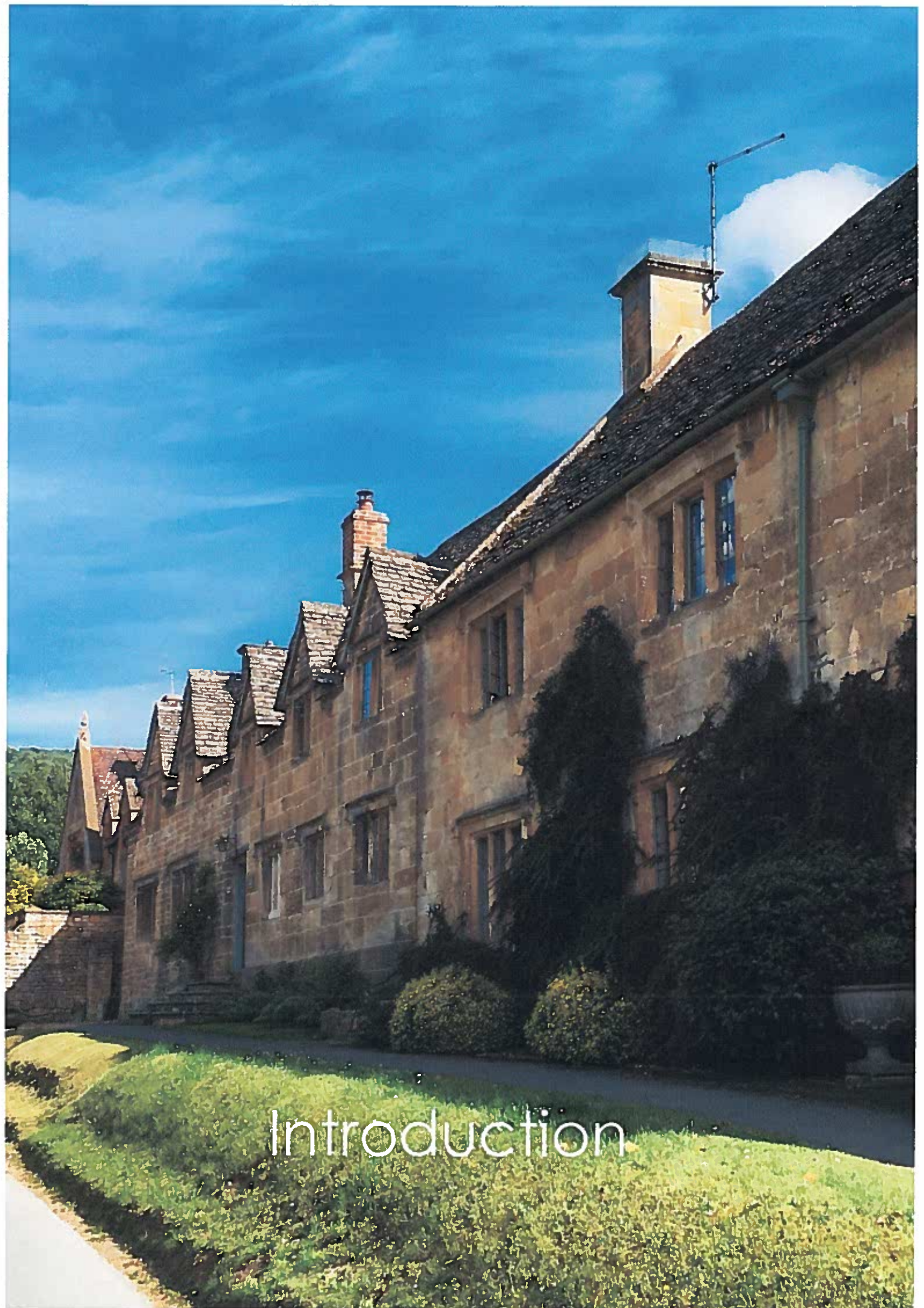


Map 1. Stanton Conservation Area and Article 4 Boundary

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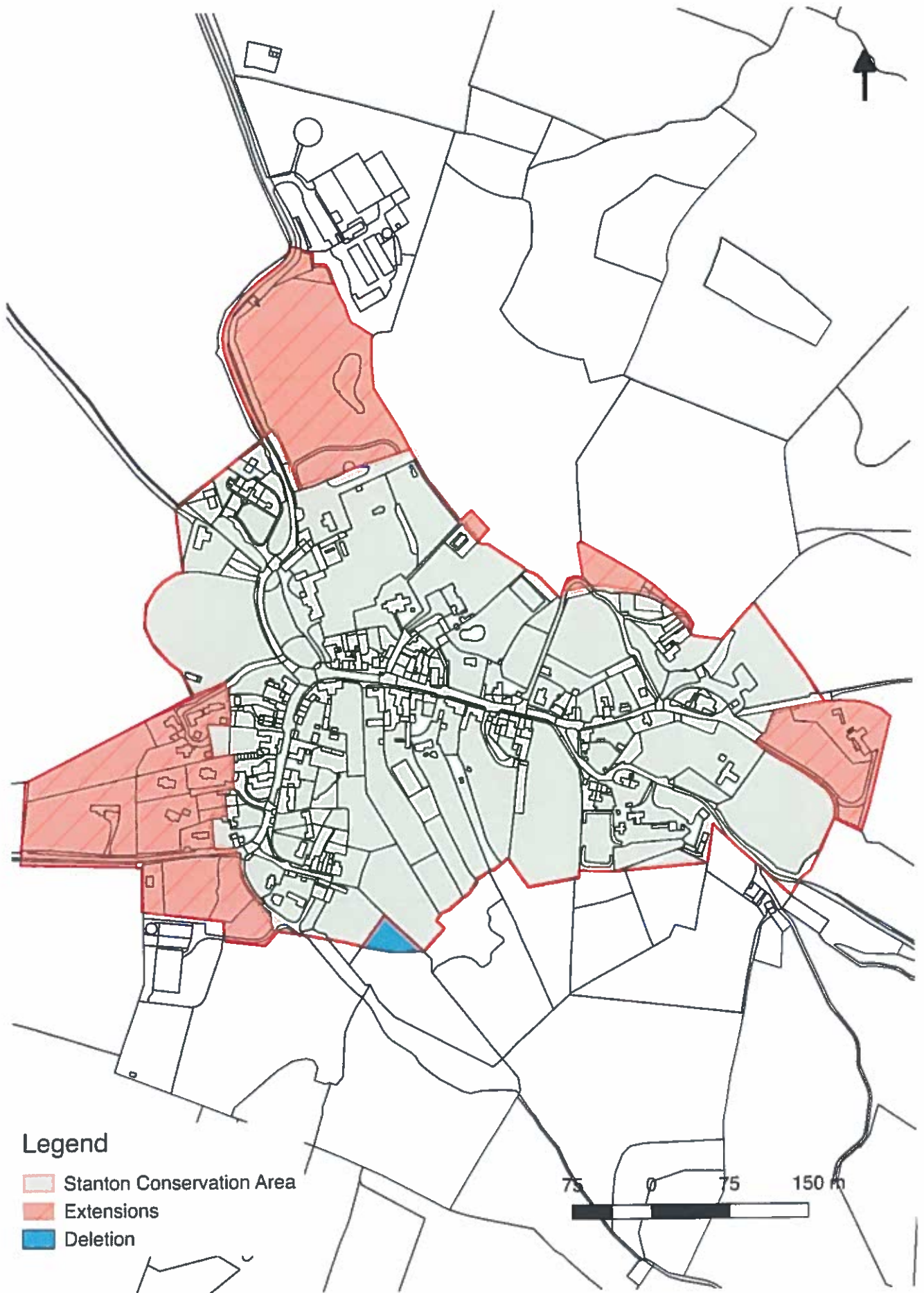
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# Introduction





Map 2. The boundary of Stanton Conservation Area and proposed alterations

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 What is a conservation area?

1.1.1 A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The power to designate is given to councils through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Sections 69-78). Under section 69 local planning authorities must also review their conservation area from time to time.

## 1.2 What is a conservation area appraisal and management plan?

1.2.1 A Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan is a document which supplements Tewkesbury Borough Council's Local Plan.

1.2.2 The Appraisal aims to describe the special historic and architectural character of an area. A conservation area's character is defined by a combination of elements such as:

- Architecture
- Uses
- Materials
- Detailing
- Relationship between buildings and their setting
- Appearance and placement of buildings within their plots
- Key views and vistas
- Relationship between the street and the buildings
- Trees and green spaces
- Historic structures/artefacts

## 1.3 Implications of Conservation Area Designation

1.3.1 Planning proposals for new development within a conservation area will be subject to the relevant policies of the Council's adopted Local Plan and national policy guidance outlined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). Part 16 of the NPPF relates specifically to the historic environment.

1.3.2 National and local planning policies seek to achieve a high standard of architectural design in development. It should complement and respect neighbouring development and the character of the locality, prevent harm to

the historic fabric, layout and setting of listed buildings and seek to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

## 1.4 Designation Background

1.4.1 On the 2nd May 1960, the Minister of the then Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed a Direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development) Order 1950. This direction, although not explicitly a conservation designation, had the effect of bringing under the control of the Local Planning Authority any form of development within the village of Stanton.

1.4.2 Following the 1967 Civic Amenities Act, which introduced the concept of conservation areas into the planning system, Stanton Conservation Area was designated by Gloucestershire County Council on 4th June 1971. Responsibility passed to Tewkesbury Borough Council as the local planning authority on 1st April 1974. TBC issued a basic character appraisal in August 1979.

## 1.5 Proposed Boundary Changes

1.5.1 The proposed boundary changes aim to provide a more logical boundary to Stanton Conservation Area. The current 1971 boundary was drawn very tightly around the historic core of the village and has been superseded in places by subsequent development, so the proposed expansion will involve extending the conservation area to encompass the entirety of the built form.

1.5.2 Furthermore, it will also make the boundary unambiguous and clearly identifiable on the ground by following topographical features recorded on up to date Ordnance Survey digital mapping.

## **1.6 Statement of Special Character**

1.6.1 Stanton, which is within the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, is a spring lined village nestling into the well-wooded lower slopes of the Cotswold escarpment, which enclose and protect the village on all but its western side.

1.6.2 The basic village form is 'L' shaped, with the wooded scarp face providing an ideal back-cloth to the longer west-east axis of High Street, providing a clear contrast to the domestic scale of the building, and terminating the long street vista. The Stanway Road access, which forms the main entrance to the village from the south, is dramatically closed by the fine trees and gates of Stanton Court which is situated at the junction of the two main streets.

1.6.3 Fine old buildings of local stone almost continuously line the long streets. The scene is never monotonous, because of the great variety of buildings and occasional interesting features such as raised footpath, old barns and the village cross which has a medieval base and shaft with a 17th century sundial and glove.

1.6.4 There are fine views out of Stanton towards the west, over the Vale of Evesham, most notable of which are a tree framed view from the road junction in front of Stanton Court and the commanding view from the high ground by the Mount Public House at the eastern end of the village.



# Appraisal

This Appraisal defines the characteristics that make the conservation area special, including its wider context, historic development, townscape, streetscape and architectural character. It also describes the conservation area's current condition.





Map 3. Stanton Conservation Area and surrounding area

## 2.0 Context

### 2.1 Location and Setting

2.1.1 Stanton is situated on the side of the Cotswold escarpment, 3 miles south of Broadway and located in the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It is a spring-line village nestling into the well-wooded lower slopes of the Cotswold escarpment, which enclose and protect the village on all but its western side.

2.1.2 On the western side it is surrounded by agricultural fields, which play an important part of the setting of the village, with glimpses of the fields often found between buildings.

2.1.3 Since 2007 the village has been located on the Cotswold Way, a National Trail walking route. Whilst outside the conservation area and village, the Great Western Railway's main line between Stratford-upon-Avon and Cheltenham was built through the parish between 1900 and 1905, passing about 1km west of the village.

### 2.2 Historic Development

2.2.1 As early as 2500 BC, there was limited agriculture in this area, and the Belas Knap long barrow at Winchombe relates to this period. In Iron Age times from 700 BC the Shenberrow Hillfort (above the present village) would have been a significant centre for hunting, gathering, farming and herding, both on the uplands and the valley below.

2.2.2 In 794 Cenwulf (Kenulph) became King of Mercia and c.798 founded the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary of Winchombe, to be consecrated in November 811, then the 'manors' of Stanton and Snowhill were ceded to it. The death of King Edgar in 975 brought disordered times, but a decade later the monks returned to create a long and settled period of parish building and administration.

2.2.3 In the Domesday Book Stanton appears as 'land of the Church of Winchombe', with 3 hides (c.360 acres), 14 villagers, 3 smallholders and 6 slaves. The present church of St Michael



Fig.2.1 St Michael's and All Angels Church. Grade I listed

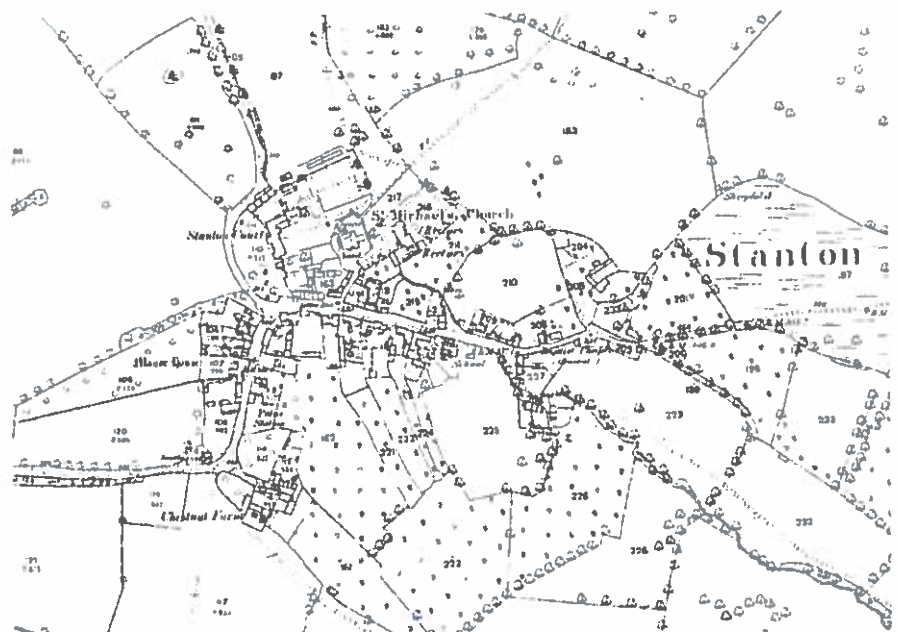


& All Angels dates from c.1100, though it is likely that there are earlier foundations. It has been significantly altered and expanded over time, with elements dating from the C12, C14, C15, C16, C17, late C19th.

