

# A417 Missing Link

## Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage - Appendices

28 September 2020

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Appendix 6.1  
Designated assets – Statements of significance

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# 1 Designated assets – Statements of significance

Table 1-1 Designated assets – Statements of significance

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/ Value	References
1002129	Coberley long barrow	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The Coberley long barrow is scheduled for the following principal reasons:</p> <p><b>Survival:</b> the barrow survives comparatively well and is likely to contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, longevity, social organisation and funerary/ritual practices. These remains have archaeological interest. There is a presumption in favour of scheduling when long barrows survive to any substantive degree, as is the case here;</p> <p><b>Potential:</b> despite early excavations the barrow has the potential to yield further information using modern techniques.</p> <p><b>Date/Rarity:</b> long barrows can generally be assigned to the earlier part of the Neolithic timescale, being the earliest of the barrow types and are rare nationally.</p> <p>This monument includes a long barrow situated on the east facing slopes of a ridge overlooking the confluence of two tributaries of the River Churn. The barrow survives as a rectangular mound of uneven profile which measures up to 38m long, 12m wide and 3.2m high, with its side ditches preserved as entirely buried features. Partial early excavations allegedly produced the skeleton of a small male. [1]</p>	The setting of the barrow comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery, as an observer moves through the landscape encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002129">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002129</a>
1003326	Brimpsfield Castle	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The castle is believed to date from the 11th century and was in use until the 14th century when it was demolished on the orders of Edward II in retaliation for the rebellion of the local lord, Sir John Giffard. [1]</p> <p>Today the remains of the castle are of archaeological interest and comprise a mound, partially surviving moat, and the foundations of a gatehouse.</p> <p>The castle lies adjacent to the village of Brimpsfield and the local parish church, St Michael and all Angels, the construction of which was ordered by Giffard. [2]</p>	The setting of the castle comprises agricultural fields, the neighbouring village of Brimpsfield and the contemporary church of St Michael and all Angels. This setting emphasises the group association between the buildings and makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	[1] Dodd, Arthur; Moss, Philip (1991), "Brimpsfield Castle and the Giffards"(PDF), Glevensis: The Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group Annual Review, 25: 34–37  [2] <a href="https://www.erminwestbenefice.org.uk/our-churches/brimpsfield/history-of-st-michaels-church-brimpsfield/">https://www.erminwestbenefice.org.uk/our-churches/brimpsfield/history-of-st-michaels-church-brimpsfield/</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1003343	Brimpsfield Castle mound	Scheduled	N/A	The monument includes a motte castle situated on a sloping spur on the western upper valley side of a tributary to the River Frome. The motte survives as a flat-topped oval mound measuring up to 35m long, 20m wide and 2.5m high surrounded by a ditch of up to 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep. There is a causeway across the ditch to the south east and a slight stony perimeter bank around the summit of the motte indicating a possible tower. It is believed to be the precursor to Brimpsfield Castle situated to the west. [1] The earthworks and potential buried archaeological remains have archaeological interest.	The castle mound lies to the east of the remains of the later Brimpsfield Castle, and immediately to the west of the river Frome. To the north is an area of woodland, with large pasture fields to the south and west. The rural location, and the relationship with the neighbouring Brimpsfield Castle, makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003343">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003343</a>
1003586	Crickley Hill camp	Scheduled	N/A	<p>There is evidence of the first major occupation of Crickley Hill c. 3rd millennium BC with the remains of the foundations of a causewayed enclosure at the top of the hill. The site is comprised of two lines of interrupted ditches cut off the low knoll, accompanied with a bank built of stones taken from the ditch; two built entrances; and pits and post-sockets that outline where structures would've stood. The phasing of the ditches infilling suggests a lengthy but intermittent use of the early site.</p> <p>Use of the site continued into the Iron Age with the addition of a hill-top enclosure. The development at Crickley Hill in the 7th/ 6th century BC saw the addition of a new rampart and ditched enclosure abutting the previous Neolithic. The occupation of the hillfort lasted no more than two generations before the site was abandoned. A second hillfort was constructed at the site around a century later with a central "great" roundhouse c. 50 feet in diameter, surrounded by sporadically placed smaller round houses and small square structures that were probably granaries or stores. [1] Crickley Hill has archaeological interest due to the settlement remains known to be present.</p>	Sitting in a prominent position on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment, Crickley Hill's setting is one of long views over the lowlands to the west, and also shorter views to the south, down onto the slopes of Crickley Hill itself. This setting takes in a wide range of modern intrusions, not least the city of Gloucester with its residential and light industrial outskirts, the M5 in the mid distance, and the A417 as it approaches and passes next to the site. Despite these intrusions, the setting of the site clearly demonstrates the situation of the both the Neolithic and Iron Age phases of the site and as such makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	[1] Dixon, P W, 1977, Crickley Hill and Gloucestershire Prehistory, Gloucestershire County Council, Gloucester.

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1004848	Dryhill Roman villa	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The site of a Roman villa, excavated in 1849, and found to have comprised 12 rooms, and a hypocaust. Painted plaster was also recovered. [1]</p> <p>The villa exists as buried archaeological remains which have archaeological interest.</p>	<p>The villa lies to the north of Crickley Hill, in a prominent location on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment. There would have been long views from the villa towards the Roman town of Glevum (now Gloucester) and the Roman road of Ermine street, the line of which is still visible in the modern road network.</p> <p>Although the villa is a buried site, the fact that its setting includes elements of contemporary origin, means that its historical setting can be relatively easily understood in relation to the modern landscape. On this basis, its setting is a factor that makes a positive contribution to its significance.</p>	High	[1] <a href="https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=117453">https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=117453</a>
1016764	Moat and fishpond at Bentham Manor	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The moat at Bentham Manor survives reasonably well, despite the presence of later buildings on part of the island. Buried deposits on the island are likely to include the remains of medieval structures and will contain archaeological information relating to the construction and subsequent occupation and use of the moated site. These give the site archaeological interest. The fishpond to the west of the moat also survives well. Fishponds were of great importance during the medieval period, as they provided a source of protein during the winter months when fresh meat was unavailable. The fishpond at Bentham will provide important information about the status and economy of the moated site. Within the moat and fishpond, waterlogged deposits are expected to have preserved archaeological remains relating to the occupation and use of the site, along with organic material which will provide information about the economy of the site and the local environment during the medieval period. [1]</p>	<p>The moat and fishponds lie adjacent to Bentham Manor, which was once likely to have been located within the moat itself and therefore retain their historical association. More widely their setting retains a largely rural character. The relationship between the moat, ponds and the manor is a key element of setting that makes a positive contribution to their significance.</p>	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016764">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016764</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1017039	Moated site and fishpond at Urrist Barn, 220m south west of Yew Tree Farm	Scheduled	N/A	The monument includes a moated site with an associated fishpond and other earthworks, 220m south west of Yew Tree Farm. The moat is four-armed, enclosing an island which measures 22m by 20m orientated north-south, which lies at the same level as the surrounding field. The moat is 6m wide at its widest point and is visible as an earthwork up to 0.4m deep. An external bank, about 0.6m high and 9m wide, runs alongside the west arm of the moat. A causeway, about 7m wide, providing access to the island is visible on the eastern arm. To the south of the moat are a series of slight earthworks which mark the location of a fishpond, measuring about 72m east to west and up to 12m wide. There are also a series of water management features, including two leats, which ran into Norman's Brook to the south of the site. At the south west corner of the moat is a large mound, measuring about 14m in diameter, the function of which is unclear, but which is thought to have been associated with the moated site.[1] The remains of the moated site, as well as potential waterlogged deposits within the moat and fishpond, have archaeological interest which contributes to the site's significance.	The asset lies within and is surrounded by a rural agricultural landscape and reflects the character of the landscape which would have existed when the moat was use. This immediate rural setting makes a positive contribution to the asset's significance.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017039">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017039</a>
1017040	Crippetts long barrow, 680m north east of Dryhill Farm	Scheduled	N/A	The monument includes a long barrow, orientated east-west located immediately below the crest of a hill in the Cotswolds, 680m north east of Dryhill Farm. It is visible as a barrow mound 70m long by 34m wide and ranging in height from 2m to 6m.  Crippetts long barrow survives well, despite an area of localised disturbance at the eastern end, caused by 18th century excavations, and is set in an area of prehistoric activity, with two round barrows about 300m to the south east. The mound will contain evidence for stone chambers, burials and grave goods which will provide information about prehistoric funerary practices and about the size of the local community at that time. The barrow mound will also preserve environmental information in the buried original ground surface, predating the construction of the barrow and giving an insight into the landscape in which the monument was set. In addition, the mound and its associated ditches will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence in the form of organic material which will relate both to the monument and the wider landscape. [1] The potential for environmental and archaeological evidence gives the site archaeological interest.	The setting of the barrow comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery as an observer moves through the landscape, encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow, and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017040">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017040</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1017041	Two bowl barrows, known as Crippet's Wood round barrows, 560m and 590m north east of Dryhill Farm	Scheduled	N/A	The two bowl barrows known as Crippets Wood round barrows survive well despite some disturbance by partial excavation during the 19th century and lie about 300m to the south of a long barrow, the subject of a separate scheduling. Both mounds will contain evidence for primary and secondary burials, along with grave goods, which will provide information about prehistoric funerary practices and about the size of the local community at that time. The barrow mounds will also preserve environmental information in the buried original ground surface, predating the construction of the barrows and giving an insight into the landscape in which the monument was set. In addition, the mounds and their associated ditches will contain environmental evidence in the form of organic remains, which will relate both to the barrow and the wider landscape. [1] The potential for environmental and archaeological evidence gives the site archaeological interest.	The barrows are aligned roughly north east-south west, located just below the crest of a hill. The setting of the barrows comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery as an observer moves through the landscape, encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow, and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017041">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017041</a>
1017079	Three bowl barrows, known as Emma's Grove round barrows	Scheduled	N/A	The scheduled monument includes three bowl barrows, known as Emma's Grove round barrows, situated below the crest of a hill, to the south east of Crickley Hill. Although the mounds of the three barrows known as Emma's Grove round barrows have been disturbed, they survive well and will contain evidence for primary and secondary burials, along with grave goods, which will provide information about prehistoric funerary practices and about the size of the local community at that time. The barrow mounds will also preserve environmental information in the buried original ground surface, predating the construction of the barrows and giving an insight into the landscape in which the monument was set. The mounds and their surrounding ditches will also contain environmental evidence in the form of organic remains, which will relate both to the barrows and the landscape within which they were constructed. The sequential construction of the barrows will provide an insight into changes in burial rituals and construction techniques over time. The open areas between the barrows are also significant as they will contain satellite burials, grave goods and other artefacts connected with the construction of the barrows, which will provide information about the monument's role within prehistoric society.[1] The potential for environmental and archaeological evidence gives the site archaeological interest.	The barrows are located immediately to the east of the 'Air Balloon' roundabout and are hidden within a small copse. The wider setting of the barrows comprises an undulating rural landscape, featuring a mixture of historic and modern fields, boundaries, tracks and woodlands. The topography is such that long distance views are rare and this sense of hiddenness and discovery as an observer moves through the landscape, encountering other contemporary prehistoric monuments as they appear in view, is a key aspect of setting that adds to its significance. This 'mind visibility' is likely to have been important to the builders of the barrow, and therefore the significance of the barrow is sensitive to changes to the landform within this setting, regardless of whether these changes are visible.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017079">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017079</a>



NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1004862	Leckampton Camp and Tumulus	Scheduled	N/A	<p>The scheduled monument includes a slight univallate hillfort and a bowl barrow within a square enclosure situated on the summit of the limestone plateau of the Cotswold escarpment overlooking the valley and tributaries of the River Chelt. The hillfort survives as an irregular shaped enclosure defined to the west by artificially enhanced scarps and on the remaining sides by a single rampart and ditch. Excavations in 1925 and 1969-71 showed the bank was up to 6m wide and 1.8m high and the ditch was 4.2m wide and 2.7m deep. The entrance is a complex in-turned feature with two guard chambers. Chance finds over the years have indicated multiple phases of occupancy including the Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.</p> <p>To the east of the hillfort is a bowl barrow which survives as a circular mound up to 10m in diameter and 0.6m high with a hollowed centre. It is surrounded by a square enclosure defined by a 0.6m high bank. Excavations produced two human skeletons of possible Iron Age date, but no direct link could be found between the barrow and the enclosure. [1]</p> <p>Both the hillfort and bowl barrow have archaeological interest.</p>	Sitting in a prominent position on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment, Leckampton Camp's setting is one of long views over the lowlands to the west and north and towards the broadly contemporary Crickley Hill to the south. This setting takes in a wide range of modern intrusions, not least the city of Gloucester with its residential and light industrial outskirts, and the M5 in the mid distance. Despite these intrusions, the setting of the site clearly demonstrates the original situation of both the Bronze Age barrow and Iron Age hillfort and, as such, makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	[1] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/104862">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/104862</a>
1088481	Brimpsfield Park	Listed Building	II	<p>Brimpsfield Park is a large country house dating to the 17th century but extensively rebuilt in the 18th century. There are several early 17th century elements surviving, which include a small panelled room with an elaborately decorated chimney-piece and a timber staircase. [1] The 18th century building was rebuilt from the ruins of the early 17th century Brimpsfield Lodge, which is known to have been substantial with 13 hearths. [2] The 18th century building was more of a large farmhouse, but in the 19th century John Kendall remodelled the house further, also laying out ornamental gardens. [2] There are heavy timber roof beams present within the house [1] and it is reported that some of these may be over 900 years old, perhaps brought from the medieval predecessors to Brimpsfield Park [3]. It possesses architectural interest as a 18th century country house with older features, particularly the panelled room and the wooden staircase. It also has historic interest as a seat of the local gentry and as a building which has undergone several evolutions in its form and function, changing from a grander house to a large farmhouse and then to an elite residence once again in the late 19th century. The potential survival of medieval timbers also gives it archaeological interest as dendrochronological investigation and analysis may be able to reveal evidence of their original use in an earlier, no longer extant, building.</p>	Brimpsfield Park is located on the eastern side of a working farm complex, with gardens laid out running down the slope to the east. Around 300m north is a round earthwork mound, the motte of a medieval castle understood to be the precursor to Brimpsfield Castle, located further west. Both are Scheduled Monuments (1003343, 1003326) and were the centres of power for the local lords before Brimpsfield Park was built in the 17th century. Long views are partially screened by areas of mature woodland, focussing the eye on the rising landscape to the west, out over the ponds. The position of the house and the orientation of its gardens were designed to complement the form of the landscape as it descends to the valley bottom before rising to the horizon over areas of open pasture hemmed by woodland. The relationship of the park and house to the past and present pastoral agricultural activities of the wider landscape are also still legible. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	<p>[1] Historic England (1985) Brimpsfield Park. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088481">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088481</a></p> <p>[2] Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.</p> <p>[3] Brimpsfield Park Estate (2019) About Us. Available online at: <a href="http://www.brimpsfieldpark.com/about.php">http://www.brimpsfieldpark.com/about.php</a></p>
1088482	Church of St Michael	Listed Building	I	<p>The Church of St Michael sits in Brimpsfield was built in the early 12th century, with a chancel built in the 13th century and a tower built in the 15th century. It is built in limestone ashlar and rubble masonry with a slate roof. There is a scratched 'mass dial', a type of sundial used for measuring the time for masses, by the entrance. Inside, fragments of medieval wall paintings survive in places and there are several early tie-beams in the roof. The carved oak pulpit is understood to be 17th century and the stone font is 15th century. The church was associated with an adjoining Benedictine priory, which no longer survives, and was built by the Giffords - the lords of the manor who also built the castle immediately south-west (Scheduled Monument: 1003326) [1]. The church is of historic, architectural, archaeological and artistic</p>	The Church of St Michael is located to the east of the village of Brimpsfield, immediately north-east of the mound which is all that visibly remains of the 12th century castle built by the local lords who also built the church. Its setting is formed of its churchyard, the castle mound to the south and the village and its surrounding agricultural land to the west. The relationship between the castle mound, which is a Scheduled Monument (1003326) and the church contributes to its historic interest, the visual connection emphasising the historic association between the two. More generally, the rural setting of	High	[1] Historic England (1958) Church of St Michael. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088482">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088482</a> .



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				<p>interest. Its historic interest is derived from its associations with the Giffords and the adjoining priory - the only surviving upstanding feature of a complex of high-status medieval buildings in Brimpsfield. Architecturally it is of interest due to its surviving medieval fabric and design, including the tower which is in the perpendicular style. As the earliest part of the church is likely to have been smaller, remains of early structures and potentially parts of the priory may be present as archaeological remains beneath the church and there is a high likelihood that there will also be burials spanning the c900 years of the church's use. These remains are of archaeological interest for their potential to provide evidence of the medieval life of the church and of the people who have lived in Brimpsfield across the centuries. Finally, artistic interest is derived from the surviving wall paintings, carved stone and woodwork and 20th century stained glass.</p>	<p>St Michaels, standing a short distance from the village which it has served as the parish church for nearly a millennium, makes a positive contribution to its significance through providing legibility to its historic context.</p>		
1341766	Golden Heart Inn	Listed Building	II	<p>The Golden Heart Inn is a late 18th century public house and inn with 20th century additions at the back. [1] The building has retained its rubble limestone exterior but also includes several 19th century features, including a 2-window front with entrance porch and fitted metal casements and plate glass. [1] It was built as a response to the growing population of Nettleton in the mid-18th century - the inn was built between 1772 and 1796 at the time of the settlement's expansion [2]. It would have served the village, as well as trade custom from those travelling from Cirencester to Gloucester down the former Roman road, Ermine Street. The building possesses architectural interest as an 18th century inn which has remained largely unchanged in form. It also has historical interest as a historic public house in use over two centuries.</p>	<p>The Golden Heart Inn is situated on the road frontage off the A417, which traces the route of the Roman Road, Ermine Street. The 20th century extension at the back of the inn includes a patioed terrace which opens onto a descending landscape of large pastoral and arable fields. Nettleton Cottages, the small settlement contemporaneous with the inn, are situated directly east on the northern side of the A417. The historical functional relationship between the inn and the near-by settlements is now, arguably, less legible than its role as a roadside stopping point. Previous experiences of rural tranquillity and close community are now adversely affected by the volumes of traffic using the trunk road at its front. Despite this effect, the inn's relationship with the routeway is a core part of its character. The roadside setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its significance.</p>	High	<p>[1] Historic England (1985) Golden Heart Inn. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341766">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341766</a>  [2] Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.</p>

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1152736	Milestone	Listed Building	II	<p>The Milestone was erected in the 19th century comprising of a circa 60cm high square block of limestone with a cast iron plaque. [1] Although damaged, the milestone has retained the inscription 'Gloster/ 8' in raised lettering [1] and originally also noted 'Cirencester/ 9'. [2] The milestone is evidence of the historic use of Ermine Street, historically the main road between the cities of Cirencester and Gloucester (which would become known as the A417). Although milestones are the most widespread forms of street furniture, ones such as this are of architectural interest due to the uniformity introduced in the 19th century through the use of cast iron plaques, particularly those in their original position as is the case for this example. The milestone is also of historical interest as it acts as a testament to the development of the transport network, and as a reminder of the different perceptions of distance in the pre-motorised age. [3]</p>	<p>The Milestone is set back on the northern side of the A417, towards Birdlip, among shrubbery so that its lower extent is not visible. The increased motorisation and infrastructure of the road and surrounding villages since the construction of the milestone have not impacted the milestone's setting drastically as its purpose was to distinguish distance on a road that is still in use, though by different traffic. The roadside setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.</p>	High	<p>[1] Historic England (1987) Milestone. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152736">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152736</a></p> <p>[2] OS 25" 1892-1914 <a href="https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=19&amp;lat=51.8232&amp;lon=-2.0883&amp;layers=168&amp;right=BingHyb">https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=19&amp;lat=51.8232&amp;lon=-2.0883&amp;layers=168&amp;right=BingHyb</a></p> <p>[3] Historic England (2017) Street Furniture: Listing Selection Guide. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-street-furniture/heag118-street-furniture-lsg/">https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-street-furniture/heag118-street-furniture-lsg/</a></p>
1340134	Birdlip House	Listed Building	II	<p>Birdlip House is a large building dating to the 17th century, which was partly demolished and redeveloped in the late 18th to early 19th centuries. [1] The building is made of limestone (assumed to have been sourced locally) and retains the two-storey L-shaped 17th century layout within the extended three-storey rectangular plan. [1] Birdlip House also includes other 17th century features such as an inglenook fireplace and cellar windows, giving it architectural interest, as well as the unique phasing of the 17th and 18th century modifications of the structure. The farmhouse built in the late 18th century replaced the earlier inn structure known as the Talbot at the start of the 17th century, which was renamed as the Red Lion shortly before its redevelopment. The building's origins are of historical interest due to the inn being noted as the only one in the Brimpsfield and Cowley parishes at the start of the 1600s. [2]</p>	<p>Birdlip House is situated within the village of Birdlip, a settlement established in 1221 on the line of the Roman Road Ermine Street. [2] The house is the furthest east along the road and is enclosed with a limestone wall and hedgerows that partially screen the property. It fronts an enclosed garden and driveway with gated entrance retaining the privacy of the house. The house is backed by a collection of farm buildings that have been redeveloped for residential purposes but mostly retaining the characteristics of a stables complex. These buildings, including Birdlip House, make up part of the eastern section of the historical Birdlip village. The surrounding largely contemporary houses within Birdlip add to the historical and architectural interest of the house as they share the locally characteristic use of Cotswold Limestone in their construction. This rural village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.</p>	High	<p>[1] Historic England (1960) Birdlip House. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340134">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340134</a></p> <p>[2] Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.</p>