2.2.4 On the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, Winchcombe Abbey with Stanton and Snowhill was surrendered to King Henry VIII's commissioners. In 1543 Stanton manor passed to Katherine Parr in her dowry. On Henry's death in 1547, she married Thomas, Baron Seymour of Sudely, but herself died in 1548, and Stanton manor reverted to the Crown. Edward VI gave it to the Earl of Warwick, but was later granted to John Eliot, who sold it on to Thomas Dolman, a clothmaker of Newbury. In his will dated 1571, Dolman bequeathed Stanton manor to his son Mathias. In 1577 the Warne or Warren family from Suffolk (already from 1565 leaseholders of Stanton property) bought land from Mathias Dolman and built Warren House (The Manor). It is likely that the village being sold to the five different yeoman families accounts for the number of new 16th and 17th century houses in the village.

2.2.5 By the 18th century the village had reached a population of circa 360, and according to Dr Richard Parsons, Chancellor of Gloucester Diocese 1677-1711 records the village as having 'generally good stone houses in a small street.'

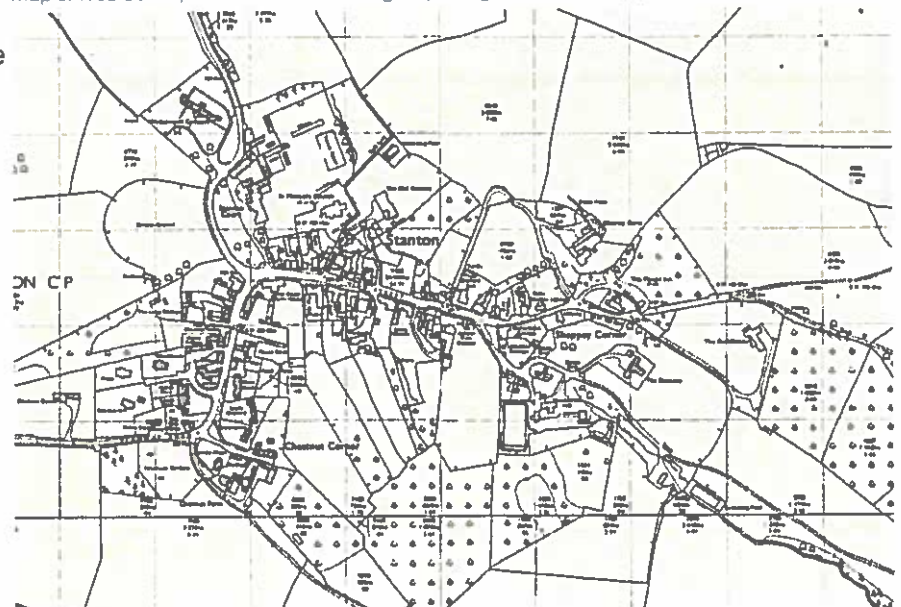
2.2.6 To the centre and west of the village a number of properties were built over the 19th century. These include the current rectory dating from 1820 and a notable example of Regency architecture in the village.



Map 4. 1884-1893 OS Map demonstrating the historic core of Stanton



Map 5. 1902 OS Map Stanton demonstrating very little growth at this point



Map 6. 1975 OS Map Stanton which shows small expansions to the north, east and west of the village

2.2.7 In 1906 the estate was bought by Sir Philip Stott, an architect from Oldham, who devoted much of the rest of his life to the sympathetic restoration and improvement of the village. As a result of the work of Stott, many of the historic buildings were restored and altered in the early 20th century. He was also responsible for the relocation and rebuilding of a number of timber-framed thatched barns in the 1920s and 30s.

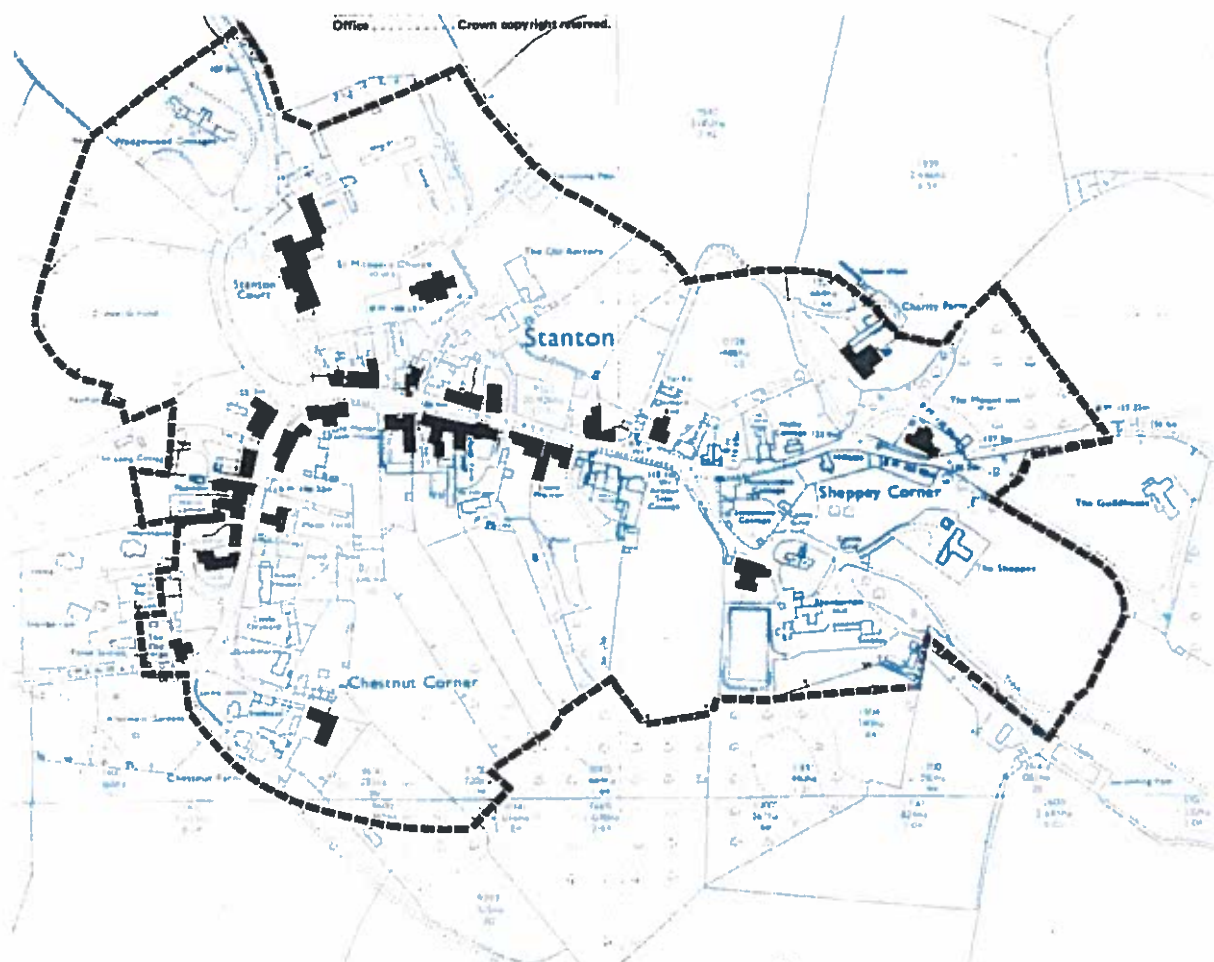
2.2.8 Wedgewood Cottages by Rainger and Rogers, located north-west of Stanton Court, are a notable terrace of four council houses in the traditional Cotswold style built by Cheltenham Rural District Council under the auspices of the 1951 Festival of Britain, whose monogram appears on the gable.

2.2.9 Over the second half of the twentieth century a number of detached houses with spacious plots have been built on the south-west edge of the village.

## 2.3 Archaeological Significance

2.3.1 A small number of minor archaeological remains have been unearthed within the Conservation Area which have been recorded in the Gloucestershire Sites and Monument Record.

2.3.2 Shenberrow (or "Shenbarrow") Hillfort or camp, located approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the village. This Scheduled Ancient Monument dates to the Iron Age (and possibly earlier to the Bronze Age), and its remains are still visible today.



Map 7. 1971 Conservation Area boundary



## 3.0 Townscape

**Townscape is the arrangement and appearance of buildings, spaces and other physical features in the built and natural environments.**

### 3.1 Layout and Planform of the Conservation Area

3.1.1 The Conservation Area's shape is largely defined by the village, which has generally retained its historic 'L' shaped planform with houses located off the two main roads: High Street and Stanway Road.

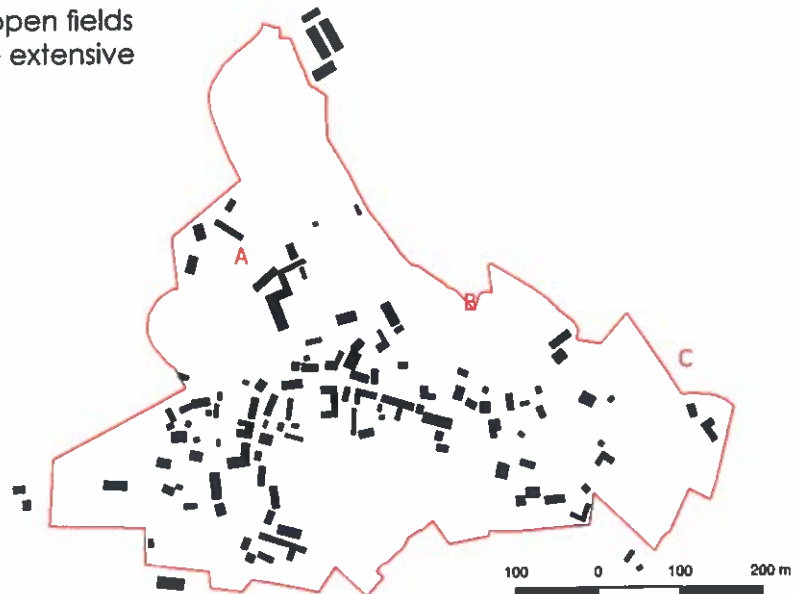
3.1.2 There is a tight urban grain at the centre of the village, and generally becomes more dispersed the further out from the centre. To the south of High Street the plots become narrow and long stretching back to the open fields beyond. A number of these once extensive plots have been subdivided over the course of the 20th century.

3.1.2 Road width varies throughout, and Stanway Road sweeps through the village creating a series of staggered views and interest as new views and spaces are experienced along the route.

3.1.3 The High Street is more linear in nature at the start, allowing clear views along the road, before becoming more enclosed as the gradient rises. As the road rises a series of staggered views are created

heading up towards the Mount Inn and Sheppey Corner.

3.1.4 Houses towards the centre of the village are generally located hard by the footpaths and road, with little or no frontages. There have been various infill developments within the village such as around Chestnut Corner at the south-west end of the village. Dwellings from the mid 20th century in the west of the village are more dispersed and depart from the more tightly enclosed character of the settlement.



Map 8. Figure ground Plan of Stanton Conservation Area and surrounding area



Fig.3.1 Two storey terraced houses located on the High Street



Fig.3.2 1.5 storey buildings on High Street



Fig.3.3 Former agricultural barn converted to residential use in the C20.

### 3.2 Land Uses

3.2.1 Today the majority of buildings within the conservation area are residential. There are also a number of community buildings, such as the church, cricket pavilion and village hall.

3.2.2 Although a significant number of the buildings have agricultural origins the majority have been converted into residential use (Fig.3.3). However, there are a number agricultural buildings outwith the village which contribute to the rural setting of the conservation area.

### 3.3 Building Height and Massing

3.3.1 Historic buildings continuously line the principal streets, and although their building styles vary, they generally range between 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 storeys (Fig.3.1 & 3.2).

3.3.2 Terraced cottages are located throughout the village and are smaller in massing. Higher status buildings such as Stanton Court and the Rectory are much larger in scale and massing and occupy spacious plots within the centre of the village.

3.3.3 At the edges of the village later 20th century detached dwellings are normally larger in massing, and two storeys in height.

3.3.4 The topography changes throughout Stanton where the gradient rises into the lower slopes of the Cotswold escarpment. There is also a notable section of raised footpath with houses in an elevated position along the south side of the High Street.

### 3.4 Key Views (Map 9)

3.4.1 For the purpose of this character appraisal three types of views have been identified:

- Linear Views- Long, straight views within the conservation area.
- Local Views- These tend to be shorter and confined to a specific locality within the conservation area. They include views of landmarks, attractive groups of buildings, views into open spaces and square.
- Long Views- Long-distance views across the village, to key features or landmark buildings.

3.4.1 There are fine views out of Stanton towards the west, over the Vale of Evesham, most notable of which are a tree-framed view from the road in front of Stanton Court (Fig.3.4), and the commanding view from the high ground of the Mount Public House at the eastern end of the

village (Fig.3.5). The elevated positions allows clear views over the open countryside surrounding the village and of the diverse roofscape below. important

3.4.2 Linear views up and down High Street are an important characteristic of Stanton, along with many interesting features throughout such as the raised footpaths and the village cross.

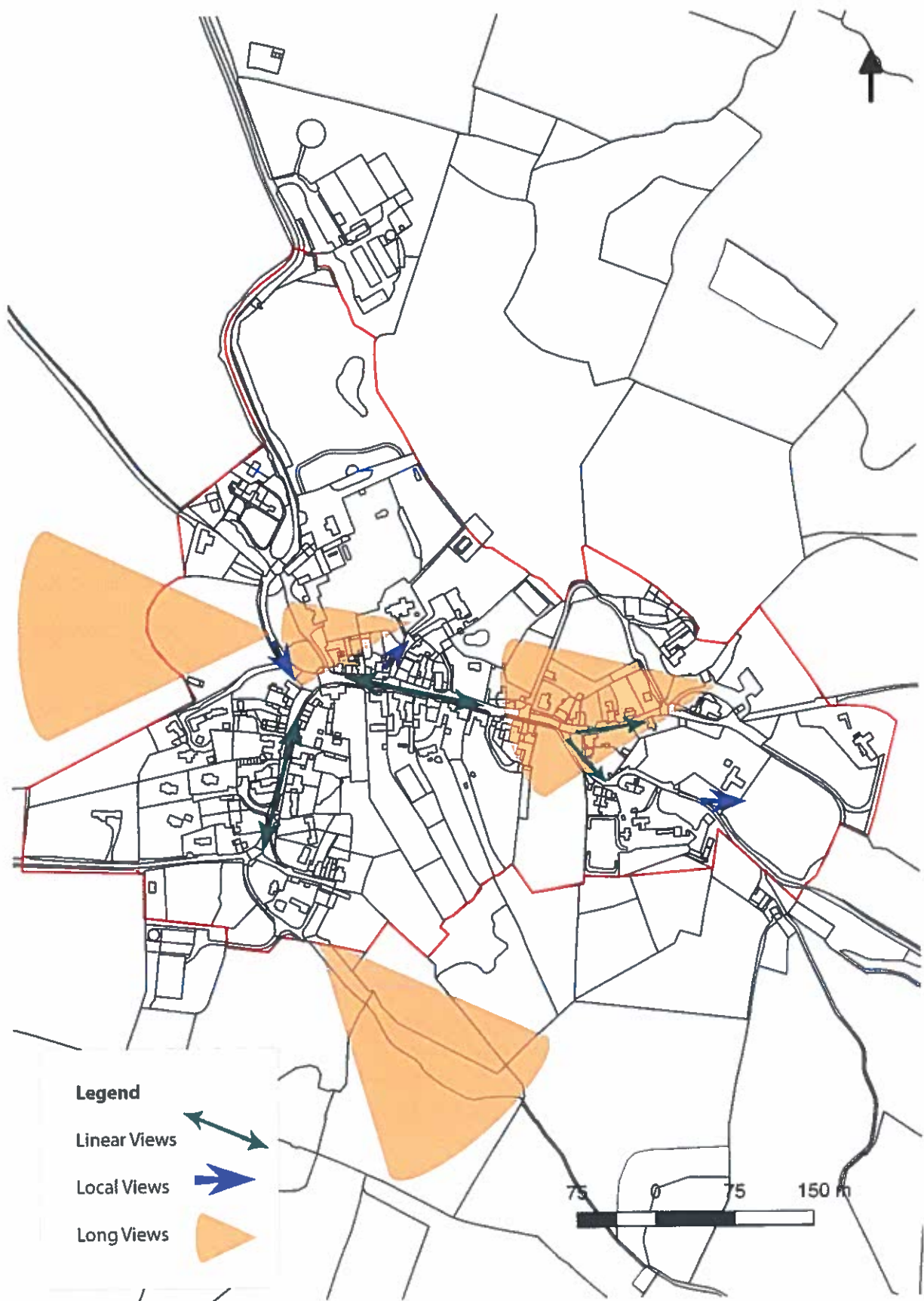
3.4.3 Incidental views across the rear of and between properties are important, as these less formal sides often reveal the different stages of the buildings' evolution. Of particular note in this regard are the views across the cricket ground towards The Vine and the rear of Stanway Road (Fig.3.8 & 3.9).

3.4.4 The spire of St Michael and All Angels can be seen on the approach to the village, and additional glimpses of it are caught throughout the village. Of particular note this includes from the High Street and behind Stanton Court. Although today largely hidden, glimpses of Stanton Court can be seen along Stanway Road and from the churchyard (Fig.3.10).

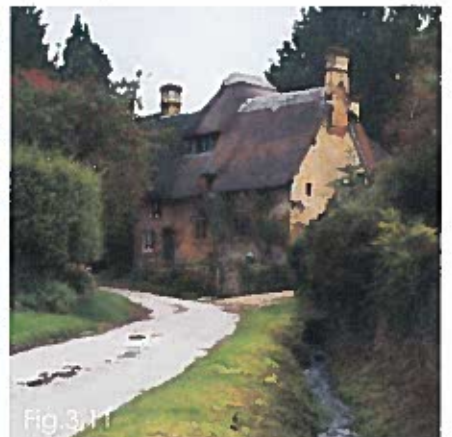
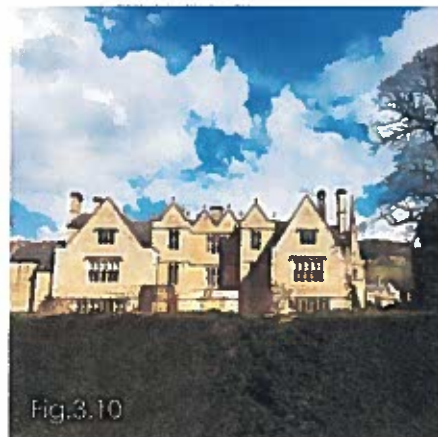
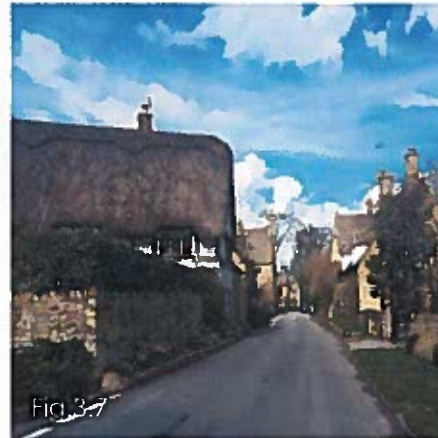
3.4.5 Where the roads curve throughout the conservation area it creates views of interest, with buildings of different ages located on either side in varying positions (Fig.3.6, 3.7, 3.13 & 3.14).

3.4.6 Local views of buildings located at junctions are important within the conservation area. In particular, this includes the buildings clustered around the greens at Chestnut and Sheppey Corners (Fig.3.11 & 3.12).





MAP 9. Key views map of Stanton Conservation Area





## 4.0 Streetscape

**Streetscape** is the outward facing visual appearance and character of a street or locality.

### 4.1 Public Realm and Open Space

4.1.1 The quality of the public realm is generally high throughout the conservation area, with a strong village character evident throughout.

4.1.2 Open spaces vary in character and form throughout the area according to the road layout and positioning of houses within their plots.

4.1.3 In the centre of the village on both High Street and Stanway Road many of the houses are located on the front of the road or pavement, with at times narrow strips of garden running alongside (Fig.4.1).

4.1.4 To the south of High Street there is a prominent raised pavement with a grass verge punctuated by stone steps leading up to front entrances, which adds to the picturesque character of Stanton (Fig.4.2&4.4).

4.1.5 The small village greens at Chestnut Corner and Sheppey Corner are distinctive features of Stanton. These important green spaces, each marked by a Stott Lamp, allow clear views of the surrounding buildings and should be preserved (Fig.4.3).

4.1.6 There are also a number of substantial areas of green space within the conservation area, including:

- St Michael and All Angels' churchyard
- Stanton cricket ground
- The Mount Inn and neighbouring fields
- Land surrounding Wedgewood Cottages

4.1.7 The condition of the tarmac footways and roads within the conservation area is generally good. There are limited road markings throughout the area which preserves the rural



Fig.4.1. Houses located directly onto the road with little or no front gardens



Fig.4.2 Grass verges High Street



Fig.4.3 Open space at Sheppey Corner



Fig.4.4. Steps to houses on High Street



Fig.4.5 Stott Lamp on Sheppey Corner



character of the village. However, owing to the village's location on the Cotswold Way, a prominent walking route, it has become a popular destination for walkers and drivers alike. As a result there are significant levels of parking within the streetscene which adds to the visual clutter.

4.1.8 The majority of kerbs in the village are of granite setts which helps emphasise the historic and rural nature of the village (Fig.4.6). Every effort should be made to preserve the granite kerbs. However, Stanway Road features modern concrete kerbs, which appear incongruous in the area.

4.1.9 The open fields surrounding the conservation area form an essential part of the character of the village and the setting of the conservation area.

## 4.2 Boundary Treatments

4.2.1 Boundary treatments play an important role within the conservation area and its approaches. Traditional boundary treatments are found throughout the village, and include Cotswold stone walls, railings, with beech and other traditional species of hedges, either alone or in combination.

4.2.2 Many of the Cotswold stone walls (Fig.4.10) are of coursed dry stone construction, although a number have been consolidated using cement mortar. Where the wall is at the front of the property, it generally ranges from 1.0-1.2m in height, thus allowing a full appreciation of the buildings, gardens and features behind the wall. Frequently the coping stones have been cemented into place.

4.2.3 There are a number of public conduits throughout the village to supply spring water (Fig.4.8). These likely date to the late 19th or early 20th century and are therefore likely to be the work of Sir Philip Stott.

4.2.4 There is a substantial wall heading up towards the Mount Inn, with stone steps following the incline. The recently completed

house features a dry stone wall that fits in with the prevailing boundaries in the area.

4.2.5 Within the conservation area estate railings are prevalent surrounding the agricultural fields to the north and the cricket pitch to the south (Fig.4.9).

4.2.6 There is a low Cotswold stone wall and hedge surrounding Stanton Court, bordering Stanway Road. This forms an attractive boundary treatment, and is clearly visible across nearby fields.

4.2.7 A number of properties have gated entrances, with the majority consisting of wrought iron or timber gates. Of particular note are the individually Grade II listed gates and gate piers to Stanton Court.



Fig.4.6 Granite setts



Fig.4.7 Stanton Court gates and piers



Fig.4.8 Cotswold stone wall and well



Fig.4.9 Estate railings on Stanway Road



Fig.4.10 Cotswold dry stone wall



4.2.8 Overall, the boundary treatments are in a good condition and contribute to the architectural and historic character of Stanton.

### 4.3 Street Furniture

4.3.1 There is generally little street furniture within the village, which helps to preserve its rural character and appearance.

4.3.2 However where present, historic street furniture plays an important role in enhancing the conservation area. Of particular importance is the Grade II K6 telephone box located on the High Street (Fig.4.13). Today, this has been successfully re-imagined and used as an information point for visitors. Neighbouring this is the ER postbox (Fig.4.14) dating from the second half of the 20th century. The Village Cross, a scheduled monument, is located within the centre of the village. Dating from the 17th century, with a 17th century sundial topped by a ball-finial and cross, it makes a distinctive contribution to the character of the conservation area.

4.3.2 Stanton is also unusual in having two war memorials, both Grade II listed: one in St Michael's churchyard and one built into the wall to Stanton Court (Fig.4.12), which features prominently at the junction of the High Street with Stanway Road.

4.3.3 Whilst there are no modern street lights within the village, in 1907 Sir Philip Stott installed lighting in the main streets using electric lights powered by his own generator at Stanton Court. Today, these 'Stott lamps' (Fig.4.5) are a distinctive feature of the village, as a unique piece of history and design. They are often located on key corners throughout the village, and significantly contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

4.3.4 There are few street signs within the area which adds to the general village character of Stanton. However, those that do exist are standard highway design.

4.3.5 There are a number of utilitarian bins and grit bins that are of a functional design that do little to preserve or enhance the conservation area.



Fig.4.11 Village cross, Grade II listed & a Scheduled Monument



Fig.4.12 War memorial on the perimeter walls of Stanton Court



Fig.4.13 Grade II phone box



Fig.4.14 ER Postbox

### 4.4 Trees

4.4.1 Owing to the built up nature of Stanton entering the village there is a marked reduction in the number of trees bordering the roads. However, to the rear of properties there is a mixture of deciduous trees, but these are largely hidden from the public realm.

4.4.2 There is a high concentration of trees surrounding Stanton Court and the Church, and The Old Rectory featuring 7 pollarded trees along the drive contributing to the character of conservation area.

4.4.3 As the gradient rises to the east of the village there is an area of dense woodland that continues up the Cotswold escarpment.

4.4.4 Tree lined fields are an important element within and in the setting of the conservation area, of note this includes the field opposite Stanton Court and the cricket ground, where the field and trees were laid out to allow expansive views from the principle elevation.

## 5.0 Architectural Character

### 5.1 General Architectural Character

5.1.1 The architectural character of the conservation area is defined by the concentration of historic buildings dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, largely in a Cotswold vernacular style.

5.1.2 The distinctive honey coloured limestone historic buildings continuously line the main streets, but the scene is never monotonous because of the great variety of buildings. The village was heavily restored and improved in the early 20th century by Sir Philip Stott, and many of its historic buildings underwent extensive alterations during this period. Most buildings in the conservation area are of a high architectural quality and a high proportion of them are statutory listed.

5.1.3 There has been a measure of later infill development from the late 19th and 20th century throughout the village, and these are often larger detached dwellings which do not have the same close-knit grain of the rest of the village.

### 5.2 Building Contribution

5.2.1 This section explains the contribution buildings make to the special architectural or historic interest of the area as outlined in Map 11.