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1340135	Pool House	Listed Building	II	Pool House is a detached mid to late 17th century house with small 19th and 20th century additions. [1] The house has a three-windowed facade of 17th century design and late 19th/ early 20th century features including glass doors with steel frames and a gabled stone-built porch with a timber gable. [1] The house is finished in an ashlar and limestone rubble style typical of Cotswold architecture and it has architectural interest which is complemented by its group value with other similar buildings within the village of Birdlip, particularly Beverley Cottage, which it is adjacent to (139852).	The house has gardens at the front which are bounded by dry stone walling, which runs the extent of Ermine Street in Birdlip. The house is situated within the village of Birdlip, a medieval village built onto the Roman road of Ermine Street. [2] Pool House is a vernacular structure built in local limestone and is situated within a group of others of similar style. Its village setting and relationship with the adjacent Beverley Cottage gives it group value and contributes to its architectural interest. Overall, its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Pool House. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340135">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340135</a> [2] Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.
1393852	Beverley Cottage	Listed Building	II	Beverley Cottage is a mid-17th century semi-detached cottage constructed from local Cotswolds Limestone. [1]. Although there were extensions in the 19th and 20th centuries to the rear of the house, it retains a large proportion of its 17th century fabric including decorative ceiling beams, ovolo-moulded mullioned windows and its original roof structure. The 19th century extension enhances the earlier building and helps to demonstrate the evolution of the house. Even though there were additions to the house in the 20th century, these do not encroach on the original structure and thus do not detract from the historical interest of the earlier building. [1] It is of architectural interest and has group value with the attached Cotswold Cottage (1304608) and adjacent Pool House (1340135).	Beverley Cottage's immediate setting is the plot it shares with Cotswold Cottage (1304608) which adjoins the western side. The surrounding land is defined by a hedgerow boundary cutting the front garden where the two cottages split. Like most properties in Birdlip, the remainder of the property boundaries for Beverley Cottage are outlined with dry stone walling, with the cottage featuring hedgerow that extends above this, partially screening the ground floor of the structure. The house is noted by Historic England as having a group value with the attached Cotswold Cottage to the west and adjacent Pool House (1340135). [1] Furthermore Beverley and Cotswold cottages share a local limestone outbuilding dating from the late 19th century to the north, one of a back-to-back pair that provided facilities for the cottages. [1] The cottage is backed by a cultivated field that was part of Birdlip Farm prior to the mid-20th century where it was enclosed with hedgerows. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (2010) Beverley Cottage. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393852">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393852</a>
1304608	Cotswold Cottage	Listed Building	II	Cotswold Cottage is a semi-detached mid-17th century house that adjoins Beverley Cottage (1393852) to the east. [1] The cottage is styled externally with limestone and stone quoins [1] which is of architectural interest as part of the Cotswold vernacular tradition. A stone-built porch was added to the left of the ground-floor window of the cottage in the 20th century. [1]	Cotswold Cottage's setting is comprised of the plot it shares with Beverley Cottage (1393852) which adjoins it on the western side. The surrounding land is defined by a hedgerow boundary cutting the front garden where the two cottages split. Like most properties in Birdlip, the remainder of the property boundaries for Beverley Cottage are outlined with dry stone walling, with the cottage featuring hedgerow that extends above this, partially screening the ground floor of the structure. The house is noted by Historic England as having a group value with the attached Beverley Cottage to	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Cotswold Cottage. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304608">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304608</a> [2] Historic England (2010) Beverley Cottage. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393852">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393852</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
					the east and adjacent Pool House (1340135). [2] Furthermore Beverley and Cotswold cottages share a local limestone outbuilding dating from the late 19th century to the north, one of a back-to-back pair that provided facilities for the cottages. [1] The cottage is backed by a cultivated field that was part of Birdlip Farm prior to the mid-20th century which was enclosed with hedgerows. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.		
1304644	Greywalls	Listed Building	II	Greywalls is a 17th century semi-detached vernacular house that was largely rebuilt in the late 18th to early 19th century, featuring a local limestone rubble frontage characteristic of the Cotswold vernacular tradition. There are some 20th century features noted within the house including a dressed stone stack and two large roof lights. The house possesses architectural interest, derived from its vernacular style and the survival of 17th and 18th century features. [1]	The semi-detached house is adjoined to another house known as 'The Forge' which differs entirely in appearance with larger window frontages and a painted finish to the building. Greywalls sits on the south side of Ermine Street, the Roman Road that historically ran from Cirencester to Gloucester. Greywalls is centrally located within the village of Birdlip and its vernacular nature means it is in keeping with most buildings in the use of local limestone. Its setting within Birdlip makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Greywalls. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304644">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304644</a>
1091776	Kingshead House Restaurant	Listed Building	II	A late 18th century structure, Kingshead house/ restaurant is in the fashion of most vernacular buildings within the Cotswold and is built in locally-sourced limestone. The building is of architectural interest, with a symmetrical 2-windowed facade with two 2-storey dressed stone and canted bays, an usual style within Birdlip. Kingshead House Restaurant also features the 19th century addition of a gabled porch with double plank doors at the front entrance of the building. This entrance presumably served as an entrance or cloakroom for the restaurant and, like the front bays, is of architectural interest due to the unusual design compared to the rest of Birdlip. [1]	Kingshead House Restaurant adjoins a non-designated house fashioned in the same local limestone as itself. The house fronts onto Ermine Street, the historical main road running from Cirencester to Gloucester. The house is characteristic of Birdlip village and the wider Cotswold area in its vernacular style and use of local Cotswold Limestone. Its setting within Birdlip makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Kingshead House Restaurant. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091776">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091776</a>
1091744	Black Horse Ridge	Listed Building	II	Black Horse Ridge was built as an inn in the 17th century and served the village of Birdlip as well as those travelling the former Roman Road from Cirencester to Gloucester. Following alterations in the 19th century the former inn was repurposed as a house by R.A.Prothero in 1900. [1] The building is reputed to contain a room with 17th century panelling, which contributes to its architectural interest. [1] The house is of historic interest as it was used as the first meeting place for the 'Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club' in 1846 and later housed other society meetings until 1920 when better meeting halls were constructed in the village.[2] Further historical interest is found due to the building's evolution from the earlier inn to a temperance hotel in 1890 prior to the adaptation to a residential house.	Black Horse Ridge is located at the western end of Birdlip village on the apogee of Birdlip Hill. Its immediate setting is a complex of other buildings fashioned in limestone both adjacent and opposite the house. The inn was noted as having 'a fine view from its garden' in 1796, [2]. Today, any outward views from the garden are obscured by the substantial mature woodland that covers the escarpment edge. Its past connection to the body of the village is still visible. However, its previous role as an inn or hotel is no longer discernible as it blends seamlessly with the other residential properties that now accompany it. Its setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to its significance. .	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Black Horse Ridge. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091744">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091744</a> [2] Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.

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1304609	The Lodge	Listed Building	II	The Lodge served the Witcombe Park Estate from its construction in the mid-19th century, with extension occurring in the late 19th and 20th centuries of no particular interest. Its exterior facade features the Hick's family heraldic shield [1] which illustrates the historic interest of the building which is derived through its association with the estate. The Lodge is of architectural interest due to its decorative features, including the diamond-leaded panes and carved spandrels on all the windows. [1] The architectural detailing of the building can be attributed to its historical function as an entrance point for the Witcombe Park Estate and would have served to signify and build anticipation en route to the great house within the park. [2]	The building is surrounded by a partially damaged limestone wall enclosing a courtyard on the northern side of the property. It sits at the junction between the B4070 and a sideroad leading to the Cotswold Way where, approximately 35m north of this, the Black Horse Ridge is located. The Lodge was designed to serve the Witcombe Park Estate, marking the main entry point to the designed landscape [2] west of the lodge. Its setting on the edge of the park and the village of Birdlip makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) The Lodge. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304609">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304609</a> [2] Historic England (2017) Garden and Park Structures. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-garden-park-structures/heag108-garden-and-park-structures-lsg/">https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-garden-park-structures/heag108-garden-and-park-structures-lsg/</a>
1091750	The Keeper's Cottage	Listed Building	II	The Keeper's Cottage is an early-mid 17th century structure located on the Witcombe Estate. The cottage has retained its original rectangular structure and characteristic timber-framing, although it also features a 20th century flat-roofed extension to the rear. The interior includes a projecting semi-circular bread oven. [1] It is of historical interest due to the building's relationship with the Witcombe Park Estate; the cottage likely historically housed the gate keeper.	The Keeper's Cottage is situated within an open field that is bounded by historic woodlands, with the space also enclosing Woodlands Farmhouse (1152855) which is approximately 60m south-west of the cottage. It is situated in the eastern most point of the Witcombe Park Estate, hidden within a small area of open fields amongst the Witcombe Wood. The screening created by the mature beech woodlands would have enabled the 'keeper' to work and live at the park, whilst not imposing on the designed landscape. The setting of the cottage makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) The Keeper's Cottage. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091750">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091750</a>
1091775	Shab Hill Barn	Listed Building	II	Shab Hill Barn is a late 18th to early 19th century barn finished in a limestone rubble, characteristic of the Cotswold landscape and for this reason an architecturally interesting structure. [1] The barn comprises of a farmstead complex with residential quarters, stables and workspace, and was adapted to modern domestic use with the extension of the front entrance. On a whole, however, the barn has retained the characteristic Cotswold limestone exterior, which is central to its architectural interest.	The post-enclosure barn stands in an area of gardens and grounds and is bounded by Cotswold stone walls. It is located high in the Cotswold Hills, within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and has views over open farmland and along the secluded valley it is located within. The barn's position relates to its historic relationship to the farmland in the valley. The rural agricultural setting of the barn makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Shab Hill Barn. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091775">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091775</a>



NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1091746	Holbert Family Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Circa 10 Metres East of the Chancel	Listed Building	II	The Holbert Family Monument sits within the churchyard of the Church of St Mary (1091745) with the earliest inscription on the monument dated 1806. [1] Like most structures in the region, the monument is made from local Limestone making it architecturally interesting as it is in-fitting with the Cotswold type of construction. The monument features inscriptions on 3 sides, quarter balusters at each corner and pyramidal finial. [1] The monument is also of architectural interest as its unique design makes it stand taller than other monuments and grave stones within the yard. This design is of historical interest as the monument appears grander than the other memorial within the churchyard, reflecting the Holbert Family's standing within the community.	The monument is a freestanding structure on the eastern side of the Church of St Mary (1091745). It is situated within the relatively spacious, open graveyard that encircles the church building. The churchyard is bounded by hedgerow, which in the north screen the area from other residential buildings in Witcombe, but in the south the churchyard is still visible from the road and old school house. The churchyard setting of the monument makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Holbert Family Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary Circa 10 Metres east of the Chancel. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091746">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091746</a>
1091745	Church of St Mary	Listed Building	I	Parish church of St Mary in Great Witcombe. The oldest parts of the church date to the 12th century, with evidence of 13th, 15th and 18th century rebuilding. There are several elements of the church's interior which have been created from other buildings, including the pulpit and communion rails which are made from panelling and banisters from the old manor house at Witcombe Park and a 19th century reredos (ornamental screen) made from panelling from a house in Gloucester. Other features include fragments of 15th century stained glass and a 17th century communion table. The church is of architectural and archaeological interest. Its architectural interest is derived from the survival of medieval features and the expressions of continued addition and rebuilding over the centuries. There is the potential for archaeological remains beneath the current footprint of the building, including possible remains of the foundations of earlier elements of the building and the burials of high-status individuals buried under the floor.	The church stands within the village of Great Witcombe, a loosely arranged rural settlement at the foot of the Cotswold escarpment. The church is surrounded by its churchyard and its setting is formed by this and the village located around it. The connection between the church and village and the church and churchyard makes a positive contribution to its heritage interest, underpinning its legibility as the most important building in the settlement historically.	High	[1] Historic England (1960) Church of St Mary. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091745">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091745</a>
1152813	Reeves Family Monument in the Churchyard of the Church of St Mary, Circa 11 Metres North West of the Tower	Listed Building	II	The Reeves Family Monument sits within the churchyard of the Church of St Mary (1091745) as a pedestal monument. [1] The monument features three sides with plain inscription panels which are of historical interest as they note John and Sarah Reeves of Crickley Farm, and William Reeves who is attributed to the earliest inscription, dying in 1816. It is made from sandstone, with a similar appearance to the usual local limestone, and it comprises a square base formerly with cast iron railing, capped with moulded margins and a curved pyramidal upper capping stone with a pointed finial. [1]	The monument is a freestanding structure on the north-western side of the Church of St Mary (1091745). It is situated within an area of more densely populated gravestones, with the closest being c.0.5m to the east. The churchyard is bounded by hedgerow, which in the north screen the area from other residential buildings in Witcombe, but in the south the churchyard (and thus the monument) is still visible from the road and old school house. The churchyard setting of the monument makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Reeves Family Monument in the churchyard of the Church of St Mary, Circa 11 Metres North West of the Tower. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152813">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152813</a>
1152820	Tadleys	Listed Building	II	Tadleys is an early to mid-17th century structure that was originally partitioned into two cottages but has since been converted into a single dwelling. The building was constructed from squared and dressed limestone with rendered brick infill and finished with square-panelled timber frames. The exterior also features brick stacks which are believed to have replaced earlier limestone structures. [1] The cottage is noted to have an open fireplace with bressumer beam, spine beam and a timber-framed partition wall inside. There are also several 20th century additions to the building including a single-light casement, a double-light casement with leaded panes and a metal casement. [1] Tadleys is of architectural interest due to its construction out of limestone which is a locally utilised resource and due to its intact timber frames. These are also of archaeological interest as these can be dated using dendrochronological analysis.	Tadleys is fronted by a garden which encircles the property with an open area south of the cottage and is bounded by hedgerows. The hedgerows almost entirely screen the building from the roadside at its front, apart from a small footpath that leads from the roadside to the entrance of the house, creating the concept of hidden space. Although some longer views exist out over the surrounding hedgerow and over the large descending pastoral field to the rear, they will be constrained by the surrounding hedgerow. The same views at ground level are likely not obtainable. The building is noted to be a part of the wider Witcombe Estate [1] and sits alone at the northern tip of the village. This setting makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Tadleys. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152820">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152820</a>

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1152477	Willow Farm	Listed Building	II	Willow Farm is a detached 16th century cottage which was extended between the start of the 20th century and c.1970. The early range consisted of the initial square-panelled timber frame and rendered infill which was later developed in the 19th century with painted brick and imitation timber framing to keep with the architectural character. Its timber-framed façade faced the road. The cottage is of architectural interest despite 20th century developments, including rendered extensions to the south gable, light casements and a studded plank door with a single glazed pane at the top. There was also a smaller 19th century extension to the south of the cottage prior to this. [1] The interior of Willow Farm includes intersecting beams with deep flat chamfers which are of archaeological interest as they have the potential to be dated via dendrochronological analysis, thus providing more information on the origin of the materials and date of construction.	Willow Farm is immediately surrounded by modern hardstanding which acts as a parking area for the cottage and other residential buildings approximately 10m north of the cottage. The hardstanding that runs to the south of the building leads to other residential buildings that were built in the 20th century. The cottage fronts onto Green Lane and is noted to feature the timber-framed façade facing the road which suggests the building was meant to be experienced and appreciated when approaching. To the south and west of Willow Farm and the eastern side of Green Lane, cultivated fields dominate the landscape - enclosed by the tree-lined field boundaries that rise in the east with the hills. The cottage and other residential buildings are situated at the southern side of Little Witcombe. Due to the agricultural history of the building, its rural setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Willow Farm. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152477">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152477</a>
1088483	Wilks Monument in the churchyard	Listed Building	II	The Wilks monument is a Georgian chest tomb located in the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. It is inscribed to the memory of Jane and Thos (Thomas) Wilks, who died in 1815 and 1820 respectively [1]. Although later Georgian chest tombs are common [2], the architectural interest of this tomb, which features moulded corners and fine lettering, together with its group value with St Michael's church and the other tombs in its churchyard, have warranted its Grade II designation.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Wilks monument in the churchyard approximately 9 metres south west of Church of St Michael. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088483">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088483</a> . [2] Historic England (2017) Commemorative Structures. Listing Selection Guide.
1088484	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 Metres south west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Chest tomb, most likely Georgian, in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. Although its inscription is not legible it is decorated in the rococo style with ribbons in high relief with lyre-shaped ends and a cherub at one end [1]. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 metres south west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088484">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088484</a>
1088485	Hayward monument in the churchyard approximately 12 metres south of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	18th century chest tomb, dated 1783, in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. It is dedicated to John Hayward and is decorated in the style developed and popularised by the Scottish architect family, the Adam brothers. It has a funereal urn carved in relief on one side and a ribbon bow with flowers. [1] It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Hayward Monument in the churchyard approximately 12 metres south of Church of St Michael. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088485">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088485</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1088486	Winning family monument in the churchyard approximately 2 metres south of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Late 18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. It is dedicated to Sarah and William Winning, who died in 1763 and 1813 respectively. The chest tomb is decorated with rosettes and has a cavetto moulded top. [1] It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Winning Family monument in the churchyard approximately 2 metres south of Church of St Michael. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088486">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088486</a>
1088487	Pear Tree Cottage	Listed Building	II	Pear Tree Cottage is a small 17th century detached house that comprises of rubble limestone and a stone slate roof. [1] The cottage was extended to the east in the 20th century and also had the ground floor doorway, porch and window replaced. It has a gable fireplace inside. The building is noted to be of interest due to its group value with the other buildings in Brimpsfield village (see setting).	Pear Tree Cottage is located within Brimpsfield village, near the centre of the residential core, and is approximately 45m north of Brimpsfield House. There are several limestone-built structures directly to the north and east of the cottage which comprise of its setting. Opposite the cottage, to the west, is a small pasture field enclosed by drystone walling as well as a bench, telephone box and bus stop. Its significance is primarily derived from its group value, to which its setting makes a positive contribution.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Pear Tree Cottage. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088487">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088487</a>
1088488	Brimpsfield House	Listed Building	II	Brimpsfield House is a large 17th century country house constructed from limestone ashlar with a stone slate roof. The house has several 17th century features including a paired chimney, a fireplace and an original beam in the ground floor room with jewelled chamfer stops. [1] It was enlarged in the early 19th century with two wings added to the east and with the extension was the addition of a doorway with a timber panelled surround and window with timber lintel. [1] The structure was finally remodelled in early 20th century which included an elaborately moulded doorway with deep shell hood and a canted oriel window. Brimpsfield House is of architectural and historical interest due to the features that have retained their character since the 17th century as well as the medieval chimney from Brimpsfield Castle that was used as an apex finial in the eastern end of the building. [1] The existence of the 17th century timber beam and early 19th century timber features are of archaeological interest as they can be dendrochronologically analysed to date and source the material more specifically.	Brimpsfield House is a large country house situated in the centre of Brimpsfield village and surrounded by other residential dwellings. The garden space of Brimpsfield House features the Game House (108849) and the 19th or early 20th century dog kennels (1171399). The gardens and further property of the house extends eastwards away from the centre of the village and is noted to blend into the rolling countryside. The west-facing side of the house features a small courtyard which is enclosed by limestone walling with an ornamental metal fencing finish and gate. The southern extending gable continues into the brick gate piers that enclose the eastern area of the property. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1952) Brimpsfield House. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088488">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088488</a>
1088489	Game House	Listed Building	II	The Game House in Brimpsfield adjoins the Grade II Listed Building, Brimpsfield House (1088488). The building was constructed from coursed limestone with ashlar dressings and has a stone slate roof with barge boards. [1] The house has several features of architectural interest including a stone-built chimney and fireplace, timber louvres and stone slate roof. The use of limestone within the construction of the house is also of architectural interest due to the use of a local material which is characteristic of many structures within the Cotswolds.	The Game House sits within the property of Brimpsfield House as part of the gardens on the eastern side. Access to the house is through the stone gate piers and metal gate that leads from the main road. The house is not visible from the village and is screened by mature trees in the east and south. The building was likely linked to Brimpsfield House's recreational activities such as game hunting and would've housed a game keeper who controlled the fowl within the parkland further east. Its setting within the grounds of Brimpsfield House, and the close functional relationship between the two, makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Game House Adjoining Brimpsfield House. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088489">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088489</a>



NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1088492	Yew Tree Farmhouse	Listed Building	II	Yew Tree Farmhouse was built c.1840 in coursed limestone with ashlar dressings and a stone slate roof. The house features a six-window front elevation comprising two 16-pane sashes on the ground floor and four 16-pane sashes on the upper floor, all dressed with stone lintels and quoins. [1] The sash windows at the rear of the house are believed to have been late 19th century replacements and one of the windows has a thin central stone mullion with timber casements. [1] The building has architectural interest.	Yew Tree Farmhouse is a residential dwelling situated within the village of Brimpsfield, on a road that is predominately housing. On the side of the east-facing façade there is a small front garden area with a path leading from the road to the entrance of the house. This area and the perimeter of the property abutting the road is enclosed by a short stone wall finished with a decorative metal fencing. The west-facing side of the house has a gate opening which leads onto an area of hardstanding at the back of the house. Unlike the Old Malt House (1171422) opposite, the farmhouse is not backed by other residential dwellings but instead there are large enclosed fields possibly linked to historic farming associations. The rural village setting of the farmhouse makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Yew Tree Farmhouse. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088492">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1088492</a>
1091758	Chandler's Farmhouse	Listed Building	II	Chandler's Farmhouse is a mid to late 18th century building built in brick with a red and grey tiled roof. The building was partially rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century and also had a 19th century extension added to the back which is not noted as significant. The house comprises of a two-windowed south elevation that faces the A417, a segmental-headed single-light, 2-light and 3-light casements with horizontal glazing bars and flat-arched heads to the first floor. There is no information on the interior of the building, however the listing description suggests that it may be of interest. [1]	Chandler's Farmhouse is situated in the northern section of Little Witcombe near other listed buildings such as Witcombe Court approximately 70 metres north east. A small grey brick wall encloses the front garden from the road and further west on the road is the hidden driveway entrance to the property. This track leads to a garden to the north of the house with mature trees screening the house from the agricultural complex behind. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Chandler's Farmhouse. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091758">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091758</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1091759	The Cot	Listed Building	II	The Cot is a small late 16th to early 17th century cottage situated in the centre of the village of Little Witcombe. The cottage was fashioned with square-panelled timber framing, with rendered infill, which was later clad with limestone rubble which is in-keeping with the wider Cotswold vernacular style. The building is of particular architectural interest due to the focal feature of a thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching. [1] It also has some 20th century features which comprise of the flat-roofed extension to the rear and a two-light casement.	The Cot is screened from Green Lane by tall hedgerow that partially screens the ground floor of the cottage and the garden area that sits north of the building. Within the property there has been the addition of another structure, assumed to be a garage, which is north of the cottage and east-facing. There is hardstanding leading from this structure to the road acting as a driveway, as well as a small path leading to the entrance of the cottage. Opposite sits Chestnut Cottage which was built contemporaneously to the Cot; both buildings have maintained their original appearance and this relationship contributes to their significance. The eastern side of the property borders a field. The rural village setting of the farmhouse makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) The Cot. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091759">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091759</a>
1091760	Little Witcombe House	Listed Building	II	Little Witcombe House is a detached early to mid-17th century building constructed in a square-panelled timber-framing with rendered infill style. The gable end that faces the road to the north features large blocks of squared and dressed limestone. The house features several 20th century additions including a brick stack, rendered stack, a central gabled painted brick porch and a lean-to porch. [1]	Little Witcombe House's east-facing entrance is fronted with a large area of hardstanding which is separated from the main road by a metal gate. This hardstanding also features a small structure believed to be a garage or shed serving the house. The western facade (rear elevation) of the house features an enclosed garden space including several mature trees and defined by hedgerows. These hedgerows also screen the later extensions at the back of the house from the road. The setting of this asset makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1960) Little Witcombe House. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091760">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091760</a>
1091761	Witcombe Court	Listed Building	II	Witcombe Court is a large early to mid-19th century house that now has been divided into four residential dwellings. [1] The house has a pebble-dashed front facade with painted brick at the rear and is architecturally noted for the elaborate style of window placement; twenty-pane sashes to the ground floor; 16-pane sashes above each; 12-pane sash over the entrance porch; 12-pane sashes with horns to the second floor. The 20th century additions to the building are imitations of these earlier window sashes. The south-facing front of the house also features a 6-panelled door with fanlight within an open-sided porch with fluted columns that are decorated with laurel wreaths at each end.	Witcombe Court is immediately encircled by an area of hardstanding for parking and a large garden space to the back (north) of the building. There are gate piers to signify the entrance track to the house, with dry-stone walling on either side, creating a feature entrance to the building. The house is set back away from the road, reflecting its origin as a Victorian large house. There are several other notable buildings on the street with Chandler's Farmhouse c.45m west and Little Witcombe House 120m south-west. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Witcombe Court. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091761">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091761</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1091773	Caretaker's Residence at the entrance to Ullenwood Manor	Listed Building	II	The Caretaker's Residence at the entrance to Ullenwood Manor was the lodge to the manor built c.1875 by William Hall for the estate. The building is made out of limestone with dressed stone quoins, contributing to its architectural interest as an example of the Cotswold vernacular style. The building is of architectural and artistic interest, derived from its designed features such as the gables which feature pierced finials, circular shafts, moulded cappings and large lion and sheep-like grotesques at each corner.	The Caretaker's residence is located in Ullenwood and originally served the manorial estate. The property is now occupied by the National Star College, the entrance to which is via the original limestone gate piers and wrought iron gate. The lodge has limited visibility to the rest of the estate and is mostly screened by mature trees around the southern half of the building. Its setting is the entrance of the manorial estate and the surrounding structures, and this functional grouping makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Caretaker's Residence at the Entrance to Ullenwood Manor. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091773">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091773</a>
1091787	Crickley Hill Farm	Listed Building	II	Crickley Hill Farm is an 18th century detached house that was built in coursed squared and dressed limestone with a stone slate roof and ashlar stacks. The house saw additions in the 19th century which included an extension to the rear and in the 20th century including a further single storey extension and central studded plank door with four glazed panes. It is of architectural interest for the use of local Cotswold limestone as well as the Tudor-arched doorway.	Crickley Hill Farm sits within a wider farming complex with associated stables, storage facilities and agricultural buildings situated 10m east of the house. To the south of the house there is a hedgerow-enclosed garden, partially screened from the fields by mature trees. Further west from the house is a slope which has been substantially remodelled as an off-road bike track which detracts from the vista of large pastoral fields that, although screened by trees, surround the Farm to its east, west and south. The neighbouring trunk road further detracts from the setting of this asset, severing it from the other side of the valley. Its setting makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Crickley Hill Farm. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091787">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091787</a>
1091796	Church of St Peter	Listed Building	II	19th century chapel of ease in Badgeworth, built in the early English style by Sidney Gambier Parry in 1888 with stained glass of the same date by Heaton, Butler and Bayne. [1] The church is of architectural and artistic interest. Its architectural interest is derived from its design and execution, and its association with Parry who was involved in numerous church building and renovation projects in the south-west. The stained glass is by a noted Victorian company whose artistic influences included Pre-Raphaelites and medieval glass as well as Pugin. [2] The glass adds artistic interest to the church building.	St Peter's is located within its churchyard in the south-west of the village of Badgeworth and is screened from much of the surrounding area by mature trees. Its relationship to the village and its churchyard, which forms its setting, make a positive contribution to its heritage interest through their historic association and functional connection.	High	[1] Historic England (1981) Church of St Peter. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091796">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091796</a>
1091797	The Elms	Listed Building	II	The Elms is a mid to late 17th century farmhouse that features an 18th century façade and later extensions to the rear of the building. The house was constructed in roughly squared and dressed, painted limestone with an ashlar façade and red tile roof. It features a three-window facade with canted 2-storey bay windows. The house is of architectural interest due to its vernacular style and use of local limestone as a main material.	The Elms is located within Bentham which is an area characterised by the scattered residential dwellings in the south of the parish of Badgeworth. The farmhouse is east-facing towards Bentham Lane from which it is screened by a hedgerow. Directly north and west former agricultural buildings appear to have been redeveloped as dwellings. The relationship of the farmhouse with its associated former farm buildings, the agricultural (pastoral) landscape that surrounds it and with other farmsteads in the area is still legible. Its setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) The Elms. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091797">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1091797</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1152474	Bentham Manor	Listed Building	II	Bentham Manor is a large house of disputed date with the earliest features dating to the 13th to 14th century. The uncertainty regarding the date is due to only one known feature having this earlier date which is an archway that may have either been imported, or that could represent the in-situ survival of elements of a previous building. [1] This gives the house archaeological interest as it suggests further research could illuminate these theories. The second earliest features date to the 17th century which could be an appropriate date to the site. The house is fashioned in large blocks of coursed squared and finely dressed limestone with a stone slate roof and also has the addition of 20th century limestone stacks. It is of architectural interest for the use of local Cotswold limestone and historical interest due to the manorial status and the building's role within the landscape.	Bentham Manor is located approximately 300m north of the A417. Despite its proximity, the asset is sheltered from direct views of the road as the A417 descends into a slight cutting and is further screened by the presence of an established treelined boundary between the Manor and the large arable fields between it and the road. The Manor's immediate setting comprises a range of former agricultural buildings (now dwellings) and an irregular shaped, large area of open pasture scattered with lone trees and boarded by established hedgerows and treelines. It's relationship with the other detached farmsteads and residence of the area is still legible within its wider setting, as is the vernacular style. Its past manorial function also remains discernible. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Bentham Manor. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152474">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152474</a>
1152705	West Lodge	Listed Building	II	West Lodge is a former estate workers' cottage, built c.1875 by William Hall as part of the Ullenwood Manor estate. It was constructed in rock-face limestone with dressed quoins and a slate roof. The cottage is of architectural interest due to its Renaissance and late Gothic features that characterise the unique building as well as the use of limestone, a local material, in the construction.	West Lodge is located in Ullenwood and originally served the manorial estate. The property is now a residential dwelling with the addition of hardstanding to the northern side for parking. The cottage is enclosed with a limestone wall along the eastern road-side of the property. Its historic relationship with the other lodge(s) of the estate is represented in its shared architectural style. To the west, its immediate setting comprises a large residential range and a smaller one-and-a-half story domestic building, removing its previously design setting as a semi-isolate structure. Its setting therefore, makes a neutral contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) West Lodge. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152705">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152705</a>
1152733	Hill Barn	Listed Building	II	Hill Barn is a late 18th century barn constructed in limestone rubble with a stone slate roof. It features ventilation slits and owl holes to the gable ends as well as five bays inside. The use of limestone as a building material contributes to its architectural interest as part of the characteristically Cotswold vernacular building tradition.	Hill Barn is situated on the top of a slope looking down over the fields south of it. Immediately at the front of the barn is an area of hardstanding for parking and this is enclosed with drystone walling and a metal gate. The barn is historically associated with the fields to the south and the network of trackways leading from its south-facing facade to the individual fields. This setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Hill Barn. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152733">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152733</a>
1171399	Dog kennels and shed approximately 5 metres east of Brimpsfield House	Listed Building	II	19th or early 20th century dog kennels and shed associated with Brimpsfield House (1088488). The kennels are built in the same limestone and slate materials as Brimpsfield House, a large 17th century country house set within its own grounds in the centre of the village of Brimpsfield. [1] The kennel was built in the Victorian era, a time of considerable change in the perception of animals and dogs in particular, who began to be kept as much as pets as for their practical uses. [2] The kennels have architectural interest as an outbuilding to the country house, built in a complementary style and materials to the earlier house. They are also of historic interest as an expression of a change in society's perceptions of animals, where dogs could be kept both for their status and for their companionship, a trend reflected in the construction of specialised dwellings for the dogs.	The kennel is located a few metres from Brimpsfield House and its setting is formed by the house and its garden. The relationship between the house and the kennels is clearly legible and makes a positive contribution to the significance of this asset.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Dog kennels and shed approximately 5 metres east of Brimpsfield House. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171399">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171399</a> ; [2] Tourigny, E. (2016) 'Do all dogs go to heaven? Archaeological evidence for Victorian ideas on pets and the afterlife', Paper presented at Society for Post Medieval Archaeologists 2016.

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1171422	The Old Malt House	Listed Building	II	The Old Malt House, previously listed as Knapp House, is an early 18th century house with the 19th century addition of a barn at the west end. [1] The house is made from coursed and rubble limestone with ashlar dressings, and its features include a fireplace, spiral staircase, leaded casements and two 2-light windows. There were several 19th century additions to the house including an irregular fenestration to the wing built in the same century. The house is of architectural interest as part of the Cotswold vernacular building tradition, as well as for its individual features which include a large 18th century fireplace with timber lintel and a timber spiral staircase. [1]	The Old Malt House is located on a street running west within Brimpsfield village and was noted as being 'on the knapp' which can be attributed to its former name. [2] The house is surrounded, from the north around to the east and south, with a garden which is enclosed with a combination of drystone walling and hedgerow. There is a Royal Mail post box at the end of the path that leads from the road to the entrance to the house. Directly north of the house sits Yew Tree Farm (1088492) on the opposite side of the road which is also a listed building, but of later origin. The house is situated within an area of more densely populated dwellings compared to the northern side of the street with open fields abutting the village to the west. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1952) The Old Malt House. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171422">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1171422</a> [2] Herbert, N.M (1981) 'Brimpsfield', in A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 7, Victoria Country History, Oxford, pp140-49.
1248788	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 1/2 metres west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Late 18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. Although its inscription is not legible it is decorated in the rococo style and has a composite cornice top [1]. It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 1/2 metres west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1248788">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1248788</a>
1277748	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 metres west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. It is decorated with balusters on the corners and carved floral scrolls. [1] It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 10 metres south west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277748">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277748</a>
1304753	Dovecote circa 3 metres north of Bridge House	Listed Building	II*	17th century dovecote located a short distance from Bridge House, a 17th century cottage in the village of Bentham. The dovecote is built in square-panelled timber framing with rendered infill, a construction method which can also be seen in part of Bridge House (1304753). In places the timber and plaster has been replaced by a brick infill. The dovecote has a stone slate roof and it is believed to have wooden nesting boxes in its interior. [1] Dovecotes are agricultural buildings for the housing doves and pigeons and indicate that the owners of Bridge House were wealthy and had considerable status. Considerable numbers begin to survive from the 17th century onwards, making this example a relatively early but not overly rare occurrence. [2] The dovecote has both architectural and historic interest; its timber and	The setting of this asset comprises its immediate relationship with Bridge House. It is located a short distance from the house, within its gardens which are screened from external views by mature trees. The relationship between the house and the dovecote is central to its historic interest and this setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage interest as a result.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Dovecote circa 3 metres north of Bridge House. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304753">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304753</a> [2] Historic England (2017) Agricultural Buildings. Listing Selection Guide. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-">https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-</a>



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				plaster construction representing the type of vernacular architecture which would have been prevalent at the time it was built, while its function as a source of poultry is an indication of the status of the occupants of Bridge House which gives it some illustrative historic interest.			<a href="#">agricultural-buildings/heag122-agricultural-buildings-lsg/</a>
1340107	Bridge House	Listed Building	II	Bridge House is a 17th century cottage located south of the village of Bentham. It is built in limestone masonry with a slate roof with brick chimneys. In the north-east side square-panelled timber framing with plastered infill is visible. [1] Next to the house is a Grade II* listed 17th century dovecote which has group value with it (1304753). The building has architectural interest as an example of a 17th century vernacular cottage, built in local materials and displaying a number of different construction methods.	Bridge House is located to the south of the village of Bentham opposite Bentham Manor (1152474). Its immediate setting comprises a large irregularly shaped enclosure bounded by established hedgerows that envelopes the house, its associated dovecote and a connected range built in the rural vernacular style. Its wider setting comprises Bentham Manor and the various detached and dispersed farmsteads and houses Bentham village; surrounded by large field turned over to pasture and arable and lined with established hedgerows and small scattered woodblocks. Both the internal setting of what is now the garden to Bridge House, and its wider setting, make a positive contribution to its significance and that of its grouped assets.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340107">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340107</a> . Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340107">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340107</a> .
1340126	Chestnut Cottage	Listed Building	II	Chestnut Cottage is a detached late 16th to early 17th century cottage featuring square-panelled timber-framing and limestone rubble. During the 20th century there were several additions to the cottage including a rendered extension to the northern side, various light casements and a plank door to the main body of the cottage. [1] Inside the cottage has features of architectural interest that can also aid historical context including an open fireplace, a bread oven opening off the fireplace with cast iron doors manufactured by the 18th century company Coalbrookdale Co., and an early plank door to the bedroom. It has a thatched roof. The cottage is of architectural interest due to its vernacular style, which is of particularly early date.	Chestnut Cottage is fronted by a small maintained garden area that is enclosed by large hedgerows and a wooden fence gate. These hedgerows are large enough to screen all of the cottage, except the roof, from Green Lane. The cottage is backed by a garden enclosed by hedgerows and bordering a field that is sectioned with hedgerows demarking the modern boundaries cut from the original post-medieval enclosure. Its setting as part of a similarly secluded village streetscape makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Chestnut Cottage. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340126">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340126</a>
1340127	The Retreat	Listed Building	II	The Retreat, formerly known as Yew Tree Gallery, is a late 18th to early 19th century detached house. The house comprises of irregularly bonded red brick with a stone slate roof and a symmetrical 3-windowed west-facing facade. It is of architectural interest.	The Retreat is fronted by a small garden which extends further on the southern side due to the north-western area of the property intersecting with a modern building constructed in the same red brick as the retreat. The property of both the houses is enclosed from the road with a similar red brick material that forms a wall. The house sits back from Green Lane which has become a more densely populated street than it historically was meaning there are houses either side. On the eastern side of the house is the back garden which features a small structure in red brick believed to be a shed and a larger area enclosed by hedgerows. This setting makes a neutral contribution to the significance of the building.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) The Retreat. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340127">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340127</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1340132	Booker's	Listed Building	II	Booker's is a mid-17th century building which was formerly the poorhouse and originally comprised 4 cottages. The structure was constructed from limestone rubble with dressed stone quoins and slate. [1] There are several 20th century features within the house including a central plank door with a timber lintel, a rubble porch and an open-sided porch. Inside the house there is an open fireplace with bressumer. The origin of its name, 'Booker's', comes from John Booker who bought it when the Coberley estate was sold in 1720. [1] The house is of historic interest due to its function as the parish workhouse from c.1808. [2]	Booker's has a small garden in front of the east-facing façade. The garden is enclosed by hedgerow to the north and dry-stone walling to the south, next to the road. To the west-facing façade (back of the house) there is an enclosed area of hardstanding with a garage. The entrance to this is demarked further west by two gate piers and a cattle grid between these. There is a small enclosure west of the house also and both fields appear to be part of the original post-medieval property. Its wider setting comprises large, regular field systems turned over to pasture and arable respectively. The landscape drops sharply and steeply away to the south into a narrow valley, bottomed by a stream before it steadily rises again. Due to its position on the apogee of this valley, long largely uninterrupted views are obtainable to the east, west and south. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] Historic England (1987) Booker's. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340132">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340132</a> [2] N. M. Herbert (1981) 'Coberley' in A History of the County of Gloucester, Vol. 7. Available at: <a href="https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol7/pp174-183">https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol7/pp174-183</a>
1340133	Harding's Barn	Listed Building	II	Harding's Barn is a late 18th or early 19th century former field barn, now residential house, made from local Cotswold stone. [1] The house has a rectangular body with projecting porches and lean-tos on both the north and south sides. There were some 20th century additions including a small metal casement above the gabled porch and roof trusses. The externally intact nature of the barn contributes to its architectural interest.	Harding's Barn sits within an agricultural landscape approximately 110m west of Cowley Wood. There is a small drystone wall and steps that demark the north-east entrance to the barn which is partially hidden by overgrown vegetation. A building also made from Cotswold limestone runs from the north side of the barn and creates the small complex around it. The barn is immediately surrounded by small cultivated fields to the east which are intersected by the trackway that leads to the barn. To the west of the barn are much larger pasture fields. This rural setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset.	High	[1] Historic England (1982) Harding's Barn. Available at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340133">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1340133</a>
1341764	Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 metres west of Church of St Michael	Listed Building	II	Late 18th century chest tomb in the churchyard of St Michael's Brimpsfield. The dedication is illegible, but its egg and dart decoration and cavetto moulded top can still be observed. [1] It is of architectural and artistic interest through its sculptural elements and design and forms part of a group with St Michael's church and the other monuments in the churchyard.	The setting of this asset is the churchyard of St Michael's, Brimpsfield. The setting has both a functional and historic association with the monument and makes a positive contribution to its group value with the church and the other tombs and gravestones.	High	[1] Historic England (1985) Unidentified monument in the churchyard approximately 9 metres west of Church of St Michael. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341764">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341764</a>

NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Description of asset and its significant elements	Setting	Significance/Value	References
1391005	K6 Kiosk	Listed Building	II	K6 telephone box in the village of Brimpsfield. K6 telephone boxes have architectural, historic, and artistic interest. The design was the creation of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, a prominent British architect whose other works include Battersea Power Station and Liverpool Cathedral. They were commissioned to mark the Silver Jubilee of King George V and have illustrative historic interest as a representation of design, emerging technology and public realm in the Interwar period. [1] The K6 Telephone Box was the first to be painted in the 'Post Office red' colour and it is considered to be an international icon of British design. They have inspired or been incorporated into numerous works of art, notably including David March's Out of Order, the back cover of David Bowie's album 'The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars', and the works created for the BT Artbox event in 2012.	The setting of K6 telephone boxes is considered a crucial part of their selection for listing. [1] The setting of this K6 is the village of Brimpsfield, which is a conservation area. It stands on the eastern side of the village green, close to several other listed buildings. This setting contributes to the heritage interest of the telephone box through its group value with the village buildings and through the contrast between the subdued Cotswold limestone architecture and the bold red colour of the telephone box which is central to its iconic artistic interest. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance.	High	[1] - Historic England (2017) Street Furniture. Listing Selection Guide.
1000759	Cowley Manor	Registered Park and Garden	II*	Cowley Manor, a Grade II listed building located outside of the study area, is surrounded by a mid-late 19th century landscaped park, including a formal garden, lakes and waterworks. Although the manor has much earlier origins, the landscaped park was laid out following the purchase of the land by London stockbroker James Hutchinson in c1860 after he became lord farmer of the manor in 1852. The landscape park covers an area of 11ha. The River Churn flows through it and has been dammed to form three lakes. Other features of the designed landscape include the 12th century St Mary's Church, specimen trees and a long avenue of trees extending towards the summit of Bubb's Hill to the south-west of the manor. [1] The landscaped park is of architectural and artistic interest. It forms the setting of the Grade II listed Cowley Manor and other associated buildings and has group value with them. From this association the park derives its architectural interest, through association with the buildings it was designed to complement and which in turn, used in the garden's design as focal points in views. As a 19th century designed landscape it has artistic interest.	The parkland surrounds Cowley Manor and covers an area of 11ha. The focus of the park is the Grade II Cowley Manor, the south western facing view from which is considered to be the principal view within the registered park and garden; this is emphasised by an avenue of trees that extends south west from the Manor, for a distance of 1.4km, culminating at the summit of Bubb's Hill.	High	[1] Historic England (1986) Cowley Manor. Available online at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000759">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000759</a>
	Air Balloon Public house	Non-designated	N/A	The Air Balloon Pub is first noted as an inn that opened within the parish of Cowley, shortly before 1777, in a building which appears to have been a pair of cottages. [1] The inn was known as the Balloon by 1796 due to the local story of Walter Powell's landing at the site following a balloon ride in which he had disappeared. [2] It would later become known as The Air Balloon in the early 19th century with the first recording in 1802. [2] During the 20th century the pub was owed as part of the Cowley Manor Estate who retained the property until the 21st century, when public house chain Greene King acquired the pub. The pub is constructed from coursed and dressed limestone and features a gabled porch at the entrance. It has historic interest as a notable stop on the journey between Cirencester (and further London) and Gloucester/ Cheltenham and due to its associations with Walter Powell's balloon ride. It is also of architectural interest due to the vernacular nature of the building's construction and the use of local Cotswold limestone, a characteristic feature of Cotswolds buildings.	The Air Balloon is situated at the junction of the Gloucester to Oxford and Painswick to Cheltenham roads in the northern corner of the parish of Cowley. [1] Due to the pub's intrinsic link with the routeway, the junction is also widely known as the Air Balloon. The pub features an extended area of hardstanding extending from the west side to the south presumably to provide parking space for visitors. The pub is bounded on both the north and south side with roads but beyond this the northern landscape of the pub is dominated by Crickley Hill Country Park. On the southern side is a rising slope with agricultural fields that feature possible barrow features. The roadside setting of the pub makes a positive contribution to its significance.	Medium	[1] N. M. Herbert (1981) 'Cowley' in A History of the County of Gloucester. Vol 7. Available at: <a href="https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol7/pp192-199">https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol7/pp192-199</a> [2] Visit Gloucestershire (2019) The Air Balloon Pub, Birdlip. Available at: <a href="https://www.visit-gloucestershire.co.uk/directory/listing/the-air-balloon-pub-birdlip">https://www.visit-gloucestershire.co.uk/directory/listing/the-air-balloon-pub-birdlip</a>



# A417 Missing Link

## Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 6.2  
Archaeological Assessment

28 September 2020

# A417 Birdlip Missing Link

## Archaeological Assessment



Report prepared for:  
Arup

CA Project: CR0138

CA Report: CR0138\_2

August 2019



# A417 Birdlip Missing Link

## Archaeological Assessment

CA Project: CR0138

CA Report: CR0138\_1

prepared by	Claudia Jorge, Heritage Consultant
date	August 2019
checked by	Andrew Burn, Heritage Consultant
date	August 2019
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signed	
date	August 2019
issue	2

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Study area location plan

Figs 2.1 - 2.6 Archaeological sites (labelled by 'Significance')

Figs 3.1 - 3.6 Archaeological sites (labelled by 'Period')

Fig. 4 Ridge and furrow earthworks

Fig. 5 'Important' Hedgerows

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In July 2019, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Arup to undertake an archaeological assessment of an area of land around the proposed route of the A417 Birdlip Missing Link.. A 'Study Area' is utilised for the report, which comprises the redline area marked on the accompanying figures. Beyond this, a '300m Buffer Area' has been utilised, illustrated as a green line on the figures. This Buffer Area provides additional context of archaeological sites around the Study Area, which further informs on the assessment of both the known and the potential resource.

### Objectives and scope

1.2. The key objectives of this project and report are as follows:

- To compile the known records of archaeological information into a comprehensive database to be transposed into a GIS environment
- Based on the above, identify recorded archaeological constraints within the Study Area and the 300m Buffer Area, including information on data sources, and status as a 'heritage asset' (designated heritage asset; non-designated heritage asset; or not a heritage asset)
- Provide an initial assessment on the potential within the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area for currently unrecorded archaeological remains (i.e. any varying areas of archaeological potential)
- Provide a gazetteer of the identified resource linked to a series of maps of the Study Area and the 300m Buffer Area
- Set out key conclusions of the study and analysis

1.3. It should be noted that this report is an 'archaeological' assessment, and other elements of the historic environment are not included within its scope. Specifically, the report does not address:

- The built environment, including the 'setting' of listed buildings and Conservation Areas
- The historic landscape

1.4. In order to provide suitable historic context, however, selected elements which pertain to the above are addressed by the assessment. These comprise:

- The locations, grades and physical descriptions of listed buildings within the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area

- 
- Hedgerows which are depicted on mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century Tithe Maps, and are thus defined as 'important' under the criteria for archaeology and history of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations
  - Some specific types of historic landuse, which are included as 'heritage assets' on the Gloucestershire HER. These include 'ancient woodland' and 'historic orchard'

### **Project team**

1.5. The project team has comprised:

- Claudia Jorge AlfA, Heritage Consultant
- Richard Morton MlfA, Principal Heritage Consultant

1.6. Both Claudia and Richard are affiliates/members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Key outputs of this archaeological assessment are the GIS data layers, which have been provided with this report to the client. Given the large scale of such infrastructure schemes, GIS represents a vital tool for the management of the archaeological data.

### Data collection, analysis and presentation

2.2. The analysis has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Study Area and the significance of identified heritage assets. The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
<b>National Heritage List for England (NHLE)</b>	Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.
<b>Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
<b>Historic England Archives (EHA)</b>	Additional sites and events records, supplied in digital and hardcopy formats.
<b>Gloucestershire Archives</b>	Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature.
<b>Historic England's Aerial Photograph Research Unit</b>	Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present.
<b>Environment Agency (EA) website</b>	LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from the Environment Agency website.
<b>Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland &amp; other cartographic websites</b>	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.

**Table 2.1** Key data sources

2.3. These sources informed the assessment of the archaeological resource of both the Study Area and the 300m Buffer Area.

### The Databases

2.4. The key requirement of this project was to create a comprehensive database of the archaeological resource for the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area. The variety of



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repositories that include information on the same sites means that diverse and sometimes incomplete information exists; the main aim of the project was to synthesize said information removing duplicate and irrelevant entries. Three databases were created as part of this exercise:

- Scheduled Monuments database
- Listed Buildings database
- Non-designated 'archaeology' database

2.5. The databases are included as part of the package in Excel and PDF format as well as GIS geodatabase shapefiles. These are editable and can be viewed in the preferred format.

### The database fields

2.6. The databases include broadly the same fields with minimal adaptations to the status and type of heritage asset. The fields available for each database are as follows:

- **Our Reference** – The reference given by Cotswold Archaeology to each entry; the Scheduled Monuments are prefixed **SM** followed by the relevant sequential number (i.e. SM1, SM2); Listed Buildings are prefixed **LB** (i.e. LB1, LB2) and finally the non-designated archaeological sites are solely numbered. NOTE: to ease usability of the results, the relevant entries run sequentially from east to west
- **HER Reference** - the reference number given to every event, monument and similar by the Gloucestershire Historic Environment team.
- **NMR Reference** – the reference number given to every event, monument and similar by the National Monument record, now Historic England.
- **Description** - a short description of the asset.
- **Period** – the historical period to which the asset belongs (even if putative).
- **Type** – the type of monument or asset (i.e. moat, hillfort, earthwork).
- **Sources** – a list of articles, books etc. which refer to the asset and provide information on its definition, classification, evidence and chronology.
- **NGR** – the National Grid Reference associated with the asset, in this case it relates to a centre point.
- **Easting** - the easting point essential to transpose the centre point into a GIS environment.

- 
- **Northing** – the northing point essential to transpose the centre point into a GIS environment.
  - **Related Monuments** – other assets, within the database that are in association with it (i.e. in close proximity, same period, same type of feature, etc.).
  - **HLC Type** – Historic Landscape Type (see note in section 1: this only comprises elements of historic landuse identified in the Gloucestershire HER, including ancient woodland and historic orchard). A full review of historic landscape characterisation is not within the scope of the assessment
  - **Significance** - in heritage terms, the significance of the asset (i.e. high, medium or low values)
  - **Historic Maps** – the historic maps which show the assets, either as earthworks or by mentioning it.
  - **Parish** – the historic parish in which the asset is located, sometimes ties in with the historic maps field (i.e. tithe maps and enclosure awards)
  - **LiDAR** – if the asset is visible or not on LiDAR (when data is available or is applicable)
  - **Notes on Historic Maps** – ties in with the field for the historic maps, some include references to archaeological sites (i.e. the *Roman Camp* reference on the 1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey at Crickley Hill)
  - **Study Area** – if the asset is located or extends onto the Study Area (i.e. as the contiguous blocks of ridge and furrow)
  - **300m Buffer Area** - if the asset is located or extends onto the 300m Buffer Area (i.e. as the contiguous blocks of ridge and furrow)
  - **Aerial Photograph** – the references of the aerial photographs which show the assets, and potentially the earthworks or cropmarks.

### The Geodatabase

- 2.7. A geodatabase file was created to use within a GIS environment which includes the databases mentioned above as shapefiles. This allows the displaying of the data in a user-friendly way. The fields can be chosen to show the same heritage asset according to its period, type, significance or any other field (see Figures prefixed 2 for *Significance* and Figures prefixed 3 for *Period*).

- 
- 2.8. The geodatabase also includes georeferenced historic maps and aerial photographs as raster images. The display of such rasters is optional and the layer can be easily toggled on and off as preferred.

#### **Aerial photographs held at Historic England Archives**

- 2.9. Aerial photographs held at Historic England were examined as part of this assessment, ranging in date from 1942 to 1990.

#### **LiDAR imagery**

- 2.10. Existing 1m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent of any potential archaeological remains mentioned on the HER and other sources.
- 2.11. Only around a half of the Study Area is covered by existing available LiDAR results.
- 2.12. LiDAR DTM tiles were obtained from the Environment Agency (EA), through the Government Open Data portal ([environment.data.gov.uk](http://environment.data.gov.uk)). The data was available at 50cm-resolution for the western extent of the Study Area. DTM tiles were downloaded in ASCII (.asc) format, with each .asc file covering an area measuring 100x100m-square. EA state that their specifications for Lidar data require absolute height error to be less than +-15cm, and relative error to be less than +-5cm (EA, 2016). The planar accuracy of the data is guaranteed to +- 40cm (absolute), while relative planar accuracy depends on the altitude of the survey aircraft but can generally be said to be +-20cm (*ibid.*).
- 2.13. The LiDAR .asc files contain British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system. Esri’s ArcMap 10.5.1 was employed to create and visualize the data in ways which emphasize the micro-topographical variation suitable for identifying potential archaeological features. The DTM tiles were combined into mosaic raster datasets using QuantumGIS 3.4.
- 2.14. A number of visualizations were then produced including multi-direction hillshading and local relief model using ArcMap 10.5.1. The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.
- 2.15. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the geodatabase, and further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection in ArcMap 10.5.1.

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### Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.16. A considerable amount of archaeological fieldwork has previously been carried out within the Study Area and the 300m Buffer Area. Previous investigations, which included assessments as well as a range of intrusive works, such as watching briefs, evaluations and excavations were included and merged with monument points into the single database.

### Value of historic assets

- 2.17. The significance of a historic asset is defined with reference to four areas of value; Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic, and Communal. The significance of a historic asset is typically derived from a combination of some or all of these values.

- Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.
- Historical value may derive from particular aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.
- Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic, and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

- 2.18. The criteria for assessing the significance of archaeological assets within this assessment are based on professional judgement with reference to the NPPF, Conservation Principles and Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks. It should be noted that this exercise has been carried out in order to provide a useful tool to the design team, and to assist in the suitable management of the archaeological resource. The assignment of significance is thus a guide, and is not intended to be a definitive or rigid definition. Criteria which have guided this provisional assignment of significance include:

- 
- **High Value.** World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (all Grades) and archaeological assets displaying considerable evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that can contribute substantially to acknowledged national research objectives are assigned of High Value;
  - **Medium Value.** Non-scheduled archaeological assets displaying evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that contribute to regional research objectives are assigned of Medium Value;
  - **Low Value.** Archaeological remains displaying limited evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that contribute to a limited degree to regional research objectives are assigned of Low Value
  - **Negligible Value.** Archaeological assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest, and little or no evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that cannot appreciably contribute to acknowledged regional research objectives are considered to be of *Negligible Value*.

#### Limitations of the assessment

- 2.19. This assessment is a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER and HEA are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information that is held within these repositories is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.20. The best resolution of digital terrain model lidar imagery of the Site, available from the Environment Agency, is 1m and covers only the southern areas of the Study and 300m Buffer Areas.
- 2.21. The creation of each entry was based on Easting (X) and Northing (Y) values of the National Grid References provided by the entries of the repositories. This means that the entries created relate to a centre point and do not directly reflect the full extension of certain features (i.e. the contiguous blocks of ridge and furrow that exist across the landscape). Certain entries have their central point outside of the Study and 300m Buffer areas mostly due to their extension.

### 3. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1. A summary analysis of the data collated relating to its significance (as set out in the Methodology section above) is provided below and is illustrated on Figures 2.1 – 2.6. Summary tables have been included.

#### High Significance

3.2. Within the Study Area there are four heritage assets that are considered to be of potentially High significance:

CA Reference	Description	Period	Type
SM3	Emma's Grove bowl barrows	Prehistoric	Barrows
LB14	Grade II Listed status milestone of 19th century date	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
LB15	Grade II Listed Golden Heart Inn	Post-Medieval	Listed Building
156	Ermin Way - Roman road running from Cirencester to Gloucester	Roman	Road

**Table 3.1** High significance heritage assets within the Study Area

3.3. Two other heritage assets considered to be of High significance are located within the 300m Buffer Area (see the Scheduled Monument Database in Appendix 1 and Figure 2). These are both Scheduled Monuments:

- SM1 – Moat and fishpond at Bentham Manor
- SM2 – Crickley Hill Hillfort/ Camp

#### Medium Significance

3.4. Within the Study Area there is one heritage asset that is considered to be of Medium significance:

CA Reference	Description	Period	Type
253	An Iron Age enclosure, linear features and pits	Prehistoric	Cropmark

**Table 3.2** Medium significance heritage assets within the Study Area

3.5. There are several other Medium significance heritage assets within the 300m Buffer Area, settlement sites that have been thoroughly investigated including, in most cases, multi-period occupation, remains visible on LiDAR or as cropmarks; and earthworks of Deserted Medieval Villages (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 2).

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### Medium to Low Significance

- 3.6. Several assets were considered to be of an overall low significance but have potential to acquire medium significance pending further investigations due to their nature or the association with other assets. Within the Study Area there are four heritage assets that are considered to be of Medium to Low Significance.

CA Reference	Description	Period	Type
11	Irregular cropmarks east of Ardencote Piggery	Unknown	Cropmarks
75	Linear features and a non-archaeological mound	Multiperiod	Earthworks
115	Stockwell Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	Earthworks
121	A scatter of Romano British pottery	Roman	Findspot

**Table 3.3** Medium to Low significance heritage assets within the Study Area

- 3.7. Within the 300m Buffer Area there are twelve other heritage assets considered to be of Medium to Low significance. These mostly comprise earthworks and cropmarks in association with, or in very close proximity to, other relevant heritage assets. Further investigation techniques may refine understanding of their character and significance.

### Low Significance

- 3.8. The Low significance category is the most numerous of all and within the Study Area there are c.50+ heritage assets in this category. Most of these heritage assets comprise findspots found scattered across the landscape, earthworks, and cropmarks for which there is little substantial evidence, study or association with other assets/ monuments (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 2).

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## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS

- 4.1. A summary analysis of the data collated relating to each archaeological period is set out below and has been illustrated on Figures 3.1 – 3.6.

### Multi-period

#### *Context and known sites*

- 4.2. The archaeological resource records several sites in which activity or occupation has spanned across several periods. Although this does not mean that the occupation of said sites was continuous, it does imply the successive use of the same landscape through time (on some occasions with similar activities being developed i.e. ritual, settlement, quarrying and agriculture).

#### *Study Area*

- 4.3. Within the Study Area there is one definite heritage asset that can be considered multi-period and of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3).

CA Reference	Description	Type
75	Linear features and a non-archaeological mound	Earthworks

**Table 4.1** Multi-period sites within the Study Area

#### *300m Buffer Area*

- 4.4. Within the 300m Buffer Area five other multi-period sites can be found (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3). These mostly pertain to settlement sites and earthworks.