#### A) Grade I Buildings

5.2.2 One building is Grade I listed within Stanton Conservation Area, indicating that it is of 'exceptional interest'.

#### B) Grade II\* Buildings

5.2.3 Two buildings/structures are Grade II\* listed within Stanton Conservation Area, indicating that they are particularly important and of 'more than special interest'.

#### C) Grade II Buildings

5.2.4 There are 49 Grade II buildings/structures within the conservation area. These buildings are of 'special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them' since they make a positive contribution to the area.

#### D) Locally Significant Buildings

5.2.5 These buildings are of local architectural or historic interest. Although not statutorily listed, these buildings have been identified as having a significant level of local value and are considered to make a positive contribution to the special character of the conservation area.

#### E) Positive Unlisted Buildings

5.2.6 Buildings that positively contribute to the conservation area's overall character and appearance. Demolition of these buildings is also considered to constitute substantial harm. Special attention should be paid towards preserving important historical features present on these buildings.

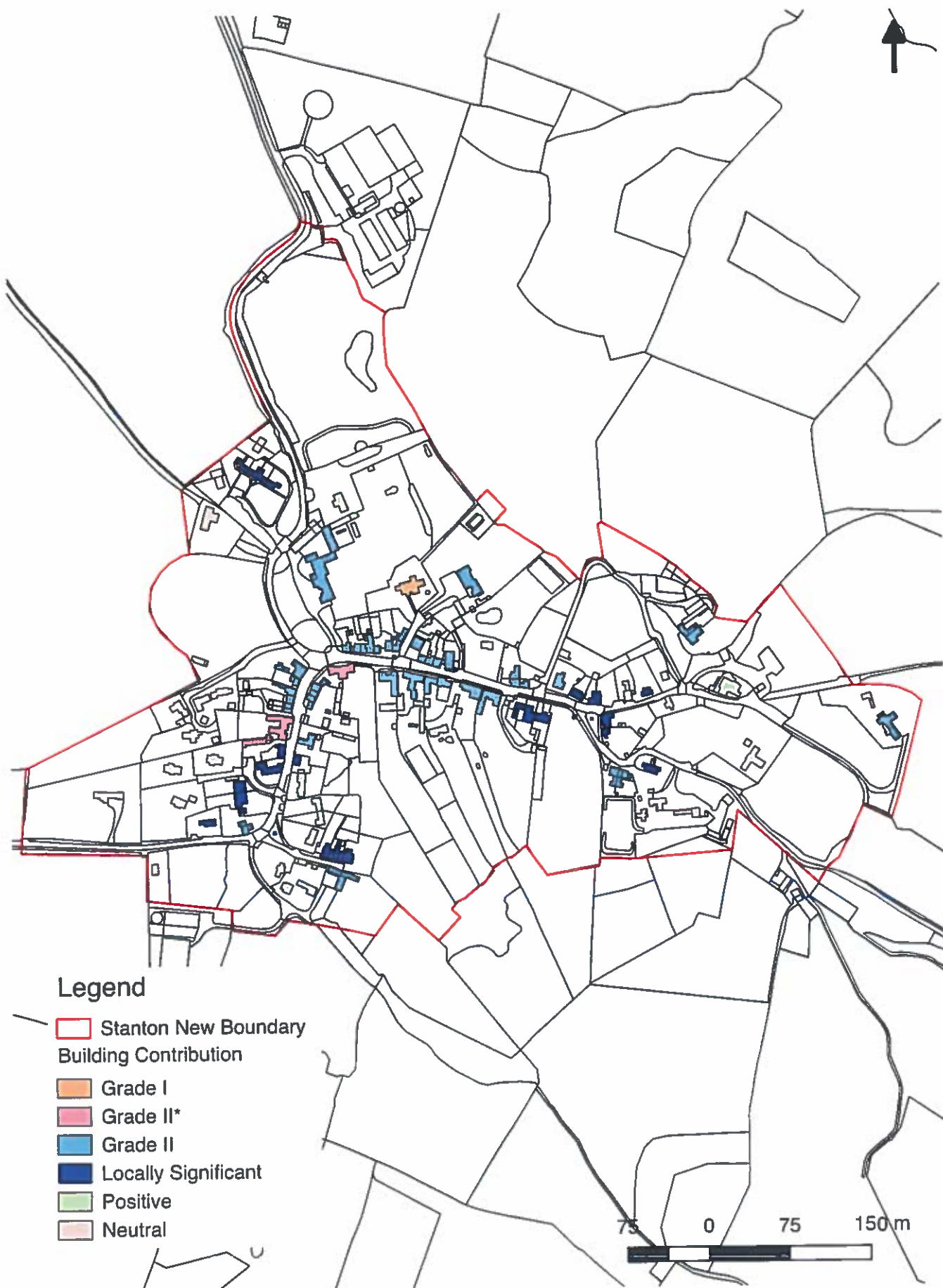
#### F) Neutral Buildings

5.2.7 A number of buildings in the west, particularly 20th century developments, neither contribute nor actively detract from the conservation area's special character. In principle, the loss of these buildings would not be resisted, provided the proposed replacement buildings adhere to the objectives of relevant planning policy and are of a high quality of design commensurate with the conservation area's special character.

#### G) Buildings that Detract Away from the Areas Special Character

5.2.8 Some development detracts from the character and appearance of the conservation area. In principle, the redevelopment of these sites would be encouraged, provided proposals for their replacement are of a high quality architectural design and would make a positive contribution to the conservation area.





Map 10. Contribution of buildings to Stanton Conservation Area

### 5.3 Common Architectural Features and Materials

5.3.1 There is a consistent palette of materials and common architectural features that are found throughout the village. This consistency contributes strongly to the architectural and historic interest of the conservation area.

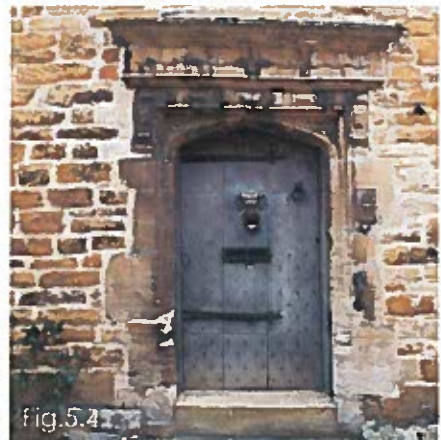
5.3.2 The majority of buildings are constructed in the classic Cotswold vernacular manner. Key features of this includes dominant, steeply pitched roofs, tall chimneys and, multi-light windows with stone mullions and hoodmoulds. There are also no barge boards or fascias.

5.3.3 The majority of buildings within the village are constructed of honey coloured Cotswold limestone, most likely quarried nearby on Shenberrow Hill. The walling is usually built of roughly-squared, coursed blocks, with dressed ashlar blocks used for the chimney stacks.

5.3.4 Roof materials are traditional limestone slates laid in diminishing courses from the eaves to the ridge. The irregularities in the split stone faces mean that the slates rarely lie flat, and hence require the steep pitch to prevent rain driving into the gaps. In certain places the traditional stone tiles have been replaced with concrete tiles. These are not only poor substitutes, but also fail to replicate the characteristic diminishing courses.

#### Common Architectural Features and Materials

- Stone slate roofs set with diminishing courses (Fig.5.3, 5.14)
- Steeply pitched roofs
- Gables facing the street (Fig.5.1, 5.12)
- Coursed Cotswold limestone
- Ashlar chimneys (Fig.5.10)
- Parapet gables
- Gabled dormers (Fig. 5.2)
- Moulded caps to chimneys (Fig.5.10)
- Hood moulds over windows and doors (Fig.5.5, 5.6, 5.9)
- Mullion windows
- Casement windows with iron opening lights/leaded lights
- Timber planked doors (Fig.5.4, 5.11, 5.15)
- Cast iron rainwater goods
- Timber lintels on smaller cottages









## 5.4 Architectural Analysis

5.4.1 The purpose of this section is to expand on the statement of special interest in Section 2 and to highlight individual buildings and features that particularly contribute towards the area's character.

### Stanway Road

5.4.2 As the conservation area starts at the west end of Stanton one of the first buildings is the Old Police House, dating from the early 20th century. It is set within a spacious garden, with later extensions but largely hidden from view by a substantial dry stone wall.

5.4.3 The Grade II listed Old Forge dates from the early 18th century, although was much enlarged in the 20th century. It is of 1 1/2 storeys featuring stone dormers, with the gable facing the road forming a focal point to the entrance of the conservation area.

5.4.4 There are two timber framed thatched barns (North and South Barn, and Old Barn), converted into residential use in the mid 20th century. They were relocated by Stott, with one erected in 1930 and the other from Offenham, Worcestershire in 1927. Whilst unlisted, the buildings add significantly to the architectural diversity and interest of the village.

5.4.5 The Manor and Warne Cottage, both Grade II\* listed are an important feature within the road. Once a single property they date from the early 16th century and feature two projecting gables with finials and central door. The projecting south western wing and gable and chimney directly fronts the street.

5.4.6 No 2 Stanway Road (Fig.5.17), a Grade II listed former shop, now converted into residential use features a late twentieth century oriel bow window which whilst not historic adds to the interest of the terrace.

5.4.7 The Grade II listed The Vine (Fig.5.19) dates from the 17th century although it was much altered in the early 20th century by Stott. It occupies a prominent corner position at the junction of Stanway Road and the High Street.

5.4.8 Opposite sits Dove and Pax Cottages and Garages, a Grade II listed timber framed thatched barn, converted into cottages in the 20th century. This provides an interesting juxtaposition to the neighboring stone buildings, and the large double-boarded doors are a prominent feature of the street. Adjacent is the Grade II listed Dovecote (Fig.5.18) dating from the 17th century, and is a fine example of historic agricultural architecture.

5.4.9 The Grade II\* listed Stanton Court, dates from c.1620 although it was much altered in the 18th century and then subsequently restored by Sir Philip Stott from 1908. It is of three storeys with projecting gabled wings and a central block with small gables. It is surrounded by 20th century outbuildings.

5.4.10 Located off Stanway Road to the south of the cricket



Fig.5.16 Grade II\* 16th Century The Manor



Fig.5.17 Grade II former shop featuring late C.20 bow window



Fig.5.18 Grade II 17th Century Dovecot



Fig.5.19 17th Century The Vine





Fig. 5.20 Orchard Farmhouse and Little Warrens

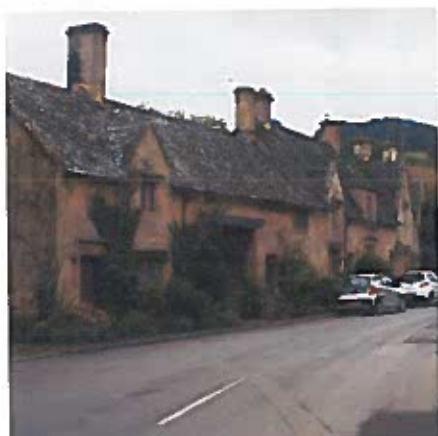


Fig. 5.21 1-4 High Street



Fig. 5.22 Burland Hall



Fig. 5.23 Former School located on the High Street, now residential

ground is the Vineyard, a small development of modern houses. These have been executed in a sensitive Cotswold style which compliments the conservation area.

## High Street

5.4.11 Old Manor Farmhouse is Grade II\* listed, and dates from the early 17th century and is prominently located at the entrance to the High Street. It features two gabled cross-wings with a recessed two bay hall.

5.4.12 Nos 1-4 High Street (Fig. 5.21) are a Grade II listed row of late 17th century 1 1/2 storey Cotswold stone cottages. No. 1 features a wide archway with timber lintel below the eaves. No. 2 features a projecting hipped roof section, which adds to the variety of the roofscape.

5.4.13 The Grade II listed Rose and Cross Cottages and 2 Church Lane form three attached cottages, containing many of the traditional Cotswold architectural features such as stone slate roofs, mullioned windows, gabled dormers, hood moulds, and are listed principally for their group value.

5.4.14 The Grade II listed Burland Hall (Fig. 5.22) is set back slightly from the street, and is built of coursed squared limestone and ashlar dressings with a stone slate roof. Of note, to Church Lane the gable on right has a 5-light mullion and transom window, with three 3-light mullioned windows to front. The Hall dates from circa 1911, and was most likely designed by Stott himself.

5.4.15 The Grade II listed Nos 12-15 High Street consists of four attached houses, dating from the 17th century although they were much enlarged by Stott in the 1920s. It features a prominent projecting wing, which along with the end gable, occupies a prominent position within the streetscape.

5.4.16 The Grade II listed Orchard Farmhouse and Little Warrens (Fig. 5.20) are of 1 1/2 storeys with gabled dormers and occupy a raised position, with steps leading up the grass verge. This elevated position helps to create interest within the street.

5.4.17 The unlisted former school (Fig. 5.23) dates from 1859-60 and has been much extended but it remains an important building within the village and a fine example of 19th century institutional architecture.

5.4.18 Further east along High Street the buildings predominantly date from the 19th century and are larger and more simplified in their detailing. A significant number have also had their roofs replaced with concrete tiles.

5.4.19 The Mount Inn sits at the top of the High Street, and although much extended it probably dates from 17th century, and the car park includes an historic barn.

5.4.20 The Grade II Stanton Guildhouse is the easternmost building in the conservation area and its origins are especially unusual. It was built by volunteers between 1963 -73 in an interpretation of the 17th century Cotswold style and is a remarkable late flowering of Arts & Crafts ideals, and the only postwar listed building in the Borough.

### Sheppey Corner

5.4.21 The Grade II listed thatched cottages on Sheppey Corner (Fig.5.25) are unusual for a Cotswold village and make an important contribution to the character of the conservation area. Their perfectly picturesque composition features in countless photographs of the Cotswolds.