#### *Potential for currently unknown multi-period sites*

- 4.5. Evidence for multi-period sites is not abundant, but when present these sites are usually rich in archaeological evidence. These sites will then have evidential and historic values which would render these sites of medium to high significance, which could require extensive and comprehensive study through archaeological investigations. This type of site usually provides information on several cultural groups and their evolution and relations, sometimes through the continuous use of the same site or also through its interspersed occupation.
- 4.6. It is very likely that at least some settlement sites that are currently known to be of a particular period could, possibly following further investigations, be demonstrated to be of several phases of occupation.



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## Prehistoric

### *Context and known sites*

- 4.7. Known sites of the prehistoric period mostly comprise settlement sites, ritual sites (barrows) and findspots.

### *Study Area*

- 4.8. Within the Study Area there is only one record of a prehistoric site considered to be of High significance (see the Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments Databases on Appendix 1 and Figure 3). No Medium significance sites are identified.

CA Reference	Description	Type
SM3	Three bowl barrows, known as Emma's Grove round barrows	Barrow

**Table 4.2** Prehistoric sites within the Study Area

- 4.9. Although the mounds of the three barrows known as Emma's Grove round barrows have been disturbed, they survive well and will contain evidence for primary and secondary burials, along with grave goods.

### *300m Buffer Area*

- 4.10. Within the 300m Buffer Area there is 1 heritage asset considered to be of High significance and 4 others considered to be of Medium significance (see the Archaeology and Scheduled Monument Databases on Appendix 1 and Figure 3). These mostly comprise ritual and settlement sites with verified activity and occupation.

### *Potential for currently unknown prehistoric remains*

- 4.11. Potential for unrecorded remains of this period exist in areas of proximity to known remains, and their environs. Some of the sites recorded are visible as cropmarks which due to location and/or shape are connected with the prehistoric period, but of which there is no certainty to their chronology without further investigations. Surviving remains would likely be of historic and evidential value.

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## Roman

### *Context and known sites*

- 4.12. Within the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area there are extensive records of Romano-British occupation of the landscape. The records are mostly comprised of road alignments, settlement sites of varying nature (from *villas*, to small rural estates), field systems, cemetery sites (or the occasional isolated inhumation or cremation burial) and a very large amount of findspots (including coin hoards, pottery scatters, brooches, etc.).

### *Study Area*

- 4.13. Within the Study Area there is only one record of a Romano-British site considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments Databases on Appendix 1 and Figure 3).

CA Reference	Description	Type
156	Ermin Way - Roman road running from Cirencester to Gloucester	Road

**Table 4.3** Roman sites within the Study Area

- 4.14. The line of Ermine Street (32) runs on the southern side of the Study Area. Parts of the Roman road may potentially survive beneath the present A417 dual carriageway. From around Stockwell, the Roman road continues as the road to Birdlip. Although flagged as potentially of High significance, the evidence for surviving Roman surfacing and roadside ditches is in fact highly variable.

### *300m Buffer Area*

- 4.15. Within the 300m Buffer Area there are two sites that are considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments Databases on Appendix 1 and Figure 3). These both comprise settlement sites.

### *Potential for currently unknown sites*

- 4.16. Potential for unrecorded remains of this period exists in areas of proximity of known remains but also in the environs. There is extensive evidence of the connection between Roman roads to settlement sites of varied nature (anything from villa complexes, to necropolis or small rural settlement sites) and the survival of remains of this nature cannot be excluded. These remains would be of historic and evidential value and hence be of significance.

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## Early medieval and medieval

### *Context and known sites*

- 4.17. Within the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area there are several records of the medieval period. These mostly comprise earthworks, which also include two areas of the remnants of a deserted medieval village (or DMV), field boundaries and some findspots.

### *Study Area*

- 4.18. Within the Study Area there is only one record of a Medieval site considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3), comprising a Deserted Medieval Settlement.

CA Reference	Description	Type
127	Stockwell DMV (Deserted Medieval Village)	Earthworks

**Table 4.4** Medieval sites within the Study Area

### *300m Buffer Area*

- 4.19. Within the 300m Buffer Area there are two sites that are considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments Databases on Appendix 1 and Figure 3). These comprise settlement sites and earthworks.

### *Potential for currently unknown sites*

- 4.20. Potential for unrecorded remains of this period exists in areas of proximity of known remains but also in the environs. Certain hamlets and towns are known since the early medieval period and the landscape in the environs was mostly used for agriculture. Evidences for said activity usually survive as ridge and furrow earthworks which can survive remarkably well and be visible to the naked eye, as well as being visible in aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. Cases where these earthworks are well preserved can have evidential value and hence be of some heritage significance.

## **Post-medieval**

### *Context and known sites*

- 4.21. By far the most represented period, the post-medieval resource is extensive and broad with records mostly pertaining to buildings, roads and earthworks.

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### *Study Area*

- 4.22. There is one single record within the Study Area relating to the Post-Medieval period that is considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Listed Building Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3), namely a listed milestone.

CA Reference	Description	Type
LB14	Grade II Listed status milestone of 19th century date	Listed Building

**Table 4.5** Post-Medieval sites within the Study Area

### *300m Buffer Area*

- 4.23. Within the 300m Buffer Area there are some 15 sites that are considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Listed Buildings Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3). These mostly comprise settlement sites and earthworks.

### *Further Potential*

- 4.24. Potential for further remains of this period to remain undiscovered is considered to be low due to the nature of the resource, but in the event of the discovery of new assets of this period these would retain evidential and historic value thus being of significance, albeit being low.

## **WWII and Modern**

### *Context and known sites*

- 4.25. Heritage assets of the WWII period are scattered across the landscape of the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area. Some of these sites are not extant anymore and are recorded in sources simply as 'site of'.
- 4.26. Very few sites relating to the modern period are recorded within the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area. Those that are include a 1950/60s cricket ground and some earthworks found to be related to spoil heaping from modern developments (the latter not comprising a heritage asset).

### *Study Area*

- 4.27. Within the Study Area there are no sites considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3).

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### *300m Buffer Area*

- 4.28. Within the 300m Buffer Area there are also no sites considered to be of High or Medium significance (see the Archaeology Database on Appendix 1 and Figure 3).

### *Further Potential*

- 4.29. There is good knowledge of the features that relate to this period, which are mostly related to buildings (i.e. factory sites, radio station, pillboxes) and earthworks (i.e. balloon barrages) and the discovery or record of new sites relating to the modern period is still possible. These new assets would have evidential and historical values thus contributing to their overall, generally limited, significance. Groupings of such assets (i.e. a balloon barrage associated with an airfield with pillboxes on the outer edges) would collectively increase their significance.
- 4.30. The discovery of any more such sites is possible but these types of heritage assets generally have limited heritage values.

### **Undated Sites (Unknown)**

#### *Context and known sites*

- 4.31. Some potential heritage assets that are identified by secondary sources (i.e. aerial photographs, LiDAR, etc.) are effectively undated, commonly due to lack of evidence. Some sites have been subjected to some form of investigation (geophysical survey, archaeological intervention, etc.) but have not yielded any dating evidence. Several records of both cases are represented across the landscape but their potential significance is usually low either due to their nature (i.e. isolated cropmarks with no associated sites) or due to their lack of evidential and historic values (as there was no material evidence generated from their investigations).

### **Ridge and Furrow**

#### *Context and known sites*

- 4.32. As the landscape within the Study Area and 300m Buffer Area was mostly agricultural the remains of ridge and furrow, both medieval and post-medieval are abundant. Several contiguous blocks of ridge and furrow were observable on historic aerial photographs and some do still survive and are observable to the naked eye or, clearly identifiable on LiDAR.

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- 4.33. Depending on the level of survival and rarity of the remnants of ridge and furrow they can be considered of medium to low significance due to their evidential and historic values. There are numerous earthwork sites recorded across the Study Area. The most extensive type comprises mapped remains of 'ridge and furrow', which have been mapped on a separate GIS layer. Ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval date are commonly around 8m between the tops of the ridges, and of a characteristic reverse-'S' shape. Where they survive well, these earthworks are of some moderate heritage value; it is normally only in cases where preservation of the earthworks is extremely good that there may be a case for preservation in situ. Ridge and furrow earthworks which are more closely spaced and straighter are generally of a later, post-medieval, origin. They are normally of limited heritage interest.
- 4.34. Where ridge and furrow earthworks have been lost, generally through post-war deep-ploughing, any surviving below-ground remnants of furrows would not be of sufficient heritage value to comprise 'heritage assets'.

#### Hedgerows

- 4.35. Hedgerows present along field boundaries scattered across the Study and 300m Buffer areas (Fig. 5) that were first depicted on the tithe maps of 1843 are likely to comprise '*important*' hedgerows under the criteria for archaeology and history of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as they pre-date the Enclosure Act of 1845, and subsequent Acts up to the Commonable Rights Compensation Act of 1882. Such hedgerows do not comprise designated heritage assets, but are '*non-designated heritage assets*' of low heritage significance. The Regulations is essentially a notification mechanism, requiring appropriate notice be given to the LPA prior to removal of stretches of important hedgerow.

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## 5. CONCLUSIONS

### The GIS and databases

- 5.1. The databases have been collated with the objective of synthesizing the available repositories of the archaeological and built heritage resource. The purpose was to provide a user-friendly digital tool which allows the quick and clear identification of areas of archaeological constraint or potential, and thus aiding suitable management of the archaeological resource.
- 5.2. The GIS package was designed to provide a broad range of specifications to cater for the needs and/ or preferences of the user. Each entry can be viewed in several different ways to generate the desired output. It is also possible to interrogate each entry individually and access all the information provided.

### Key known archaeological constraints

- 5.3. Significant archaeological constraints within the Study Area are limited. The key constraint is the Scheduled Monument of Emma's Grove (**SM3**) which comprises three bowl barrows. Although the mounds of the barrows have been disturbed, they survive well and will contain evidence for primary and secondary burials, along with grave goods. The Scheduled Monument is protected under the provisions of the Archaeological Monuments and Areas Act 1979.
- 5.4. Two listed buildings lie within the Study Area, namely **LB14** (a Grade II listed milestone) and **LB15**, the Golden Heart Inn. Both of these structures are protected under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Due consideration would need to be given to the proximity and effect of any construction-phase workings, and operational effects following construction.
- 5.5. The line of Ermine Street (**32**) runs on the southern side of the Study Area. Parts of the Roman road may potentially survive beneath the present A417 dual carriageway. From around Stockwell, the Roman road continues as the road to Birdlip. Although flagged as potentially of High significance, the evidence for surviving Roman surfacing and roadside ditches is in fact highly variable. Deposits associated with the road course would not normally be identified as of such significance to require preservation in situ, subject to appropriate mitigation strategies.

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5.6. There are several archaeological sites which may potentially contain archaeological remains of notable archaeological interest. In these cases there is generally insufficient information to characterise them fully; but there is some possibility for associated remains of up to Medium or even High significance (i.e. potentially of equivalent value to a Scheduled Monument). These sites include an Iron Age enclosure (**103**); a cropmark site near Ardencote (**8**); cropmarks near Cuckoo Pen (**67**); Stockwell Deserted Medieval Village (**79**); and a scatter of Roman pottery (**153**) (which may well indicate a settlement site) south of Shab Hill. Further archaeological techniques would likely provide further information on the character and significance of these sites.

#### **Common forms of archaeological site**

5.7. There are several distinct types of site or monument which are predominant in the Study Area.

#### *Earthworks*

5.8. There are numerous earthwork sites recorded across the Study Area. The most extensive type comprises mapped remains of 'ridge and furrow', which have been mapped on a separate GIS layer. Ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval date are commonly around 8m between the tops of the ridges, and of a characteristic reverse-'S' shape. Where they survive well, these earthworks are of some moderate heritage value; it is normally only in cases where preservation of the earthworks is extremely good that there may be a case for preservation in situ.

5.9. Ridge and furrow earthworks which are more closely spaced and straighter are generally of a later, post-medieval, origin. They are normally of little or limited heritage interest, and rarely form a significant constraint.

#### *Cropmarks*

5.10. Several sites are recorded across the Study Area which have been identified as potential below-ground archaeological remains from cropmarks. Cropmarks may indicate either cut features such as ditches, or 'positive' features such as buried walls. These are often included on the HER or other sources, as 'possible' sites, with limited reference to characteristics of form. Further analysis of aerial photographs in particular for the present report has sometimes not identified the referred to site at all, or not added a great deal more regarding character. The GIS product and



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database gazetteer include a field reference to the key photographic sources for such cropmark sites.

### *Findspots*

- 5.11. A very common record comprises ‘findspots’. In most cases the find in question has in fact been moved, and thus the record for its location (i.e. where it was originally found) is not, strictly, a heritage asset. Such finds can sometimes indicate areas of former settlement, but are also commonly just chance losses, and would not necessarily indicate archaeological potential. The locations of findspots rarely indicate a significant archaeological constraint.

### *Recommendations*

- 5.12. A small number of key known constraints have been identified, comprising statutorily protected heritage assets. The majority of the recorded archaeological sites have fairly limited information on their character, and additional techniques are likely to be required to provide further information. Such techniques include geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenches.

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## 6. REFERENCES

See the Appendices for key sources accessed and cited for this assessment.

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## APPENDIX 1: DATABASES

## Scheduled Monument Database

Our Reference	HER reference	NMR/ HE reference	Description	Period	Type	Importance	Historic Maps	Parish	Lidar	Notes on Historic maps	Study Area	300m Buffer	Aerial Photograph
SM1	172	1016764	Moat and fishpond at Bentham Manor	Medieval	Moat	High	1st Edition OS, Badgeworth and Sherdington Magna Parish Tithe map	Badgeworth	No data available	<i>Moat</i>	No	Yes	1983, 5913 - SO 91 NW 8 - 117433; RAF/540/156 4 F21 0136-0137 18-MAR-1955;
SM2	170 /172	1003586	Crickley Hill Camp Hillfort	Prehistoric / Roman	Hillfort	High	1st Edition OS, Badgeworth and Sherdington Magna Parish Tithe map, Coberley Tithe Map	Badgeworth, Coberley	No data available	<i>Camp, Old Quarries</i>	No	Yes	RCH01/120; BB78/07893 A; BB78/07918J ; 1962; 1977; AIN52-58 08-APR-1964; 1951-63; 1982;
SM3	166	1017079	Three bowl barrows, known as Emma's Grove round barrows	Prehistoric	Barrow	High	1st Edition OS, Coberley Tithe Map	Coberley	No data available	<i>Emma's Grove, Tumuli</i>	Yes	No	1972-4, 1982

## Listed Buildings Database

Our Ref	HER ref	HE ref	Grade	Description	Period	Type	Significance	Historic Maps	Parish	Notes on Historic maps	Study Area	300m Buffer
LB1	35936	134978	II	Grade II Listed Chandler's Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	19884 1st Editon OS, Badgeworth and Shurdington Magna Tithe Map	Badgeworth	<i>Chandler's Farm</i>	No	Yes
LB2		1091759	II	Grade II Listed The Cot.	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Badgeworth and Shurdington Magna Tithe Map	Badgeworth	<i>Baptist Chapel</i>	No	Yes
LB3	35939	1091761	II	Grade II Listed Witcombe Court	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Badgeworth and Shurdington Magna Tithe Map	Badgeworth	<i>Witcomb Court</i>	No	Yes
LB4	35938	134982	II	Grade II Listed The Retreat	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Badgeworth and Shurdington Magna Tithe Map	Badgeworth	No	No	Yes
LB5	8304	1091796	II	Grade II Listed Church of St Peter	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Badgeworth and Shurdington Magna Tithe Map	Badgeworth	<i>St Peter's Church</i>	No	Yes

## Listed Buildings Database

LB6	11121	1091787	II	Grade II Listed Crickley Hill Farm	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Badgeworth and Shurdington Magna Tithe Map	Badgeworth	<i>Crickley Farm</i>	Yes	No
LB7	35900	1304644	II	Grade II Listed Greywalls	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Brimpsfield Tithe	Brimpsfield	No	No	Yes
LB8	35903	1304608	II	Grade II Listed Cotswold Cottage	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Brimpsfield Tithe	Brimpsfield	No	No	Yes
LB9		1393852	II	Grade II Listed Beverley Cottage	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Brimpsfield Tithe	Brimpsfield	<i>Smithy</i>	No	Yes
LB10	35904	1340135	II	Grade II Listed Pool House	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Brimpsfield Tithe	Brimpsfield	No	No	Yes
LB11	35899	1340134	II	Grade II Listed Birdlip House	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Brimpsfield Tithe	Brimpsfield	<i>Birdlip House</i>	No	Yes
LB12		1091775	II	Grade II Listed Shab Hill Barn	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Cowley Tithe	Cowley	<i>Shab Hill Barn</i>	No	Yes
LB13	35916	1091773	II	Grade II Listed Caretaker's Residence at the entrance to Ullenwood Manor.	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Coberley Tithe	Coberley	No	No	Yes
LB14	35898	1152736	II	Grade II Listed status milestone of	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS,	Cowley	<i>M.S</i>	Yes	No



### Listed Buildings Database

				19th century date				Cowley Tithe				
LB15	44115	1341766	II	Grade II Listed Golden Heart Inn	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Cowley Tithe	Cowley	<i>Golden Heart (P.H.)</i>	Yes	No
LB16	35895	1340133	II	Grade II Listed Harding's Barn	Post-Medieval	Listed Building	High	1884 1st Editon OS, Cowley Tithe	Cowley	<i>Harding's Barn</i>	No	Yes

## Archaeology Database

Our Reference	HER reference	NMR / HE reference	PAS	Description	Period	Type	Significance	Lidar	Aerial photograph
1	3820			Medieval route known as The Portway, located in various parishes	Multiperiod	Road	Low	No data available	NMR18644/08 6/1/00 NGR Index No. SP1714/28
2		1587136		Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Visible	SO 8914 15-APR-2014; RAF/CPE/UK/1897 RS 4457 12-DEC-1946; SO 8715/8815/8915/8816/891 6/8817/8917/8918 08-04- 2010; RAF/106G/UK/1354 5414-5415 02-APR-1946; RAF/106G/UK/1558 RP 3019-3021 07-JUN-1946; US/7PH/GP/LOC234 5041 15-MAR-1944
3	41580			Turnpike Road connecting Stroud and Cheltenham	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	No data available	
4	42884/ 42885			Multiperiod enclosures and settlements	Multiperiod	Event	Medium	Visible	RAF/106G/UK/1354 V 7415-7416 02-APR-1946
5	49438			Brockworth perry pear orchard, Brockworth	Medieval	Orchard	Low	Visible	
6	48343	1586979		A Second World War barrage balloon	WWII	Military	Low	Visible	
7	41795			Northgate Turnpike Road	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	not visible	
8	9393			Road up Crickley Hill	Medieval	Road	Low	Visible	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
9		69241		An undated rectilinear enclosure cropmark	Unknown	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	not visible	
10	4432	918044		An undated rectilinear enclosure cropmark	Modern	Cropmark	Low	No data available	NMR SO 9016/2, 4, 6-8 18-JUL-1983; NMR SO 9016/11-13 01-MAY- 1985; OS/70291 V 792-

## Archaeology Database

									793 11-AUG-1970
11	4233			Irregular cropmarks E of Ardencote Piggery	Unknown	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	not visible	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
12		11102		Cropmark E of Shurdington Road	Unknown	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	No data available	
13	11094			Cropmarks north west of Court Farm, Badgeworth	Unknown	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	not visible	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
14	4430	918041		Rectilinear Enclosure E of Middle Pig Farm	Unknown	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	not visible	SO 9016:5:2071-2073; NMR 15520/06 17-JUL- 1996; 2136/3234 18-JUL- 1983; SO 9016/1/369- 370, SO 9016/3, 5, 9-10, 14-15; SO 9116/1-2, SO 9116/3/273-274, SO 9116/4-5; RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452; SO 9016:4:2067- 2070; SO 9016:3:3233- 3235; SO 9016:2:3229- 3232; SO9016:1:369-70; BIC 64-5; SO9116:2;
15	4431			Enclosures S of Middle Pig Farm	Unknown	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	not visible	
16	6388			Various prehistoric finds	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	Not visible	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
17	6389			Various Medieval Finds	Medieval	Findspots	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
18	11100			Linear bank N of Witcombe Court	Unknown	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	Visible	
19	11101			Bank S of the Bentham Domes	Modern	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
20	30352/ 13167/ 13148/ 13154/ 13149/	1585083		An area of almost contiguous blocks of medieval to post- medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Visible	RAF/106G/UK/1347 FV 7332-7333 01-APR-1946; RAF/540/1564 F21 0244- 0248; 0351-0352 18- MAR-1955; RAF/58/632

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	13150								Vp1 5085-5086 17-APR-1951; Next Perspectives PGA Imagery SO9120, SO9020, SO9021 08-APR-2010; US/7PH/GP/LOC234 5043 15-MAR-1944; RAF/106G/UK/1347 FV 7096 01-APR-1946; Next Perspectives PGA Imagery SO 8920, 8921 08-04-2010; LIDAR SO82SE Environment Agency 15-FEB-2012; RAF/CPE/UK/1897 RS 4451-4452 12-DEC-1946; RAF/106G/UK/1354 V 5417-5418; 7415-7418 02-APR-1946; RAF/106G/UK/1347 FV 7369-7370 01-APR-1946; EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 16-MAR-2007 ACCESSED 06-JUN-2014; US/7PH/GP/LOC234 5042-5043 15-MAR-1944; Next Perspectives PGA Imagery SO 8918/8919 08-04-2010
21	11099			Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Only partial data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
22	9389			Toll House on Crickley Hill	Post-Medieval	Building	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
23	48339	1530837		A Gloster aircraft unit, Bentham International	WWII	Military	Medium/ Low	No data available	RAF/106G/UK/1354 5414 02-APR-1946

## Archaeology Database

24	13142			Romano-British features and finds	Roman	Findspots	Medium	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
25		1586983		A probable Second World War barrage balloon	WWII	Military	Low	No data available	RAF/106G/UK/1354 V 7416-7417 02-APR-1946
26	48190			A Second World War barrage balloon	WWII	Military	Low	No data available	RAF/106G/UK/1354 V 7416-7417 02-APR-1946
27	13141			Field boundary	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
28	13170			Pond (Site of)	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
29	11097			Earthworks to the north of Crickleigh Farm	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
30		117597		A church mentioned in Birdlip in 1287	Medieval	Building	Low	Not visible	
31		763146		Flints dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	No data available	
32		763152		Scatters of Roman pottery and tile	Roman	Findspot	Low	Not visible	
33		117578		A Neolithic flint arrowhead and a stone axe	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	Not visible	
34		117543		A Dobunnic gold stater	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	Not visible	
35	7643			Crickley-Prehistoric finds	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	No data available	
36	11098			Earthworks East of Crickleigh Farm	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
37	8660			Wall Piece Fieldname	Post-Medieval	Field names	Low	N/A	
38				A sixpence of Elizabeth I dating to 1592	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Low	Not visible	
39	13139			Milestone near Crickleigh Hill Farm entrance	Post-Medieval	Milestone	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452

## Archaeology Database

40	3804	117436		Arrowhead finds	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	Not visible	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 - 4452
41	6392			Find spot of coarse pot with clay suspension hook	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	Visible	
42	34805			Potential course of old road down Birdlp Hill	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	Visible	
43	14781			A linear boundary	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
44	8496			Woodpits Common inclosure	Post-Medieval	Field names	Low	N/A	
45	4754/ 46541/ 46540	117437		Peak Camp Neolithic promontory fort, Peak Plantation, Birdlip.	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Medium	Visible	BEZ84-85, 12/04/1971; BEZ62-63, 12/04/1971
46	21431			Cave/garden grotto to the rear of The Royal George Hotel, Birdlip	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Not visible	
47	3738			Roman building and coin hoard, George Hotel Birdlip.	Roman	Building	Medium	Not visible	
48	21432			Post medieval quarry track at Lawn Freestone quarry, Cowley	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Visible	
49	8523			Old Croft Fieldname	Post-Medieval	Field names	Low	Only partial data available	
50	14791			The site of a possible quarry	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
51	41838			Route of the 1785 Cheltenham Turnpike	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	Visible	
52			GLO-DE21E 1	Gold finger ring with a D-shape cross-section hoop	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Low	Not visible	



## Archaeology Database

53	7637			A bank of obscure date	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	Visible	
54	7668			Small collection of multiperiod finds	Multiperiod	Findspots	Low	Not visible	
55	14795			A road and track leading to Cold Slad	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	No data available	
56			GLO-FFA284	A sixpence of Elizabeth I dating to 1566	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Low	Not visible	
57	5955			Roman Coin Finds from Ermine Street	Roman	Findspots	Low	Not visible	
58		1398630		The earthwork remains of a Post Medieval trackway	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 4448, 4449 12-DEC-1946
59		1499094		Former Strict Baptist chapel at Birdlip	Post-Medieval	Building	Low	No data available	
60	3808	117477		A possible Roman building and pottery	Roman	Building	Medium/ Low	No data available	
61	5978			The earthwork remains of a Post Medieval trackway	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Visible	
62	3809	114776		A large quantity of Roman pottery	Roman	Findspots	Low	No data available	
63	14776			Intensive quarrying	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
64	14776			Intensive quarrying from at least the 18th century	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
65		1397891		The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1913 3072, 3073 30-DEC-1946
66	14789			Large areas of quarrying	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
67	14711			A medieval or early modern low linear earthwork	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
68	14788			A boundary	Post-	Earthworks	Low	Not visible	

## Archaeology Database

				demarcating the parishes of Badgeworth and Coberley	Medieval				
69		763140		Finds polished flint axe-fragments and arrowheads.	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	No data available	
70	9468			Mound excavated and Building Foundations	Modern	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
71	3806	117443		The possible site of Bronze Age round barrow	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/2098 RS 4226-4227 28-MAY-1947
72	3807	117440		Iron Age Cemetery, Burrow Wake	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Medium	No data available	
73	14712			A post-medieval quarry	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
74	14722			A bridlepath of unknown date	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
75	7201			Linear features and a non-archaeological mound	Multiperiod	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	No data available	
76	14717			A post-medieval trackway	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
77	14724			A post-medieval limekiln	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
78	14723			An area of post-medieval quarrying	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
79	14713			A post-medieval oval quarry	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
80		1397889		The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	Visible	RAF CPE/UK/1897 3428, 3429 12-DEC-1946
81	7185			Cropmarks and excavation of a Middle Iron Age farmstead	Multiperiod	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	Not visible	NMR SO 9314/5 (2168/1071) 19-JUL-1984

## Archaeology Database

82			GLO-FE2CD 1	Iron Age Coin	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	Not visible	
83	15605			A worked flint flake	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	Not visible	
84	14718			A post-medieval hollow way earthwork	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
85	3739	158286		Romano-British Occupation Site	Multiperiod	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	Not visible	
86		117580		A Roman occupation site	Roman	Building	Medium/ Low	No data available	
87	14721			A post-medieval trackway	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
88	15608			A small quarry hollow of uncertain date	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
89	14727			An area of quarrying of uncertain date	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
90		763157		Trial excavation of a cropmark site in 1985	Prehistoric	Cropmark	Low	No data available	NMR SO 9314/5 (2168/1071) 19-JUL-1984
91	35071			Bank with internal ditch enclosing a sub-rectangular area	Multiperiod	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	No data available	RAF/58/2958 F21 079-081 19-JUN-1959 RAF/58/2958 F22 215-217 19-JUN-1959; 106GUK1558 3026-8 CPEUK2098 4223-6 RAF/106G/UK/1558 RP 3026-3028 07-JUN-1946 RAF/106G/UK/1354 FV 7419-7420 02-APR-1946; RAF/CPE/UK2098 RS 4226 28-MAY-1947
92	14728			A quarry scoop	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
93		117587		A scatter of 2nd to 3rd century pottery	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
94	14729			A quarry scoop	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

95		1397964		The earthwork remains of possible Post Medieval former field boundaries	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/2098 4226, 4227 28-MAY-1947
96	14715			Two enclosures located on the southern edge of the Scrubbs	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
97	35070			A series of regular linears that may form a field system	Unknown	Cropmark	Low	No data available	
98	3805	117417		The site of a spoil heap	Modern	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
99		98254 /763135		Two Mesolithic microliths	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	No data available	
100	3814	117462		A bank with internal ditch enclosing a sub-rectangular area	Multiperiod	Earthworks	Medium	No data available	RAF/58/2958 F21 079-081 19-JUN-1959; RAF/58/2958 F22 215-217 19-JUN-1959; RAF/CPE/UK2098 RS 4226 28-MAY-1947; RAF/106G/UK/1558 RP 3026-3028 07-JUN-1946; OS/70291 V 382-3383 11-AUG-1970; RAF/106G/UK/1354 FV 7419-7420 02-APR-1946
101	3813			A bank with internal ditch enclosing a sub-rectangular	Multiperiod	Earthworks	Medium	No data available	106GUK1558 3026-8 CPEUK2098 4223-6; 70-291 382-3; RAF/58/2958 F21 079-081 19-JUN-1959 RAF/58/2958 F22 215-217 19-JUN-1959; RAF/CPE/UK2098 RS 4226 28-MAY-1947; 106GUK1558 3026-8 CPEUK2098 4223-6 RAF/106G/UK/1558 RP

## Archaeology Database

									3026-3028 07-JUN-1946 RAF/106G/UK/1354 FV 7419-7420 02-APR-1946
102	14720			An earthwork boundary of unknown date	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
103	14731			A boundary enclosing woodland	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
104	4323			Cropmarks W of Stockwell	Post-Medieval	Cropmark	Low	No data available	142 131-3 Surveyors Department 1978:5
105	13043	763109		A Mesolithic microlith was found at Shrub Hill.	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	Not visible	
106	14733			A cricket ground dating to the late 1950s or early 1960s	Modern	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
107	12807			Linear cropmarks	Roman	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	No data available	
108	20713/35074	1587039		Sunken trackways, paths, woodbanks, quarrying and boundaries.	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	OS/89083 V 013-014 21-APR-1989
109	14843			Roughly parallel linear cropmarks	Unknown	Cropmark	Low	Not visible	
110	33820			Lynchet and trackway	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
111	13831			Ridge and furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
112	11201			A penannular cropmark	Multiperiod	Cropmark	Low	No data available	Cowley parish P102 SD2:1; 89:67:129, verticals
113	3803	117494		A Neolithic ground flint axe fragment	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	No data available	
114	3811	117488		Cropmarks of small possibly Romano British enclosures	Roman	Cropmark	Low	No data available	APs 58:RAF:8621
115	5758	117575		Stockwell Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	Earthworks	Medium	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 3427, 3438 12-DEC-1946; RAF

## Archaeology Database

									CPE/UK/2098 3224-5 28-MAY-1947
116	35060			Elongated mound (possible Barrow)	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
117	35072			A ditch	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
118		1399081		The earthworks of two oolitic limestone quarries	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 4446, 4448 12-DEC-1946
119	27002			The earthwork remains of a Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/2098 3224, 3225 28-MAY-1947; RAF CPE/UK/1897 4445, 4446, 4448 12-DEC-1946;
120	35058			Linear earthwork bank	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
121	3810	117487		A scatter of Romano British pottery	Roman	Findspots	Medium/ Low	No data available	
122		1398129		The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow, hollow ways and trackways	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 4445, 4446, 4448 12-DEC-1946; RAF CPE/UK/2098 3224, 3225 28-MAY-1947
123	6710			Cultivation Terraces and site of pond	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 3426, 3427 12-DEC-1946
124	17036	1586997		A Second World War radio station	WWII	Military	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/U/1897 RS 4446-4447 12-DEC-1946; RAF/543/673 F41 0001-0003 24-AUG-1959; RAF/543/1913 F22 0036-0038 17-OCT-1962; OS/70291 V 380-381; 357-358 11-AUG-1970; OS/89088 V 014-015 21-APR-1989
125	14858			Ridge and furrow	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
126	6705			Cutting edge of	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	No data	



## Archaeology Database

				polished stone axe				available	
127	4691			Stockwell DMV	Medieval	Earthworks	Medium/ Low	No data available	
128		1399014		The cropmark of an oolitic limestone quarry	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	NMR SO/9414/2 197/98 08-JUN-1970
129	7617			Ullenwood Manor	Post-Medieval	Building	Low	No data available	
130		1587071		A block of medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/2098 RS 4224-4225 28-MAY-1947; Next Perspectives PGA Imagery SO9416 08-APR-2010
131	9760			The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1913 3076-7 30-DEC-1946
132		1399006		The cropmarks of Late Prehistoric or Roman trackways	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Low	No data available	NMR SO/9414/2 197/98 08-JUN-1970
133		1398122		The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets and ridge and furrow	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 3426, 3427 12-DEC-1946
134	27005			The faint earthwork remains of two quarries	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 4445, 4446 12-DEC-1946
135		1398306		The faint earthwork remains of two oolitic limestone quarries	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 4445, 4446 12-DEC-1946
136	27019			The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1913 3075, 3076 30-DEC-1946
137	35056			An area of earthworks	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

138	3747			Briery Hill Long Barrow	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
139	41836			Turnpike road connecting Birdlip and Cirencester.	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	No data available	
140	48688			Route of the 1751 Crickley Hill to Campsfield turnpike.	Post-Medieval	Road	Low	No data available	
141	3757			Gospel Well	Post-Medieval	Building	Low	No data available	
142		1398887		The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1913 3076, 3077 30-DEC-1946
143	3753	157544		Old embankment of DAM	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
144		1398884		The earthwork remains of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1913 3075, 3076 30-DEC-1946
145	22374			Part of a Medieval deer park boundary, east of Brimpsfield.	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
146			PUBLI C-BFC8C 7	Antoninianus of Aemilian	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
147			GLO-6374A 7	Samian Ware fragment	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
148		117594		A barbed and tanged arrowhead	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	No data available	
149			GLO-C0218 3	Copper alloy nummus of Constantine I	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
150	35057			Multiple trackways, Cowley	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
151			GLO-	Coper alloy nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data	

## Archaeology Database

			9FCFC E	of the House of Constantine				available	
152	9480			Field name "Castle Hill"	Post- Medieval	Field names	Low	No data available	
153	27004			The earthworks of a quarry	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/2098 3223, 3224 28-MAY-1947
154		1398305		The earthworks of an oolitic limestone quarry	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/2098 3223, 3224 28-MAY-1947
155			GLO- 0E37F A	Flint scraper	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	No data available	
156	4396 /7542	1131812		Ermin Way - Roman road running from Cirencester to Gloucester	Roman	Road	High	Visible	541/17 Frame No. 4096 14/05/1948; RAF/CPE/UK/1897 – 4452; OS/73453 Frame No. 132 14/9/1973; 106G/UK/1395 Frame No. 4446 10/4/1946; MAL/67089 Frame No. 187 12/11/1967; 3G/TUD/UK102 Frame No. 5033 30/03/1946
157			GLO- 0E46F 2	Copper alloy nummus of Constans	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
158			GLO- 0E8DA 1	Copper alloy nummus of Theodora	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
159			GLO- C43C8 7	Silver denarius of Septimius Severus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
160			GLO- 61CF9 7	Six fragments of debitage	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	No data available	
161			GLO- 9FB8A C	A copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

162			GLO-9E9FD2	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
163			GLO-9E994B	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
164			GLO-9E8765	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
165			GLO-9E7F32	Copper alloy fragment of a radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
166			GLO-9E4B4A	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
167			GLO-9E45F4	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
168			GLO-9E3CF5	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
169			GLO-9E352A	A copper alloy heavily corroded nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
170			GLO-9E2A31	A copper alloy heavily corroded nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
171			GLO-9E21EF	A copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
172			GLO-9E124E	A copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
173			GLO-9E0A70	A copper-alloy radiate of Tetricus I	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
174			GLO-9DFBD	An incomplete example of a silver	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

			C	Denarius of Septimius Severus					
175	14846			Rectilinear cropmark	Unknown	Cropmark	Low	No data available	
176			GLO-C3BDA C	Copper alloy bar mount	Medieval	Findspot	Low	No data available	
177			GLO-5F3EC 3	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
178			GLO-C6CEE D	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
179			GLO-C6718 6	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
180			GLO-C6B8E 1	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
181			GLO-C63D1 6	A copper alloy barbarous radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
182			GLO-C692B B	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
183			GLO-C6329 2	A copper alloy barbarous radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
184			GLO-C6B1A B	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Valentinian	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
185			GLO-C6358 4	A copper alloy barbarous radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
186			GLO-C6C6B 5	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

187			GLO-C6623 B	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
188			GLO-C6CB4 F	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
189			GLO-C665A 6	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
190			GLO-C44EC 0	Copper alloy nummus of Constans	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
191			GLO-0EC24 A	Copper alloy nummus of Licinius I	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
192			GLO-C62A9 A	Cast copper alloy folding knife handle	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
193			GLO-0BD44 5	Copper alloy nummus of Constantine II	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
194			GLO-09224 C	Copper alloy heavily corroded nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
195			GLO-0B0BA 1	Copper alloy radiate of Gallienus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
196			GLO-09474 A	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
197			GLO-C5EF0 8	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
198			GLO-C6BC7 7	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

199			GLO-C648C 1	A copper-alloy city commemorative nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
200			GLO-60D54 A	Copper alloy sheet tweezers	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
201			GLO-C6BFF 3	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
202			GLO-C655B 8	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
203			GLO-0E669 4	Roman copper alloy trumpet brooch	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
204			GLO-C01E9 3	Roman copper alloy trumpet brooch	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
205			GLO-C6C2F A	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
206			GLO-C65BA 5	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
207			GLO-0BC04 E	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
208			GLO-091B1 5	Copper alloy heavily corroded nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
209			GLO-C67BF 9	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	



## Archaeology Database

210			GLO-0AF887	Copper alloy Barbarous radiate copying a coin of Tetricus I	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
211			GLO-093B1C	Copper alloy heavily corroded nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
212			GLO-0E247D	A copper-alloy city commemorative nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
213			GLO-0B3342	Copper alloy nummus of Constantine I	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
214			GLO-095D0D	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
215			GLO-0EAB82	A contemporary copy of a copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
216			GLO-0B62CB	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
217			GLO-0A8A4C	Radiate of Postumus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
218			GLO-5EB8C1	Copper alloy nummus of Constantius II	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
219			GLO-0B4A0E	Copper alloy nummus of Constantius II	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
220			GLO-60D54	Copper alloy nummus of	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

			A	Magnentius					
221			GLO-09BD60	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
222			GLO-0B70B5	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
223			GLO-0A9BA1	Copper alloy barbarous radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
224			GLO-092D69	Copper alloy heavily corroded nummus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
225			GLO-C40ACE	Copper alloy nummus of Helena	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
226			GLO-0B1DDC	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
227			GLO-0952E6	Copper alloy radiate	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
228			GLO-090F19	Copper alloy barrel padlock bolt	Medieval	Findspot	Low	No data available	
229			GLO-624FA7	Copper alloy nummus of Constans	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
230			GLO-0DFFD D	Copper alloy Quinarius of Allectus	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
231			GLO-C3F738	A copper alloy and enamel zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a duck	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	

## Archaeology Database

232			GLO-61A897	Barbarous copy of a copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
233			CCI-991042	Silver Scottish cut halfpenny of Alexander III, Date 1250-1280	Medieval	Findspot	Low	No data available	
234	13823 / 13824	1587023		Prehistoric Round barrow is visible as an earthwork	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Low	No data available	RAF/CPE/UK/1897 RS 4446-4447 12-DEC-1946
235			GLO-D06CB2	Forged iron arrowhead	Medieval	Findspot	Low	No data available	
236	48488		GLO-BF0875	Sheet gold strip	Prehistoric	Findspot	Low	No data available	
237		1519233		The site of Second World War searchlight battery	WWII	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
238		1519233		The possible site of Second World War	WWII	Cropmark	Low	No data available	
239	8532			Townsend Ground Fieldnames	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	CPE/UK/1897 12 DEC 46
240			GLO-F8F3B7	A Polden Hill brooch of Colchester	Roman	Findspot	Low	No data available	
241	26985			A Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery and camp	WWII	Building	Low	No data available	RAF CPE/UK/1897 3425, 3426 12-DEC-1946
242	27044	1397877		A Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery	WWII	Building	Low	No data available	NMR RAF/CPE/UK/1897 3425-3426 12-DEC-1946
243			PUBLI C-6964E1	Copper alloy Harness Boss	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Low	No data available	
244			PUBLI	Penny of John	Medieval	Findspot	Low	No data	