### Church Lane

5.4.22 The Grade I listed medieval Church of St Michael and All Angels (Fig.5.26) is the oldest building in Stanton but unlike many parish churches, its secluded position off the High Street is slightly detached from the heart of the village and limits its wider contribution to the conservation area.

5.4.23 To the east of the church sits the similarly-retiring Grade II listed Old Rectory, in a Tudor Revival style dating from 1838. It is constructed of ashlar stone with a slate roof and is set back from the road within a spacious plot.

### Chestnut Corner

5.4.24 Chestnut Farmhouse, probably late 18th century and associated farming out buildings make an important contribution and although no longer used for farming demonstrate the areas agricultural routes. Opposite are three storey buildings from the late 19th century.

### Wedgewood Cottages

5.4.27 These are located north-west of Stanton Court and are notable and are a gabled terrace of four council houses by Rainger & Rogers, in 1949-50 for Cheltenham Rural District Council (Fig.5.27).



Fig. 5.25 Distinctive thatched cottages on Sheppey Corner



Fig.5.26 Church of St Michael and All Angels



Fig. 5.27 Wedgewood Cottages



## 5.5 Locally Significant Buildings

5.5.1 The following section aims to identify buildings of architectural or historic interest. Although not statutorily listed, these buildings have been identified as having a significant level of local value and are considered to make a positive contribution to the special character of the conservation area.

### Wedgewood Cottages

5.5.2 By Rainger and Rogers, located north-west of Stanton Court, are a notable terrace of four council houses in the traditional Cotswold style built by Cheltenham Rural District Council under the auspices of the 1951 Festival of Britain, whose monogram appears on the gable.



### Former Police Station

5.5.3 The Former Police Station, now converted into residential use, is a two storey detached building constructed of dressed Cotswold stone dating from the mid twentieth century. It is constructed in a traditional Cotswold style, including key features such as hood moulds, mullioned windows and tall chimneys. Notable the building includes the Gloucestershire Constabulary monogram on the front elevation. The buildings historical interest as the former police station and architectural style ensure it makes a strong contribution to the character of the street scene and the entrance into the village.



### Old Barn

5.5.4 Timber framed thatch property, with a prominent Cotswold stone gable to the north which features Cotswold stone slate roof. This building occupies a prominent position entering in to the village on Stanway Road. Owing to the architectural interest and the important role this building plays within the street scene it makes a strong contribution to the character of the village.



### North and South Barn

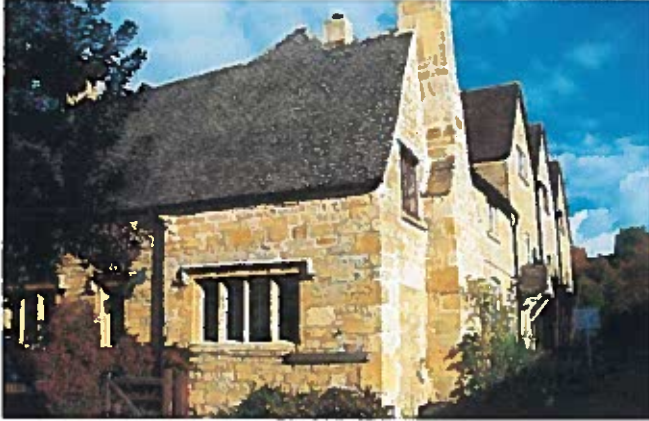
5.5.5 Thatch timer frame barn relocated to Stanton by Stott in 1927 from Offenham Worcestershire. This was converted into residential use in the mid 20th century. These are slightly set back from the main road, however owing to the relocation have historic interest, demonstrating the role of Stott within the village, twentieth century growth and architectural interest in the street-scene.





### 1-5 Chesnut Corner

5.5.6 These are predominantly 19th century workers cottages, ranging in size from 1.5 to 3 storeys. No.1 features coursed Cotswold rubble stone with nos. 2-5 featuring Cotswold dressed rubble, and red clay tiles.



### 16 High Street

5.5.7 The building is two storeys, constructed of coursed Cotswold stone, with mullion windows and slate roof with a pair of gable dormers to attic. It is located on a prominent corner as the gradient of the High Street rises and plays an important part of the street scene.



### 17 High Street

5.5.8 The building is two storeys, constructed of coursed Cotswold stone, with mullion windows and slate roof. It makes an important contribution to the local architectural character of the village.



### Holly Cottage

5.5.9 Coursed rubble, two storey featuring slate roof and timber casement windows. It features original cast iron rainwater goods and hoppers, and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscene.



### Honey Stone Cottage

5.5.10 19th century, 2 storey building constructed of Cotswold coursed rubble with mullion windows, and plain concrete tiles to the roof. This building is located on a prominent corner as the High Street divides and by virtue of its architectural interest makes a strong contribution to the character of the streetscene.



### Old Cottage

5.5.11 The building is 1 1/2 storeys with coursed Cotswold rubble, reconstituted Cotswold slate tiles gabled dormers to attic and has a significant level of local architectural interest.





### Jessamine Cottage

5.5.12 19th century, 1 storey building constructed of Cotswold coursed rubble with timber casement windows, and clay tiles to the roof. This building is located on a prominent corner as the High Street divides and by virtue of its architectural interest makes a strong contribution to the character of the streetscene.



### Old Dairy

5.5.13 The building is 1 1/2 storeys with coursed Cotswold rubble and Cotswold slate tiles laid in diminishing courses with half dormers to attic. The building makes an important contribution to the streetscene and is a good example of traditional cotswold architecture of local architectural significance.



### The Old School

5.5.14 The former school dates from 1859-60 and has been much extended but it remains an important building within the village and a fine example of 19th century institutional architecture. This building, by virtue of its architectural interest, makes a strong contribution to the character of the street scene and is also of historic interest as an important civic building.



### Spring House

5.5.15 It is two storeys and constructed of dressed Cotswold Stone with cement tile roof. It features casement windows with arched lintels to ground floor. The building is of architectural significance, and contributes to the character of the streetscene.



### 4 & 5 Sheppey Corner

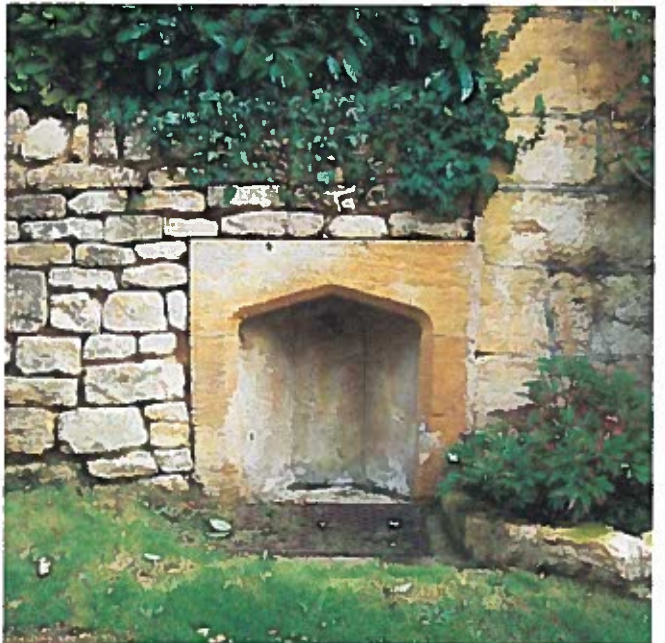
5.5.16 Early twentieth century constructed of coursed Cotswold stone with Cotswold slate roof laid in diminishing courses. The features a distinctive gable end, with 12 mullioned windows the first storey, and 8 mullioned windows to the second storey. The building with the prominent gable and many mullioned windows is locally distinctive and owing to its architectural significance strongly contributes to the character of the conservation area





### Sheppey Corner Stott Lamp & Chestnut Corner Stott Lamp

5.5.17 In 1907 Sir Philip Stott installed lighting in the main streets using electric lights powered by his own generator at Stanton Court. Today, these 'Stott lamps' are a distinctive feature of the village, as a unique piece of history and design. They are located on key corners throughout the village, and significantly contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area.



### Public Conduits- (The Old Cottage, Pax Cottage, 4 High Street, 10 High Street, The Old Post House, Wall opposite Sheppey Corner

5.5.18 These supply spring water throughout the village and are thought to have been installed as part of the improvement works to the village by Sir Philip Stott in the early twentieth century. These are often incorporated into buildings many of which are listed such as Pax Cottage. However, they are also located in low walls throughout the village, and not only have a significant local interest but are also an important element of the conservation area.





## 6.0 Assessment of Condition

### 6.1 General Condition

6.1.1 The general appearance and condition of buildings of the conservation area are good with care and maintenance demonstrated throughout. All of the buildings appear to be occupied with the majority maintained to a high standard.

6.1.2 There have been various incremental installations and alterations to buildings which, if they continue, could cumulatively harm the character and appearance of the conservation area. This includes the introduction of alarm boxes and uPVC rainwater goods.

6.1.3 The streetscape is in a good condition, although there is evidence of some cracking of tarmac on certain pavements such as the top of High Street, but overall it is well managed.

### 6.2 Key Threats

6.2.1 While insensitive development can instantly harm the conservation area's special character, negative change can often occur incrementally through alterations that do not require planning permission or that have occurred prior to the areas designation. The quality of the public realm also has an impact on the area.

6.2.1 The conservation area is therefore under pressure from change which could result in a threat to its special character and appearance. Existing and potential threats are outlined in the box below, and are categorised as to whether they impact directly on buildings or the wider streetscape.

#### Threats to Buildings

- New development/extensions of poor quality design/materials or inappropriate siting, scale and massing
- Cement pointing
- Loss of historic features/characteristic architectural detail
- Installation of external paraphernalia visible from the street (Fig. 6.3)
- The use of non-traditional roofing and facing materials and construction methods

#### Threats to Streetscape

- Signage, clutter and inconsistencies in signage throughout the area (Fig. 6.2)
- Poor condition of signage
- On street parking
- Poor condition boundary treatments (Fig. 6.4)

## 7.0 Glossary

**Ashlar-** Dressed stonework of any type, where the blocks have squared sides, carefully squared corners, and are laid in regular courses, usually with fine joints. The faces of the stones, called ashlar, are generally smooth and polished, but can be tooled or have a decorative treatment.

**Bow-** Term used for a curved wall or window.

**Casement window-** A window that is side hung to open outwards or inwards on hinges.

**Cotswold Limestone-** a hard sedimentary rock, composed mainly of calcium carbonate or dolomite, used as building material and in the making of cement.

**Coursed Limestone-** masonry composed of roughly shaped stones fitting approximately on level beds.

**Diminishing courses-** Courses of slates of a roof or stone of a wall that diminish in size towards the ridge of the roof or wall top respectively.

**Dormers-** Any window that projects from the pitch of a roof.

**Gable-** The vertical part of the end wall of a building contained within the roof slope, usually triangular but can be any 'roof' shape.

**Lintel-** A beam over an opening.

**Listed Building-** A building, object or structure that has been judged to be of national importance in terms of architectural or historic interest and included on a special register, called the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

**Mercian-** Mercia was one of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon period.

**Mullion-** a vertical element dividing a window into sections

**Setts-** Square blocks, usually of granite, forming a street surface. Setts are set on edge, close together, and tapered slightly towards the bottom. Sides are never quite smooth, and laying them to achieve a tight joint requires a high degree of skill.

**Scheduled Monument-** a "nationally important" archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change.

**Stone Slate-** Slabs of stone used roof roofing, often laid in diminishing courses

**Storey-** a level, or floor of a building



# Appendix



## Appendix 1: Listed Building Entry Descriptions

### THE OLD FORGE, STANWAY ROAD

List entry Number: 1154171

STANTON STANWAY ROAD SP 0634-0734 (west side) 11/90 The Old Forge (formerly listed as 4.7.60 Poplar Cottage) II Small house. Early C18, enlarged early C20 by and for Sir P. Stott. Roughly squared, coursed stone; stone slate roof. Two-bay, 1 1/2 storey, one room deep block, gable to road; rear wing. Left return: half-glazed C20 door in chamfered surround; 2-light mullioned window each side, straight hoodmould. Two gabled stone dormers above, similar windows. Parapet gables each end and to dormers, gable chimneys with moulded caps. Extension to left rebuilt 1986, not of special interest; house covered by creeper when inspected (1986).

### CHESTNUT FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1154006

STANTON CHESTNUT CORNER SP 0634-0734 11/59 Chestnut Farmhouse 4.7.60 II Farmhouse. Probably late C18. Squared, coursed stone, stone-slate roof. Three-window front, one-room deep, 2 1/2 storeys; projecting 1 1/2 storey wing to front on left. Boarded door, up 3 stone steps, under shallow, gabled, single-storey porch, boarded one side, trellis other, felt roof. Three-light stone-mullioned window each side, mullions narrow. Similar windows each side first floor, 2-light window centre. Three gabled dormers, 2-light C20 metal casements. Parapet gables, ashlar chimneys on ridge each end, recess between flues in upper part, moulded caps. Projecting wing on left, roof extends down to about 2m above ground, on timber posts: wall at back of covered walk. Parapet gable left end.

### MANOR FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1340089

STANTON STANWAY ROAD SP 0634-0734 (east side) 11/87 Manor Farmhouse 4.7.60 GV II Former farmhouse, now house. 1678 for MC (datestone), enlarged C18, altered 1920's by and for Sir P. Stott, and mid-late C20. Roughly squared, coursed stone; artificial stone slates; natural stone slates to low wing. Three-bay, one room deep, 2 1/2 storey, gable to road; 2-bay, single storey wing at rear forming 'L'. Main house, mullioned windows with hoodmoulds: gable to road, plinth, 4-light window to ground floor, blocked doorway to left: 3-light above, 2-light in gable; parapet gable with cross-gablet apex. Left return: slightly projecting gabled section near road: 2-light window: set back to left boarded door, chamfered surround, flat stone lintel; single-light without hoodmould to left. Above 3-light window on right of projection: datestone, keyed oval window over; 2-light window over door, vertical joint to left. Parapet gables both ends and to wing; ridge chimney to wing with moulded cap, 6-flue ashlar chimney to left of door on main ridge, moulded cap. Wing on left, 2- and 3-light mullioned windows, latter in projecting section. Louvered ventilator with pyramid roof on ridge. Interior: heavy chamfer to ceiling beam, scalloped pyramid stops, chamfered joists, to 2 front rooms. (W.G. Davie and E.G. Dawber, Old Cottages, Farmhouses..... in Cotswold District, 1904)

### THE MANOR AND WARNE COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1091838

STANTON STANWAY ROAD SP 0634-0734 (west side) 11/91

The Manor and Warne Cottage (formerly listed as Manor House, Manor Way and Warne Cottage) 4.7.60 GV II\* Formerly manor house, now one house and attached cottage. Early C16, 1577 for T. Warren (datestone), early C17, altered C18, probably C19, minor alterations early and mid C20. Roughly squared, coursed stone, stone slate roof. Three-room wing on right, gable to road, lower extension beyond; short link left to 'U' plan block, with long rear wing, all one room deep, 2 1/2 storeys. Facing road, right wing, plinth, mullioned windows with hollow chamfer, arched heads to lights, sunk spandrels, hoodmoulds. Gable, projecting chimney, string course, stone offsets, ashlar chimney with moulded cap; single slit either side to attic; parapet gable. Right return: 4-light window; boarded door up 3 stone steps, double ovolo surround, 4-centred arch with carved spandrels, strapwork frieze over, moulded cornice. Two-light window beyond, over 3-light in plinth to cellar, with plain chamfer and flat head. Above 3-light and 2-light windows, right gable stone slated; lower wing beyond. Left return, 3-light window to ground and first floor, 4-light casement in gabled dormer, king-post and curved braces, render between. Short link on left to 'U' shaped block, slit window to stairs. Right wing of 'U' wider than left: 4-light mullioned window, hollow chamfer, hoodmould. Boarded door with cover strips in recess, with semi-circular headed small door cut into it; chamfered aris, flat stone lintel, datestone over. Single light in right return left wing: 3-light mullion and transom to front, with hoodmould: to left jamb of former sash window with deep stone lintel. Above, 3-light mullioned window in right wing, hollow chamfer, hoodmould; similar 2-light over door; single-light windows in centre returns to wings; 2-light mullion and transom window left wing, 2-light mullion with hoodmould right wing, single-light left; parapet gables, cross-gablet apices with finials. Ashlar chimney parapet gable, left end and on ridge to right of door, both moulded caps. Interior: some walls timber-framed inside. Jacobean decoration to inside door: dogleg stairs with square newels, turned balusters, pulvinated string, moulded handrail; spiral stone stair with wood treads off to front: exposed beam and ceiling joists. Front room right wing, wide stone fireplace; 8 fielded-panel door, C18 cupboard with semi-circular back and head, panelled door below, fielded panel over: moulded plaster ceiling. Room to left, wide stone fireplace, flat 3-centred arch in timber lintel, moulded edge; oven and stone seat off fireplace on left: panelled shutters; ceiling divided into 8 by long and cross beams. First floor: 3-panel doors to landing, right wing; 3-board door to spiral stairs, with very old lock. Front room, right wing, stone fireplace and lintel; traces of C16 wall painting, exposed beam and joists in ceiling. Room to left stone fireplace surround with moulded shelf, cast-iron fireback with 2 figures, 2 panelled doors. Trusses, tie-beam and angled struts, one pair purlins, square ridge. Interior of Warne Cottage not inspected. Right wing early C16, as cross wing; 'U' range built 1577 partly on site of open hall. (Photographs at N.M.R.; W. G. Davie and E. G. Dawber, Cottages, Farmhouses..... in the Cotswold District, 1904; D. Verey, Gloucestershire, The Cotswolds, 1970)

### A.J.STANTON GROCER; FARTHINGS, NOS 3, 4

List entry Number: 1091798

STANTON STANWAY ROAD SP 0634-0734 (west side) 11/92 A. J. Stanton, Grocer; Farthings, Nos 3, 4 4.7.60 GV II Shop and 3 attached houses. C18, C19, altered 1933, '34 by and for Sir P. Stott (datestones). Coursed, squared stone, concrete tiles to shop, roughly squared stone, artificial stone slate to Farthings; well-squared stone, stone slate



Nos. 3 & 4. Two 2-window wide buildings, 2 and 1 1/2 storeys; 2 single-fronted semi-detached cottages, 2 storeys, all 2 rooms deep: added shallow rear wings. Shop on right: late C20 oriel bow window; undoor opening to left with flat stone lintel: above two 2-light wooden casements. To left, boarded door to right of centre, up one stone step, chamfered aris, stone lintel; 3-light casement either side, old iron opening lights. Above 2 gabled dormers, each with 2-light casement; timber-framed gable, with king strut and curved braces. Parapet gables each side, ashlar chimneys with moulded caps. To left, late C20 half-glazed door, cambered stone voussoirs, under flat timber hood on deep corbelled sides. Two 2-light casements, original iron opening lights, cambered stone voussoirs. Glazed door under cantilevered gabled hood. Above two 2-light casement windows, original iron opening light in right-hand one. Central ashlar ridge chimney, moulded cap.

## 1, STANWAY ROAD

List entry Number: 1340109

STANTON STANWAY ROAD SP 0634-0734 (west side) 11/93 No 1 16.5.86 GV II Small house. Late C17, altered early C20 by and for Sir P. Stott, late C20. Squared, coursed stone, stone slate roof. Two-window front, 2 storeys. To road, windows mullioned, leaded lights, hoodmoulds. Two-light window; late C20 glazed door, 4-centred arch in deep stone lintel, hoodmould; 3-light window. Above, two 3-light windows. Parapet gable left, on right roof runs on into rear of the Vine (q.v.). Gable chimney left, moulded cap. Included principally for group value.

## THE VINE

List entry Number: 1154145

4.7.60 GV II Former house, now guest-house. C17, probably altered C19, altered early C20 by and for Sir P. Stott. Roughly squared, coursed stone, stone-slate roof. Four-unit front, 2 rooms deep, 2 1/2 storeys. Entrance front: all windows mullioned, with hoodmoulds. Two-light window on right, 4-light, 6-panel door under 4-centred arch, deep stone lintel, hoodmould; single-light to left. Above 3- and 2-light windows; wall carried up into off-centre gable, 2-light window, parapet gable. Parapet gables each end, cross-gablet apex right, ashlar chimney with moulded cap left, further chimney on ridge to right of cross gable. To left slightly lower wing, set slightly forward: 2-light window each floor; parapet gable with cross-gablet apex left end. (T. Edwards in *Country Life*, 1952)

## DOVE AND PAX COTTAGES AND GARAGES

List entry Number: 1303970

Former barn, now 2 semi-detached cottages. C17, converted late C20. Roughly squared, coursed stone to plinth, timber-framing above, rendered panels, thatched roof, stone slate to low wing. Four-bay barn, 2-bay low wing on end, in line. To road: framing 3-panels high. Double-boarded doors up one stone step from road, separate hanging stiles each side, weatherboard and narrow panels over. One bay to left, buttress to sill wall by door; two 2-light casements in framing. To right 2 buttresses to sill, recess for water tap between: three 2-light casements. Half-hip roof. Right return half-glazed door, curved brace corner post to tie beam; 2-light casement; paired 2-light casements in gable. Set back on right stone wall to low wing, 2-light casement, half-hip to roof.

## DOVECOTE, ABOUT 14M EAST OF DOVE COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1091837

STANTON STANWAY ROAD SP 0634-0734 (east side) 11/89 Dovecote, about 14m east of Dove Cottage 4.7.60 (formerly listed as part of Manor Farm, Pigeon House and Barn) GV II Dovecote. C17. Roughly squared, coursed stone; larger quoins, stone slate roof. Square building. To road, south and west walls plain; parapet gables north and south walls; square, louvred glover on ridge, pyramid roof.

## OLD MANOR FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1154068

GV II\* Former farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16, 1615, 1618, 1622 (datestones), minor alterations early C18, early C19, 1927 (datestone), mid C20. Roughly squared, coursed stone; stone slate roof. 'U' plan front, 4-bays wide, 2 rear wings, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 storeys. To road: plinth to facade to left of doorway only: all windows mullioned with hoodmoulds, to left of door hollow chamfer, except to over hall. Left wing: 6-light king mullion window ground floor; datestone above, '1 B A 1 / 1615'. Above, 4-light with king mullion, 2-light to attic, parapet gable, cross-gablet apex. Blocked window under eaves on right return. Centre section: 3-light and 4-light windows, latter with king mullion; double-boarded door up 2 stone steps, double ovolo surround, hoodmould: datestone above 'A B / 1618'. Mid C20 two-light window to right, C17 two-light above, lower part of lights filled. Above on left wall carried up into dormer: 6-light mullion and transom window, king mullion; oval window above, moulded surround, 4 keys. Parapet gable, cross-gablet apex. Right wing: slit window below eaves on left return. Four-light window with king mullion main front, 3-light above, 2-light to attic; parapet gable, cross-gablet apex. Two ashlar chimneys left return, moulded caps. Ridge chimney to left of cross-passage; 2 diamond-set flues, moulded caps. Similar late C20 single flue on ridge right wing. Interior: timber-framed wall to right of cross passage, another continuing line of recessed wall behind projecting wing on right. Exposed beam and joists main room on right, wide fireplace, flat 3-centred arch, moulded. Hall to left cross passage: chequerboard paving, stone fireplace, Tudor arch, strapwork band, moulded shelf, '1622 AB' date. Ceiling quartered, heavy chamfer to beams, stopped chamfered ceiling joists, half beams to walls. Front room, left wing, dust-ledge paneling with moulded top, double-ovolo fireplace surround, Tudor arch, moulded stone shelf. Ceiling as hall: 5-panel door. Hollow chamfer to beam to rear wing with stairs. Stairs possibly reset, square, panelled newels, splat balusters, open well. First floor: timber-framed wall to stair wing; dust-ledge panelling in one room left wing, with fluted top: Adam-style fireplace surround, late C18 basket grate. Over hall, stone fireplace surround with bolection moulding. Roof collar truss, with curved windbraces. Left half appears added to or rebuild of part of earlier house, remains of which survive to right of cross passage, with later balancing stone wing added to front. (W.G. Davie & E.G. Dawber, *Old Cottages, Farmhouses....in the Cotswold District*, 1904; photographs at N.M.R.; D. Verey, *Gloucestershire, The Cotswolds*, 1970)

## STANTON COURT

List entry Number: 1091836

STANTON STANTON VILLAGE SP 0634-0734 11/85 Stanton Court 4.7.60 GV II Manor house. Early and later C17 for Izod family; altered mid C18 for Wynniatt's; extensively altered early C20 by and for Sir P. Stott; late C20 alterations. Well squared, coursed stone; stone slate roof. Five window front, U-shaped, with turrets in inner corners, one room deep, 2 1/2 storeys: 2 1/2 and 1 1/2 storey wings

on left forming large 'Z'. Front elevation: left wing wider than right; plinth; all windows ovolo moulded, mullion and transom, mullion only to gables main wings; nearly all C20; continuous string acts as hoodmould to ground floor windows. Left wing: 8-light window with 3 king mullions, 2-light in right return; above 5-light with 2 king mullions, hoodmould; 2-light in right return. Three-light to attic, parapet gable, parapet to eaves right return; ashlar chimney left return with moulded cap. Centre: 2-light windows to front and returns of corner turrets, on all 3 floors, except ground floor, right return left turret; 4-light with king mullion each floor in centre, all with continuous string course as hoodmould. Ground floor, left turret, right return, panelled door up one stone step, Doric pilaster each side, upper part fluted; Tudor arch, strapwork frieze and pediment, with coat of arms. Parapet gables to front of turrets, openwork stone finials from eaves: paired parapet gables to centre; ashlar chimney to centre, rear. Right wing 7-light window ground floor, 2 king mullions; blocked window left return. Above 5-light window with 2 king mullions, hoodmould, blocked window left return. Gable and attic as left wing; 2 chimneys from eaves right return, moulded caps. On left of main front, 2 slight set backs, 2-storey wing, 4-light mullioned window, plain chamfer, over steps to cellar; buttress to left, parapet gable. Set back behind, 7-light mullion and transom window to kitchen, 5-light ovolo moulded window above, 2-light casement in dormer, parapet gable with ashlar chimney. On right return well set back, gateway against house: rusticated square piers, Doric pilasters, plain cornice, moulded edge to cap, swept up to ball finial; wrought-iron gates between. Interior: hall, small-sized dust-ledge panelling, stone fireplace surround, exposed ceiling joists. Rear room, right wing, panelling, cast-iron radiator cover under window. Adam-style fireplace, moulded cornice, moulded plaster ceiling (C17). Front room probably C20 copy of rear. Double ovolo moulding to cellar door surround: also to stone fireplace surrounds, with frieze and moulded stone shelf over, all C17, in front room on ground floor, left wing, first floor in centre, and in rear room right wing. Stairs in left corner turret from first to second floor C17, probably reset, with splat balusters and square newels. Moulded stone fireplace surround front room, top floor, left wing. Roof trusses timber-framed cross walls. Original house 5-bay, gabled front, with projecting towers in second and fourth bays: end wings projected forward to form 'U' plan later in C17. C18 sash windows replaced early C20. (Photographs at N.M.R., articles in *Country Life*, 1911, 1952; by B. Little, in *Gloucestershire Countryside*, Vol. 9; D. Verey, *Gloucestershire, the Cotswolds*, 1970).