## Archaeology Database

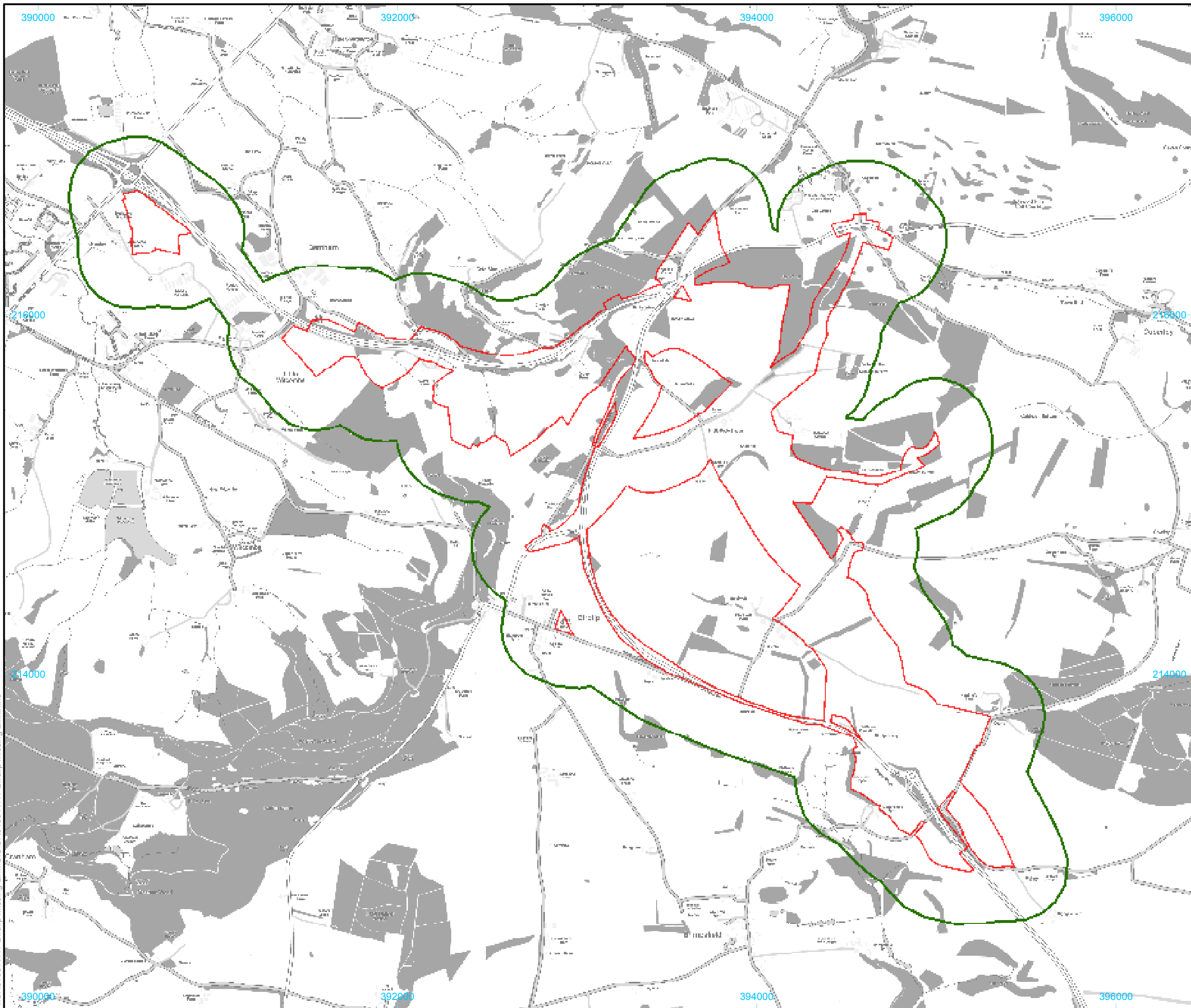
			C-E5BB3 3	(1199-1216) between AD 1205 and 1207				available	
245	11231/ 9499/ 9498	40178/ 918272		A post medieval field boundary is visible as an earthwork and cropmark	Post-Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	NMR SO 9512/2/232-5 01-JUL-1975; NMR SO 9513/10/227-8 01-JUL-1975; NMR SO 9513/11/229-30 01- JUL-1975; NMR RAF/106G/UK/1558 3251-3252 07-JUN-1946; NMR SO9512/2 NMR 824/235 01-JUL-1975;
246		1383034		Ridge and Furrow, Circular enclosure and trackways	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Low	No data available	
247	35041			A linear bank	Unknown	Earthworks	Low	No data available	
248	4321			Cropmarks south-west of Harding's Barn, Cowley	Prehistoric	Cropmark	Low	No data available	Flight 3:4,8,31 Flight 2:44,54
249	6703			Contour lynchets on hillside	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	CPE/UK/1897 12 DEC 46
250	37200			A medieval to post medieval field boundary, visible as an earthwork	Medieval	Earthworks	Low	No data available	NMR RAF/CPE/UK/1913 3077-3078 30-DEC-1946
251	12752			Circular enclosure of unknown date	Unknown	Cropmark	Low	No data available	
252	9869			Milestone at Highgate	Post-Medieval	Building	Low	No data available	
253	4698	918271		An Iron Age enclosure, linear features and pits	Prehistoric	Cropmark	Medium	No data available	NMR SO 9513/10 NMR 824/227 01-JUL-1975; NMR SO 9513/3-4 21-JUL-1971; NMR SO 9513/10/227-8 01-JUL-1975; NMR SO 9513/11/229-30 01-JUL-

## Archaeology Database

									1975
254	33663			Findspot of Flint Flakes, Elkstone	Prehistoric	Findspots	Low	No data available	
255	4322	918267		A possible ring ditch visible as a cropmark	Prehistoric	Cropmark	Medium/ Low	No data available	NMR SO 9512/3-4 NMR 4461/35-36 04-JUL-1989; NMR SO9512/2 NMR 824/234 01-JUL-1975
256	4324	1035203		Jurassic Way - section of prehistoric route linking Yorkshire and Somerset	Prehistoric	Earthworks	Medium	No data available	26321_019-022 02-JUN-2009

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## APPENDIX 2 FIGURES



### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer



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**Cotswold Archaeology**  
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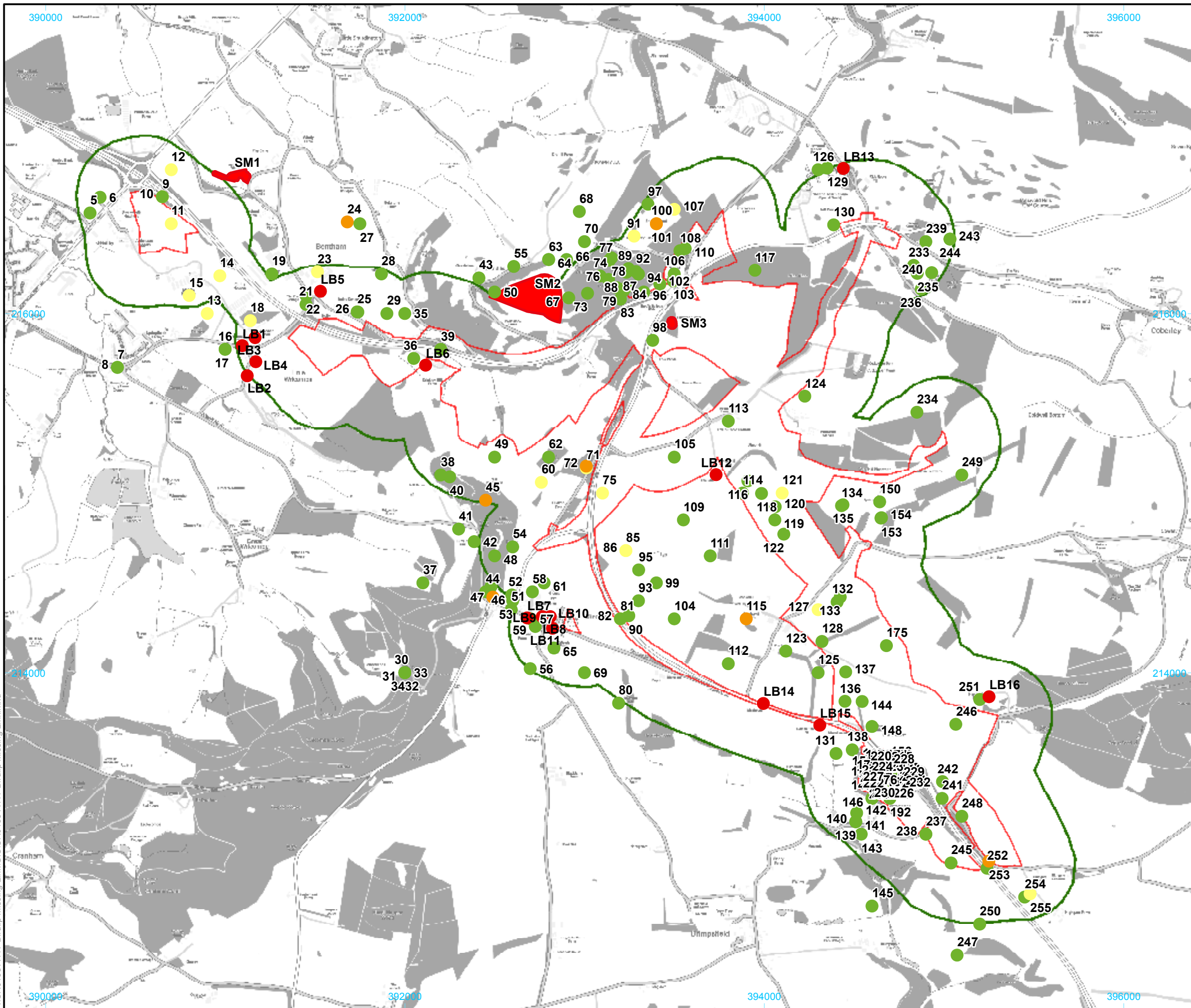
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area and 300m Buffer**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Significance

- High
- Medium
- Medium/ Low
- Low



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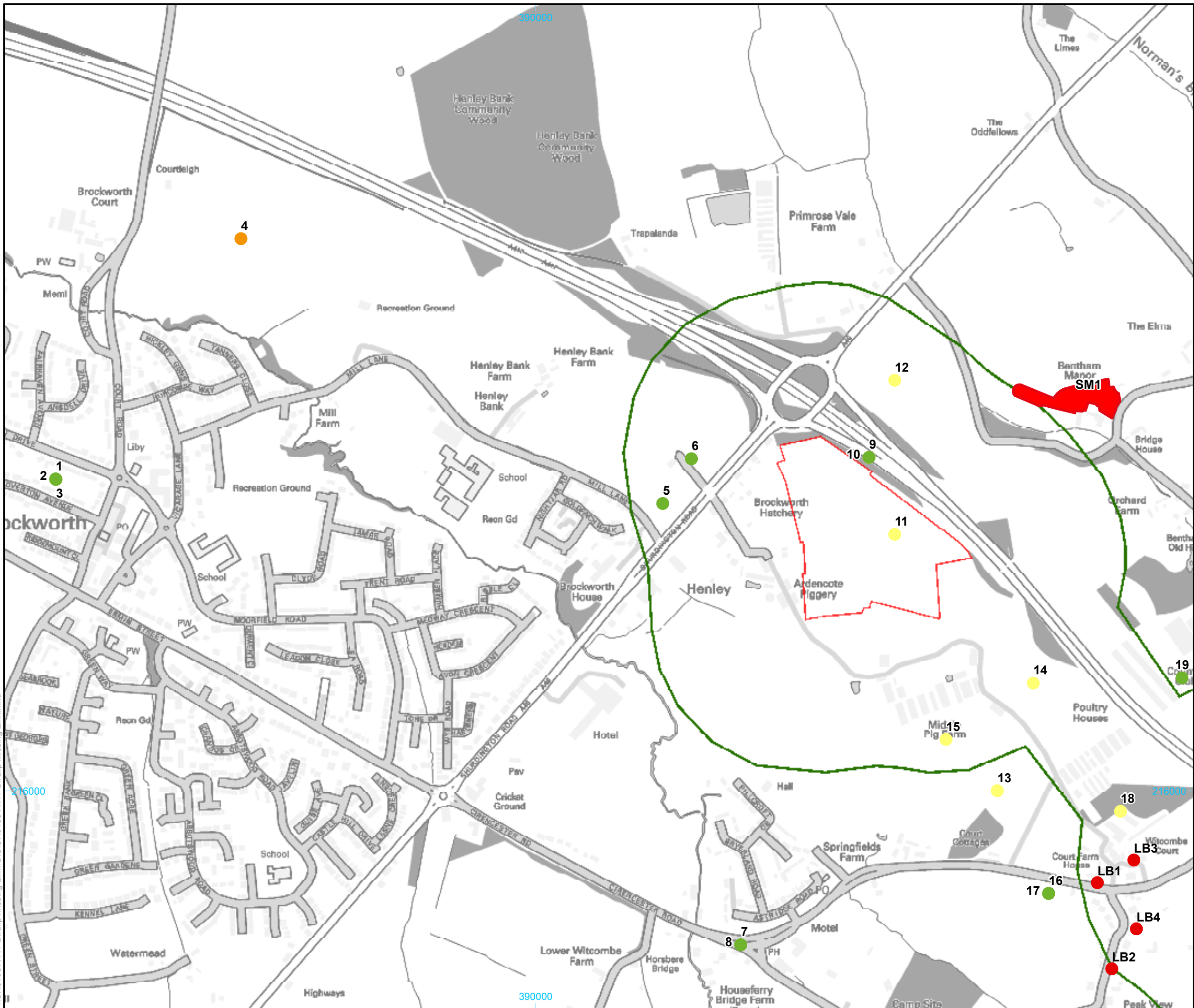
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FIGURE TITLE  
Study Area, 300m Buffer area showing Sites by Period

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**Legend**

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

**Significance**

- High
- Medium
- Medium/ Low
- Low



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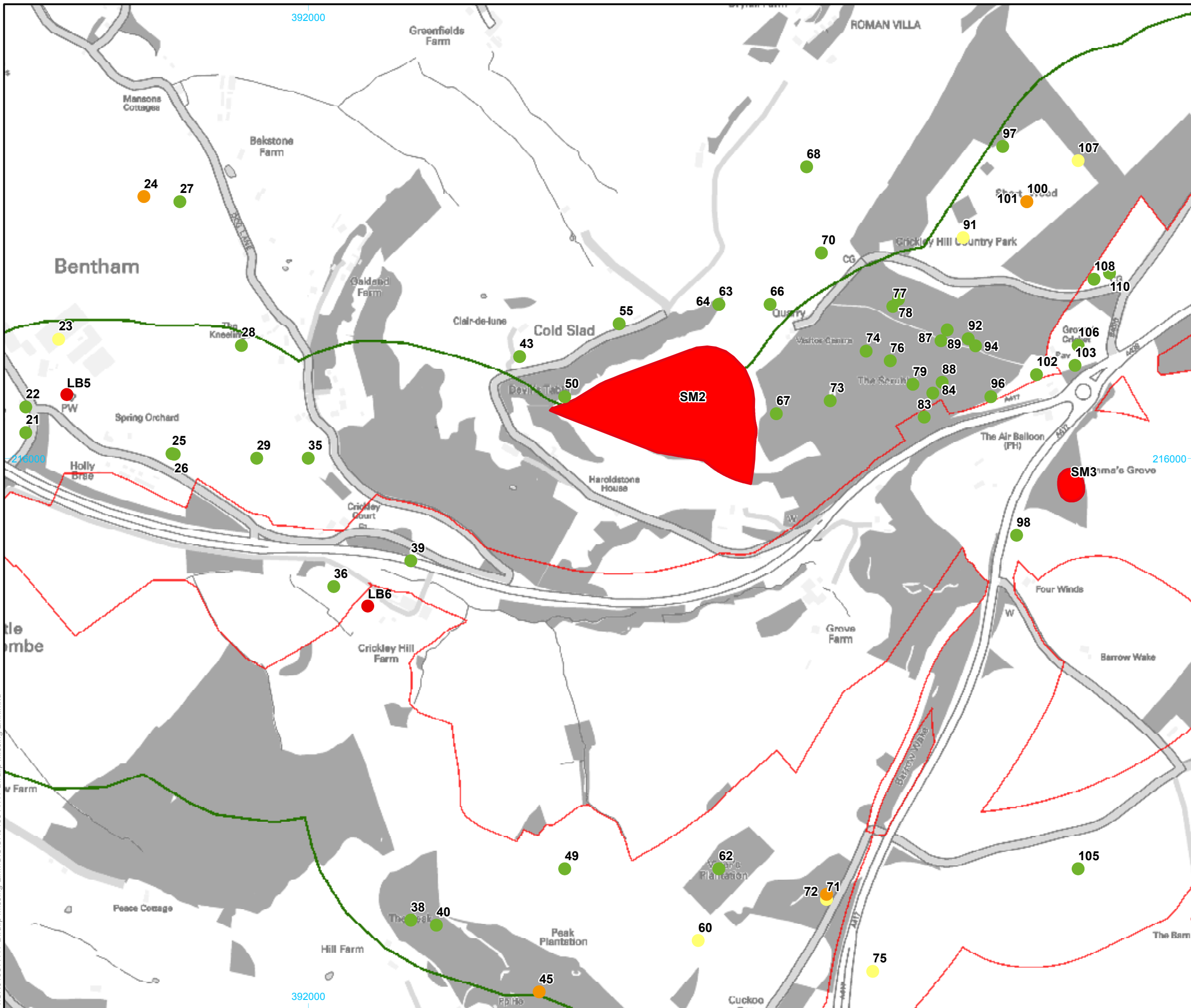
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Significance

- High
- Medium
- Medium/ Low
- Low



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

Study Area  
 300m Buffer Area

### Significance

High  
 Medium  
 Medium/ Low  
 Low



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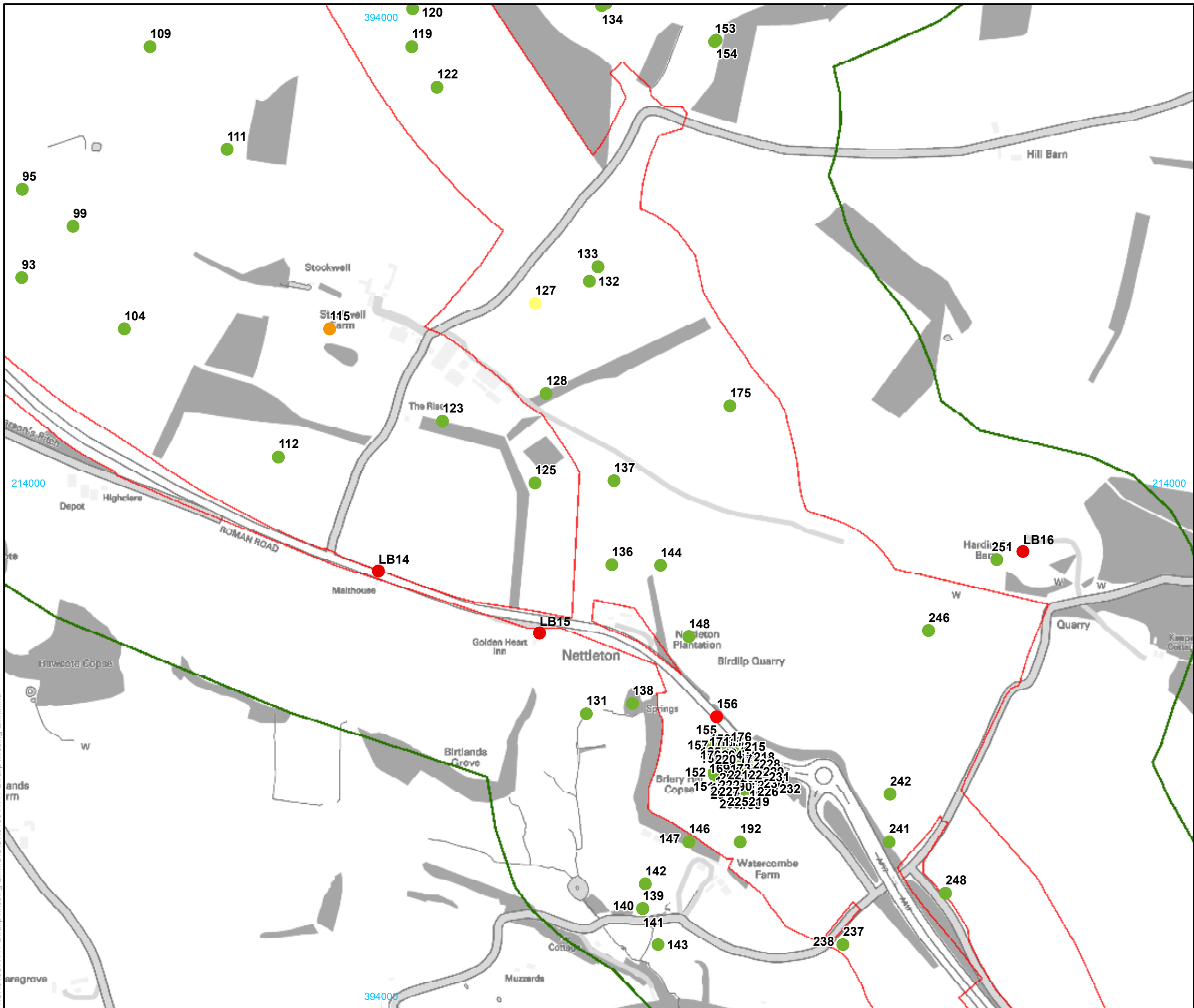
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Significance