## 1-4, HIGH STREET

List entry Number: 1091831

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (north side) 11/70 Nos 1 - 4 (consecutive) (previously partly listed as 4.7.60 Nos 2 - 4 consecutive) GV II Terrace of 4 cottages, in 2 sections. Possibly late C17, early C20. Well-squared, coursed stone to Nos 1 and 2, roughly-squared, coursed stone Nos 3 and 4, stone slate roof. Long U plan, 6-unit wide front, wide archway second bay on left, 2 rooms deep, except bays 2 and 3, 1 1/2 storeys. On left, boarded door, Tudor arch, hoodmould; 3-light mullioned window, hoodmould. Above 2-light mullion window with hoodmould, in gabled dormer with parapet. Wide archway, timber lintel just below eaves. Half-glazed door up brick step, deep stone lintel: 3-light mullioned window, 3-light casement over. Parapet gable left end, ridge chimney to left of archway, and at right end. To right, ground floor 3-light mullioned window, hoodmould; half-glazed door up one stone step, deep stone lintel. Three-light mullioned window with hoodmould, boarded door up 2 stone steps, timber lintel. Above wall

carried up into dormers, 2-light mullioned windows, left with hoodmould and parapet gable, right moulded string course, hipped roof. To right, 3-light mullioned window, 2-light above, both with hoodmoulds, parapet gable, roll ridge. Roof higher than in Nos 1 and 2; ridge chimneys centre and right end. On right further, plain gable, with parapet, arched recess at foot for water tap, chamfered aris on right running out top and bottom.

## ROSE AND CROSS COTTAGES; NO 2, CHURCH LANE

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (north side) 11/71 Rose and Cross Cottages; No 2, Church Lane 4.7.60 (formerly partly listed as Cross Cottage) GV II Three attached cottages. C17, C18, altered C20. Roughly squared, coursed stone, except for Rose Cottage, better squared stone; stone slates to High Street, concrete tiles to Church Lane. 'L' plan, 4 windows High Street, 2 1/2 and 1 1/2 storeys; gable and 4 bays Church Lane, 1 1/2 storeys. Windows all leaded lights, save dormers; hoodmoulds to all ground floor openings. High Street, Rose Cottage left: 3-light mullioned window; late C20 half-glazed door up 2 stone steps, Tudor arch, deep stone lintel. Late C20 three-light mullioned above: 2 gabled dormers, 2-light iron casements. Parapet gable left, ridge chimney each end, moulded cap. To right Cross Cottage, two 3-light mullioned; above 2-light mullioned dormer, parapet gable; parapet gable with cross-gablet apex right end. To Church Lane: gable left, boarded door up 2 concrete steps, Tudor arch, no hoodmould: single-light window to right. Above 2-light mullioned window, hoodmould; small 2-light Medieval window in gable, blind quatrefoil between, out of single stone (reset). To right No 2; all windows early C20. Four-light mullions, boarded door up one concrete step, Tudor arch; two single-light windows; slit to right; vertical joint just before corner. Above eaves chimney on left, moulded cap; 2 dormers, 2-light and 3-light mullioned, with hoodmoulds; ridge chimney at left door. Listed principally for group value.

## VILLAGE CROSS

List entry Number: 1091832

11/72 Village Cross (formerly listed as Preaching 4.7.60 Cross) GV II Village Cross. Medieval, C17. Ashlar stone. Square base, plinth with nosing all round to seat, 2 steps above, square base block, reducing to octagon: above, tall, square shaft, stopped chamfered corners. Tall, square block above, sunk panel on north face, sundial with gnomon opposite: top swept up to ball finial, with cross above. Ancient monument Glos. no 416.

## VILLAGE HALL

List entry Number: 1091827

STANTON CHURCH LANE SP 0634-0734 (east side) 11/60 Village Hall GV II Village Hall. Circa 1911. Approaching rock-faced, coursed squared stone, ashlar dressings, stone slate roof. Three-bay hall, entrance in wing forming 'L'. To Church Lane: gable on right, 5-light mullion and transom window, hoodmould. Above oval window, dummy keys all round, infilled louvres. Slightly set back on left, boarded door up 4 concrete steps, simple timber rail each side; Tudor arch to door, deep lintel, hoodmould. Two-light mullioned window, semi-circular heads to lights, recessed spandrels, hoodmould, set in gabled stone dormer. Chimney on ridge against back of hall. Right return, to High Street, three 3-light mullioned windows, as in dormer; hollow chamfer. Dedication stone below main gable window, in memory of the Rev Morris Burland, Rector of Stanton 1877-1911, and his wife.



## 7, 8, 9 HIGH STREET

List Entry Number: 1304001

Terrace of 3 cottages. Late C18, C19 and C20. No 7, very roughly squared, coursed stone, No 8 better squared, No 9 nearly ashlar; stone slate roof. Six-window front, 2-storey, one room deep. To left, two 3-light mullioned windows; boarded door up 3 stone steps, narrow, rectangular fan-light over. Two-light casement window, stone lintel; 3-light stone mullion, deep stone lintel; half-glazed late C20 door up 2 stone steps, stone lintel. To right 2-light mullioned window, late C20 door up 2 stone steps, stone lintel; shallow 2-light mullioned window. First floor: two 3-light wooden casement windows, iron opening lights; 3-light mullioned window, wooden frames; 2-light casement; two 2-light mullioned, with wooden casements. Parapet gable left end, cross-gablet apex; ashlar chimney, slight step in roofline at right first door; 3 ashlar chimneys, one on parapet gable at right end. Three-centred archway set back on right, 2-light mullioned window and string course over. Parapet gable on left.

## THE OLD BAKEHOUSE

List entry Number: 1340087

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (south side) 11/78 The Old Bakehouse 4.7.60 GV II House. C17, altered C19, 1926-7 by and for Sir P. Stott. Roughly squared, coursed stone, larger quoins; stone slate roof. 'U' plan, one room deep, 2 1/2 storeys, wing to rear off left corner. To road: right wing wider than left: mullioned windows, with hoodmoulds, leaded lights, C20 metal opening lights. Plinth: left wing 4-light window; 3-light right return replacing doorway; 4-light at rear of recess, boarded door in corner, 2 stone steps, lean-to roof over. Three-light window right wing. Above, 3-light in left wing, 3-light without hoodmould right return; 3-light at back of recess rising into gabled stone dormer; 4-light on right wing. Parapets to all gables, left with ridge chimney, moulded cap, right cross-gablet apex. Further chimney on ridge right wing and on cross roof, to right of front door. Low walls link wings at front, central opening, approached by 4 stone steps. Interior not inspected. (T. Edwards, article in Country Life, 1952)

## WARREN FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1091834

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (south side) 11/79 Warren Farmhouse 4.7.60 GV II Farmhouse. Early C17, altered early C18; probably altered 1920's by Sir P. Stott. Coursed, squared stone; stone slates. 'T' plan, 3-room front, wing to rear; one room deep, 2 1/2 storeys. Front: all windows mullioned, with hoodmoulds, ground floor with king mullions. Plinth: 4-light window, 2 sashes inset; 6-light with iron opening lights; boarded door up 3 semi-circular stone steps; 4-centred arch, sunk spandrels, hoodmould. Four-light window to right. First floor: 3-light and 4-light windows, latter with king mullion; 4-light on right. Two large parapet gables on left, each with 2-light window, cross-gablet apex. Pedimented dormer on right, 2-light casement; parapet gable with ridge chimney, moulded cap right end. Ridge chimney with crenellated cap to left door; late C20 rebuilt chimney left end. Interior not inspected. (Photographs at N.M.R.; E. Mercer, English Vernacular Houses, 1975)

## MANOR FARMHOUSE AND JESTERS

List entry Number: 1154100

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (south side) 11/80 Manor Farmhouse and Jesters (formerly listed as Stanton 4.7.60 Farmhouse) GV II Former farmhouse, now 2 attached houses. C17, altered C20. Coursed, squared stone,

except left end, rubble; stone slate roof. Three-window right, 2-window left, 2-storey, with projecting 2 1/2-storey gabled wing between: one room deep. Right-hand section: mullioned windows with hoodmoulds; plinth, two 3-light windows, boarded door in corner, up 4 quadrant stone steps, Tudor arch. Open, single-storey porch over, turned wooden column on corner, hipped roof. Above, two 2-light and one 3-light windows; parapet gables both ends, ridge chimney centre and left end, moulded caps. Projecting wing on left, plinth, 4-light ovolo-moulded window with king mullion and hoodmould; 'I B M' on stone over. Three-light window above, with hoodmould, single-light under eaves on right return; 2-light in attic, with hoodmould; parapet gable, cross-gablet apex; cross roof on right up to gable of right wing. On left, wing set back, no plinth: two 2-light ovolo-moulded mullion windows with hoodmoulds, first C20 renewal: beam end between. Above 2-light ovolo-moulded window. Ashlar chimney on ridge, left end, moulded cap. Of various dates in C17. Interior not inspected.

## ORCHARD FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1091835

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (south side) 11/81 Orchard Farmhouse 4.7.60 GV II Farmhouse. C17, C19, minor C20 alterations. Coursed, squared stone, stone slate roof. Three-bay, 2-storey, one room deep; single bay, 1 1/2 storey addition right end. All windows mullioned with leaded lights and hoodmoulds. Ground floor: 3 and 4-light windows, late C20 boarded door up one stone step, Tudor arch over in deep stone lintel, hoodmould. Four-light window to right with king mullion. Above: three 3-light windows. Gable chimneys on ridge, with moulded caps; third chimney to left of door. Extension on right end set forward slightly; hipped dormer with 2-light casement, half-hipped roof. Interior not inspected.

## LITTLE WARRENS

List entry Number: 1154106

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (South side) 11/82 Little Warrens 4.7.60 GV II Former farmhouse, now house. 1615 for MRIW (datestone); late C17, altered 1920's by and for Sir P. Stott. Roughly squared, coursed stone left, better squared right, stone-slate roof. Five-bay, one room deep, 1 1/2 storeys, later rear wing. To road: all windows mullioned, with leaded lights and hoodmoulds. Ground floor, left: 4-light, plain chamfer; similar, but with hollow chamfer, datestone over; change in stonework to right. Boarded door, in heavy timber frame, up 4 stone steps. Plinth to right, two 2-light and one 3-light windows. Above: 5 windows rise into gabled stone dormers: 3-light left end, 2-light with hollow chamfer, three 2-light with plain chamfer. Ashlar chimneys on left end, moulded cap, and to left front door, with old brick top. Interior not inspected.

## K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, STANTON

List entry Number: 1091786

STANTON K6 telephone kiosk GV II Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

## 12-15, HIGH STREET

List entry Number: 1154066

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (north side) 11/75 Nos 12 - 15 (consecutive) 4.7.60 GV II Four attached houses. C17, altered and much enlarged in 1920's by and for Sir P. Stott. Roughly squared, coursed stone; rubble to left

return; projecting wing on left approaching ashlar; stone slate roof. Irregular 'L' plan, single, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 storeys. Facing road: all windows mullioned, with hoodmoulds. To left small, single-light; two 4-light windows, left with king mullion; boarded door, 4-centred arch, hoodmould; 3-light window. Single-storey wing beyond, no opening, ashlar chimney. Above, wall taken up into 2 dormers, 3-light window in each, parapet gable, cross-gablet apex. Parapet gables, ashlar chimney with moulded cap on left; hipped end rear wing projects over top. Left return; gable to front, boarded door with timber lintel off-centre to left. Projecting wing to left, all windows mullioned, string course as hoodmould to windows. Four-light ground floor, 3-light above, 2-light to attic, parapet gable: ashlar chimney on ridge to right of wing, moulded cap. To left, half-glazed door, 4-centred arch; single-light window, roof brought down over with flattened pitch. Two-light window set back on left, with gabled dormer over, 3-light casement, chimney on ridge on left gable. Forms important feature in village street; good example of Sir P. Stott's work. (W.G. Davie & E.G. Dawber, *Old Cottages, Farmhouses.... in the Cotswold District*, 1904)

### THE OLD POST HOUSE

List entry Number: 1091833

STANTON HIGH STREET SP 0634-0734 (north side) 11/76 The Old Post House (formerly listed as the 4.7.60 Post Office) GV II House. 1604 for John James (datestone), early and late C20. Front right, well-squared, coursed stone, rest less well squared; stone slate roof. 'L' plan, 2-bay front, gable and 2-bay left return, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 storeys. To road, mullioned windows with hoodmoulds; gable on right, plinth, 6-light with king mullion and ovolo moulding; datestone above; 4-light as below; 2-light window to attic, parapet gable, cross-gablet apex. Slightly set back on left, yellow stone: late C20 glazed door, double-ovolo door surround, Tudor arch, hoodmould. Two-light ovolo-moulded window to left. Above gabled dormer with 2-light casement; ridge chimney to right of door, moulded cap; hipped end of rear wing adjoining. Left return: gable, 3-light plain mullioned window; slightly set up on left 2-light ovolo-moulded with hoodmould, 2-light ovolo-moulded in gable. Boarded door to left, Tudor arch, hoodmould, single-light ovolo-moulded with hoodmould. Above 2-light casement. in gabled dormer. Ridge chimney on left gable, moulded cap.

### CHARITY FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1154117

STANTON STANTON VILLAGE SP 0634-0734 11/84 Charity Farmhouse (formerly listed as Charity Farm) 4.7.60 II Former farmhouse, now house. Probably C17, altered C19, enlarged 1922 by and for Sir P. Stott (datestone). Coursed, squared stone: timber-framing with rendered infill; stone slate roof. Three-bay, 1 1/2 storey main section: 3-bay, single storey extension to left, 2-storey cross wing behind. Entrance front: part-height straight joint on right near corner: single-storey canted bay, 3-light casement, hipped roof. Half-glazed door up one stone step, marginal lights, 2 panels below. Three-light stone-mullioned windows. Above, parapet gable on right, ashlar chimney, moulded cap: 3 gabled dormers, each with 3-light casements. Chimney from eaves left end, left gable rendered over timber-framing. To left, lower wing: canted single-storey bay, 3-light mullioned window, hipped roof. Boarded door up 5 stone steps, 4-centred arch, stone lintel. Gabled dormer with 2-light casement; parapet gable left end. Right return, lower part covered by late C20 conservatory, not of special interest. Covers 2-light Perpendicular window said

to be from Hailes Abbey. Interior: stone-paved entrance hall, timber-framed cross walls. Wide stone fireplace, timber lintel in room to right; exposed beam and bar-stop chamfered joists. Exposed unchamfered joists room to left. House of Miss E. Wedgwood, visited by J.M. Barrie, Sargent and H.G. Wells. (T. Edwards, in *Country Life*, 1952)

### LITTLE SHEPPEY HOUSE, NO 3 AND PIXIE COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1340088

STANTON SHEPPEY CORNER SP 0634-0734 11/83 Little Sheppey House, No 3 and 4.7.60 Pixie Cottage (formerly listed as Sheppey Corner) II Three attached cottages. C17, C18, C19, enlarged and altered 1922 (datestone) by and for Sir P. Stott. Coursed, squared stone, timber framing with rendered infill, thatched roof front, tiled to rear wing. 'T' plan, 3 or 4 bay front, 1 1/2 storeys. Front to road, leaded lights to windows. Possible vertical joint on right, upper part wall: 3-light mullioned window with hoodmould; to left stone changes to yellow. Two-light similar window; C20 boarded door up 5 concrete steps, timber rail; stone lintel to door. To left, 2-light casement with stone lintel; similar slightly to right and above. Wall angled; half-glazed late C20 door up 3 concrete steps; 3-light mullioned window. Above, to left of angle, shallow band of timber-framing, one panel high, below eaves: 2-light casement each end. Above swept dormer at eaves level right, 2-light casement: higher up slope long swept dormer, two 3-light casements: hipped end rear roof over ridge. Ashlar chimney on ridge each end, moulded caps, similar on ridge by angle. Formed 4 cottages at one period: existing chimneys probably 1922, as is rear wing. (Photographs, N.M.R.)

### THE OLD RECTORY

List entry Number: 1154014

STANTON CHURCH LANE SP 0634-0734 (east side) 11/61 The Old Rectory GV II Former Rectory, now house. About 1820, for Rev. Wynniatt; altered C20. Ashlar stone, Welsh slate roof. Four-window front, slightly projecting wings, 2-rooms deep, 2 storeys: lower wing to right. Front, mullioned windows with hoodmoulds, sashes between mullions; each 2 panes wide. On left wing 2-storey rectangular bay, 3-light window from floor level: 3-light wide above, crenellated parapet, blind single-light window with hoodmould in gable to main roof, parapet gable, finial on apex. Centre recess raised stone paving, originally porch removed by Sir P. Stott. Central panelled door (raised mouldings), 4-centred arch, 2-light window each side, no hoodmoulds. Above- 2-light window each side, blind single-light in centre. Right wing 3-light window ground floor, similar but shorter above, gable as left wing, but finial missing. Chimneys on ridge main roof each end centre section, base, recesses between flues, moulded cap. Left return, canted single-storey bay to rear room, 3-light mullioned window, angled corner buttresses, crenellated parapet. First floor 2 single-light windows, hoodmoulds. Parapet gable to left half: chimney on ridge to right as front. Panelled shutters to front windows. (B. Little in *Gloucester Countryside*, Vol IX)

### THE STANTON GUILDHOUSE

List entry Number: 1387298

SP 07 34 STANTON

1376/11/10005 The Stanton Guildhouse- II

Craft education centre and place of retreat. 1963- 73 to the designs of Iorwerth Williams, a local architect, modified in the course of construction by Dave Twinberrow, Clerk of Works, for Mary Osborn, the inspiration for the Guildhouse. Largely built by voluntary labour, with Jim and Jack Powell, stonemasons, and including many local residents



and members of the International Voluntary Service. Local stone and concrete block construction, with stone quoins and stone slate roofs. Traditional plan of central hall flanked by wings, the largest to left as viewed from garden front, with small wing to rear and lower range to right. Two storeys with semi-basement to left-hand wing, on dramatically sloping hillside site. Four stacks, two in main left-hand wing, the others to right. Main four-bay front, with two lower bays set forward under sloping roof. Large windows to left, smaller upper windows under rendered dormer gables, with a similarly treated window in return angle of left-hand wing. The dormer windows comprise timber casements with small panes; the other windows have similar windows in stone surrounds with unmoulded mullions. Boarded double doors set in bay left of centre with long iron hinges under curved stone arch. Above it a stone plaque carved with the Guildhouse's symbol of a cross set within a spinning wheel, based on an original version made in iron by Bill Martin. To right, a plaque records that: 'Mary Osborn (1906-1996) lovingly inspired the creation of this beautiful guildhouse opened at Pentecost 1973 "Every noble life leaves the fabric of it forever woven in the work of the world"'. Mullion windows in side elevations. Rear dominated by gable end of projecting inglenook stack, with plaque bearing date 1963. Projecting single-storey wing contains the principal entrance, a boarded door with large hinges under canted arch. The interior is deliberately simple. The principal room in the centre of the house has a York stone paved floor and stone inglenook fireplace under broad timber hood. Exposed timbers to ceiling. Closed baluster stair, made by Ray Turner from a design by Martin Wharmby, rises from the left-hand end to upper floor. Behind this are the kitchen and dining room; the latter has stone fireplace under rendered hood, the words *FECIT MARIA* record that Mary Osborn laid the stonework herself. In rear wing a small entrance hall, lavatories and office. A staircase leads to the basement pottery studio and boiler room. At the other end of the hall is a crafts room used for weaving. Small rooms upstairs, their fine boarded doors with iron hinges and simple timber latches. Similarly well made are the cupboards that line the spinal corridor. At far end, over the weaving room, is the room in which Mary Osborn made her home, with a fireplace, and beyond it a storeroom formerly occupied by her nurse. Mary Osborn was a devout Christian and pacifist. In 1931 she met Mahatma Gandhi, for she was working in the Kingsley Hall settlement in Bow, (listed, 18 Tower Hamlets), counselling the unemployed and teaching spinning to the local girls, when Gandhi stayed there. In India he had encouraged handspinning as a means by which the poorest members of a community could make a living (Khadi), and he inspired Osborn with his belief that there is a spirituality in the simplest of human activities, particularly in the simplest of traditional handicrafts. He gave to Kingsley Hall the spinning wheel presented to him as a symbol of his Khadi movement by Indian students in London, and it is now in the main guildroom at Stanton. At the outbreak of World War II Osborn settled in Laverton, near Stanton, and in both villages set up classes to engender a community spirit through the war and to perpetuate traditional rural crafts at the moment when rural life began to change forever. She dreamed of a guildhouse as a centre in which her dream of a community sharing its skills in the service of God could find fulfilment. In 1953 she was given two acres at Stanton and raised funds over the next ten years. The stone and stone slates were given to her from local buildings that had been demolished. Although built mainly by amateurs, the Guildhouse has a genuine architectural quality, its detailing simple but strong and entirely appropriate to the building's concept. Local craftsmen

contributed various items. The building continues the spirit of the crafts revival begun at nearby Chipping Camden by C R Ashbee in 1906, and continued with the work of Gordon Russell and others at Broadway (still nearer) in the inter-war period. The building takes its place as part of the distinguished Arts and Crafts movement that had its base in the Cotswolds and was the basis of the post-war crafts revival. Sources Mary Osborn, *Stone upon Stone, The Story of the Stanton Guildhouse*, Stanton, 1995 Stanton Guildhouse, *I remember the Guildhouse*, Stanton Guildhouse Trust, 1996 Mary Greensted, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Cotswolds*, Stroud, 1993

## Appendix 2: Article 4 Direction

### GLoucestershire County Council

#### PARIsh OF STANTON

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.  
Town and Country Planning General Development Order, 1950.

**WHEREAS** the Gloucestershire County Council is the Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 in the County of Gloucester

**AND WHEREAS** the said County Council is satisfied that the development described in Class I of Part I of the First Schedule to the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1950 and more particularly described in the Third Schedule hereto should not be carried out in the area specified in the First Schedule hereto and shown coloured pink on the attached map marked "A" in the said County of Gloucester unless permission is granted by the local planning authority on an application in that behalf

**AND WHEREAS** the said County Council is satisfied that the development described in Class VI of Part I of the First Schedule to the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1950 and more particularly described in the Fourth Schedule hereto should not be carried out in the area specified in the Second Schedule hereto and shown coloured green on the attached map marked "B" in the said County of Gloucester unless permission is granted by the local planning authority on an application in that behalf

**NOW THEREFORE** the Gloucestershire County Council direct that the permission granted by Article 3 of the aforesaid Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1950 shall not apply to the development described in Class I of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Order within the area specified in the First Schedule hereto and shown coloured pink on the said map marked "A" and shall not apply to the development described in Class VI of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Order within the area specified in the Second Schedule hereto and shown coloured green on the said map marked "B"



GIVEN under the Common Seal of  
the GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

this Second day of May  
one thousand nine hundred and sixty

( L. S. )  
Planning  
7.7.54.

(Sgd.) Geoffrey P. Shakerley

CHAIRMAN of the County Council

(Sgd.) Guy H. Davis

CLERK of the County Council

FIRST SCHEDULE above referred to

Part parcel No. 88	Parcel No. 215
Parcel No. 109	Part parcel No. 216
Parcel No. 108	Part parcel No. 212
Parcel No. 107	Parcel No. 209
Parcel No. 118	Parcel No. 206
Part parcel No. 120	Parcel No. 205
Part parcel No. 111	Part parcel No. 203
Parcel No. 112	Parcel No. 220
Parcel No. 113	Part Parcel No. 214
Parcel No. 114	Part parcel No. 225a
Part parcel No. 116	Part parcel No. 208
Parcel No. 163	Parcel No. 207
Parcel No. 219	Parcel No. 202

SECOND SCHEDULE above referred to

Part parcel No. 106	Part parcel No. 183
Part parcel No. 120	Parcel No. 211
Parcel No. 107	Parcel No. 210
Parcel No. 118	Parcel No. 204
Parcel No. 111	Part parcel No. 203
Part parcel No. 162	Parcel No. 201
Parcel No. 119	Parcel No. 200
Parcel No. 117a	Parcel No. 198
Part parcel No. 117	Parcel No. 199
Part parcel No. 116	Parcel No. 232
Part parcel No. 215	Part parcel No. 225a
Part parcel No. 212	

THIRD SCHEDULE above referred to

Description of Development

Conditions

**CLASS I. - Development within the curtilage of a dwelling-house.**

1. The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse so long as the cubic content of the original dwellinghouse (as ascertained by external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is the greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet; provided that the erection of a garage, stable, loosebox or coach-house within the curtilage of the dwellinghouse shall be treated as the enlargement of the dwellinghouse for the purposes of this permission.

2. The erection, construction or placing and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration, within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse, of any building or enclosure (other than a dwelling, garage, stable, loosebox or coach-house) required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such, including the keeping of poultry, bees, pet animals, birds or other livestock for the domestic needs or personal enjoyment of the occupants of the dwellinghouse.

1. The height of such building shall not exceed the height of the original dwellinghouse.

2. No part of such building shall project beyond the forwardmost part of the front of the original dwellinghouse.

3. Standard conditions 1 and 2:-

(1) This permission shall not authorise any development which involves the formation, laying out or material widening of a means of access to a trunk or classified road.

(2) No development shall be carried out which creates an obstruction to the view of persons using any road used by vehicular traffic at or near any bend, corner, junction or intersection so as to be likely to cause danger to such persons.

1. The height shall not exceed, in the case of a building with a ridged roof, 12 feet, or in any other case, 10 feet.

2. Standard conditions 1 and 2:-

(1) This permission shall not authorise any development which involves the formation, laying out or material widening of a means of access to a trunk or classified road.

(2) No development shall be carried out which creates an obstruction to the view of persons using any road used by vehicular traffic at or near any bend, corner, junction or intersection so as to be likely to cause danger to such persons.

FOURTH SCHEDULE above referred to

Description of Development

Conditions

**CLASS VI - Agricultural buildings, works and uses.**

1. The carrying out on agricultural land having an area of more than one acre and comprised in an agricultural unit of building or engineering operations requisite for the use of that land for the purposes of agriculture, other than the placing on land of structures not designed for those purposes or the provision and alteration of dwellings.

1. The height of any buildings or works within 2 miles of the perimeter of an aerodrome shall not exceed 10 feet.

2. No part of any buildings (other than moveable structures) or works shall be within 60 feet of the metalled portion of a trunk or classified road.

3. Standard conditions 1 and 2:-

(1) This permission shall not



FOURTH SCHEDULE (contd.)

Description of Development

Conditions

access to a trunk road or class road.

(2) No development shall be carried out which creates an obstruction to the view of persons using road used by vehicular traffic near any bend, corner, junction intersection so as to be likely cause danger to such persons.

2. The erection or construction and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of roadside stands for milk churns, except where they would abut on any trunk or classified road.

3. The winning and working, on land held or occupied with land used for the purposes of agriculture, of any minerals reasonably required for the purposes of that use, including the fertilisation of the land so used and the maintenance, improvement or alteration of buildings or works thereon which are occupied or used for the purposes aforesaid.

1. No excavation shall be made within 80 feet of the metalled portion of a trunk or classified road.

2. Standard condition 1:-

This permission shall not authorize any development which involves the formation, laying or material widening of a means access to a trunk or classified

P. 7153.

The Minister of Housing & Local Government  
has approved the foregoing condition

Given under the official seal of  
the Minister of Housing & Local Government  
this nineteenth day of June 1960

S)

Sd/ A. ? Armstrong