- High
- Medium
- Medium/ Low
- Low

0 350m

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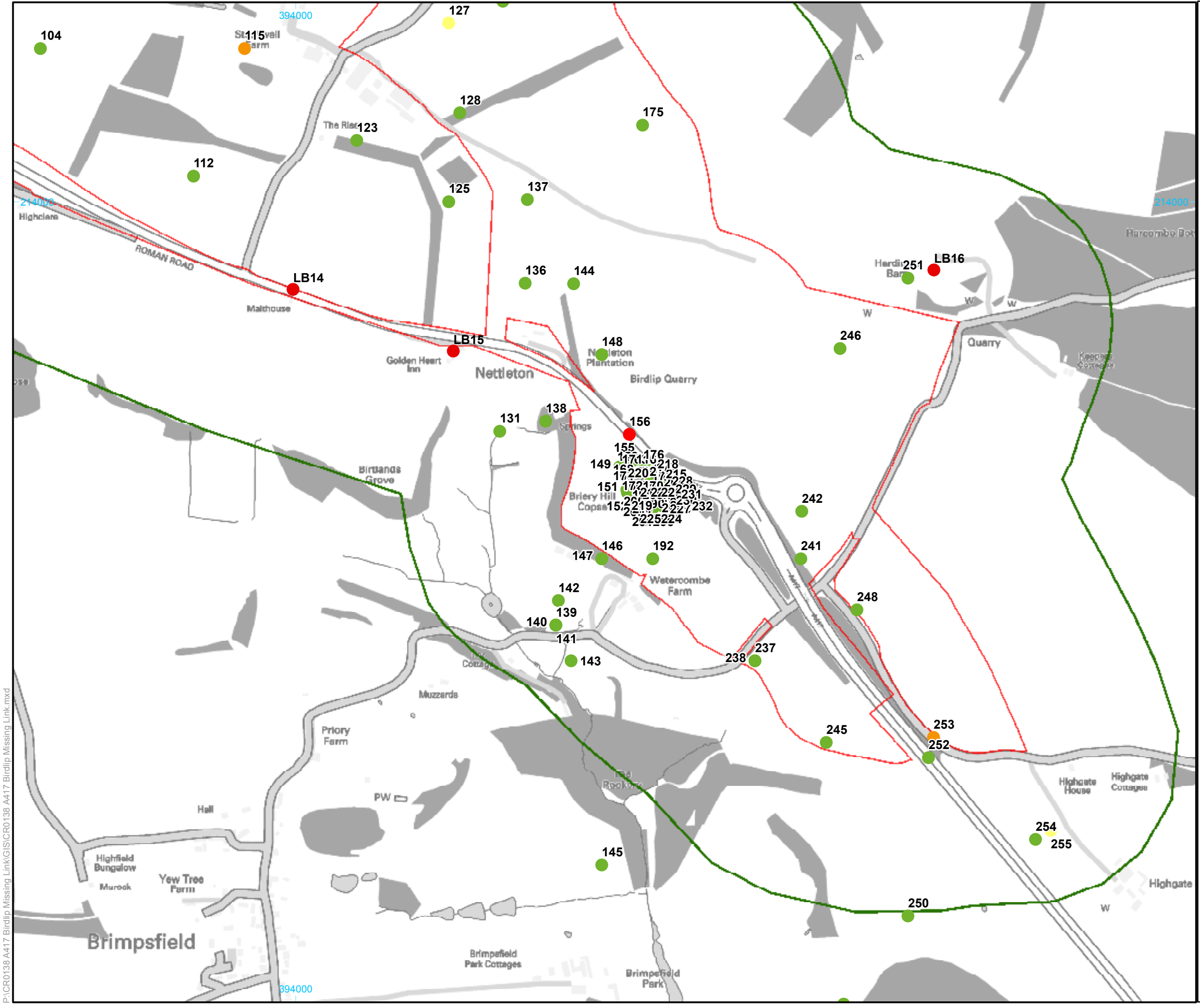
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FIGURE TITLE  
Study Area, 300m Buffer area showing Sites by Period

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Significance

- High
- Medium
- Medium/ Low
- Low



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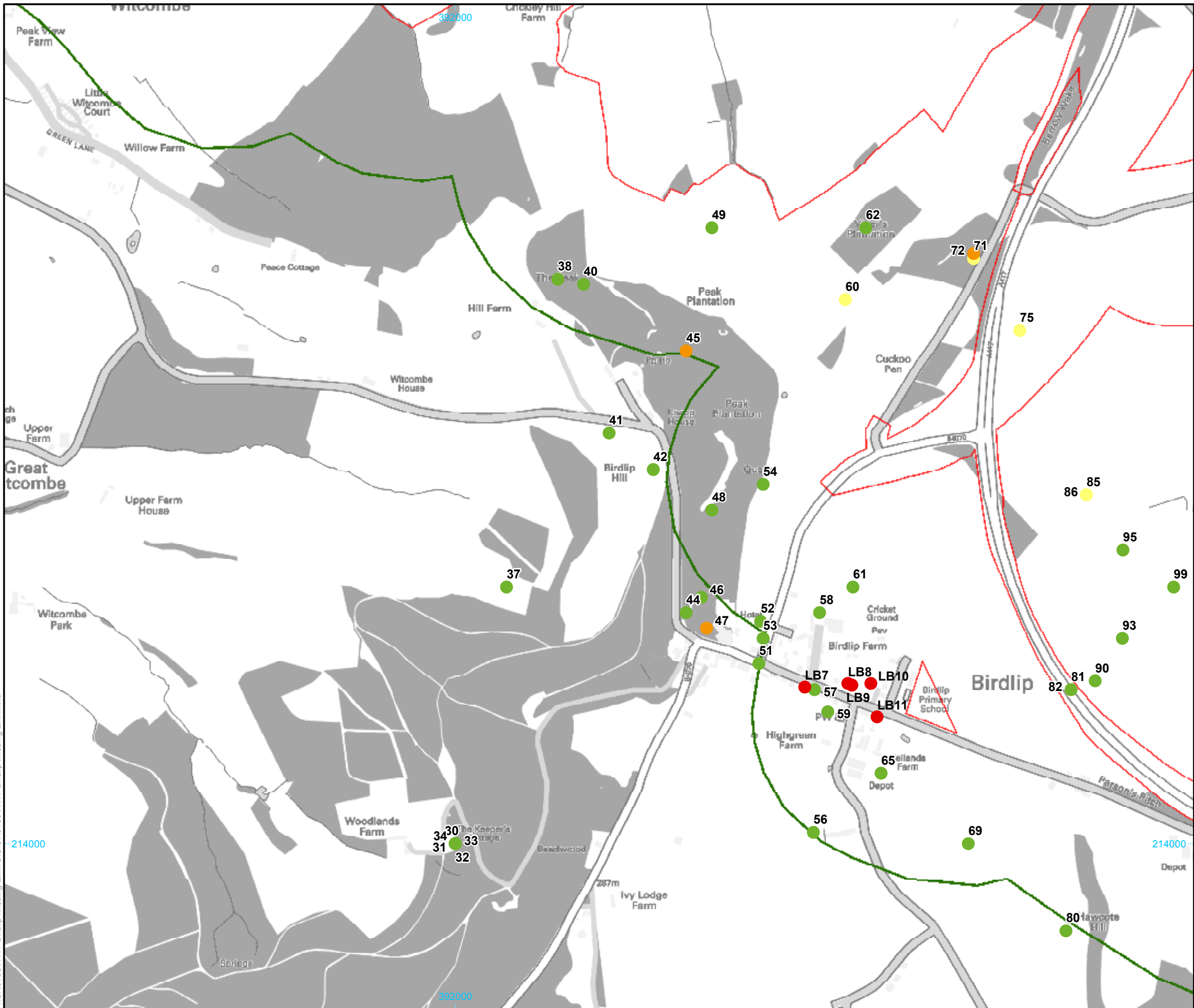
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FIGURE TITLE  
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**Legend**

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

**Significance**

- High
- Medium
- Medium/ Low
- Low



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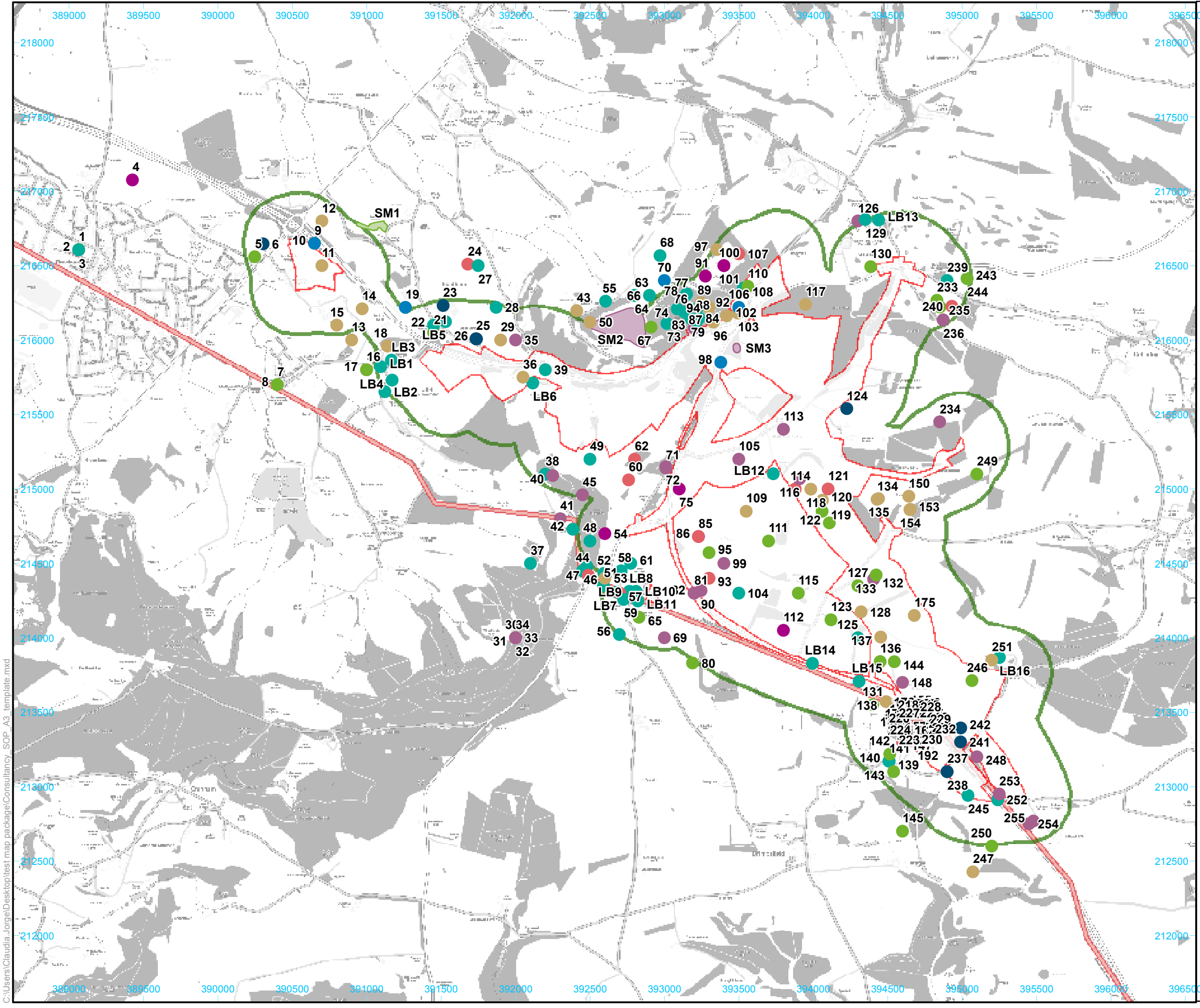

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown



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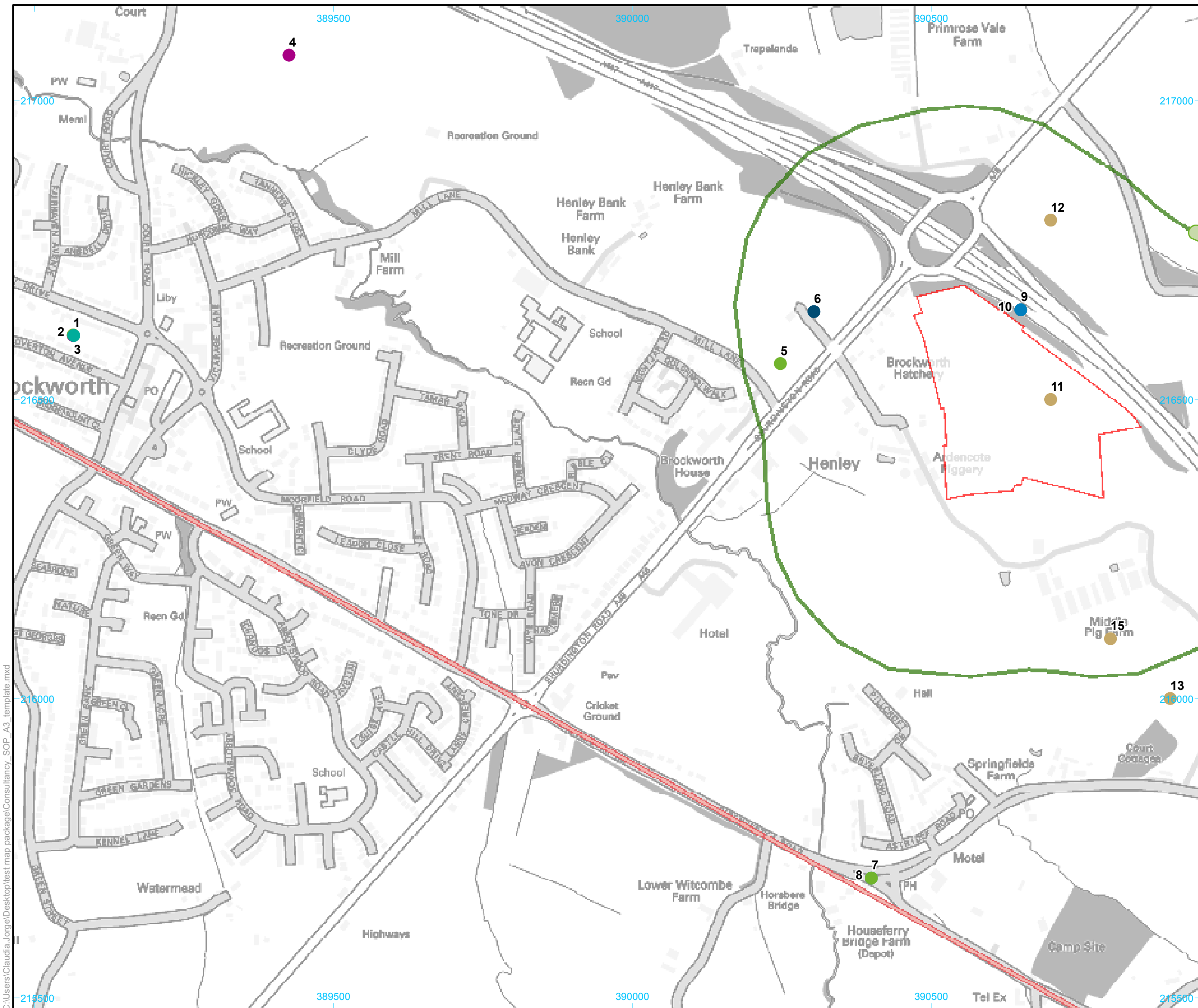
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FIGURE TITLE  
Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown



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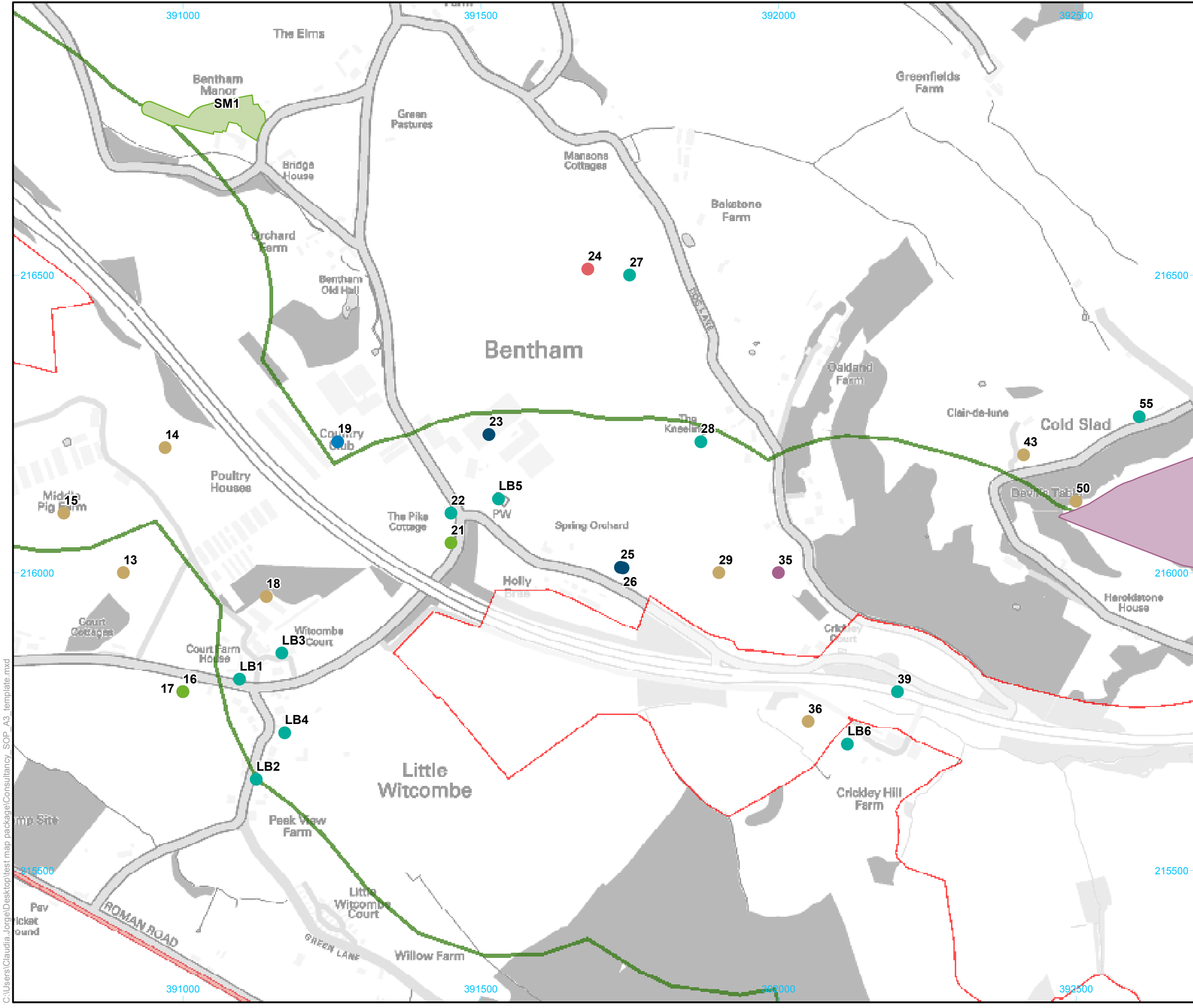
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

Study Area

300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown



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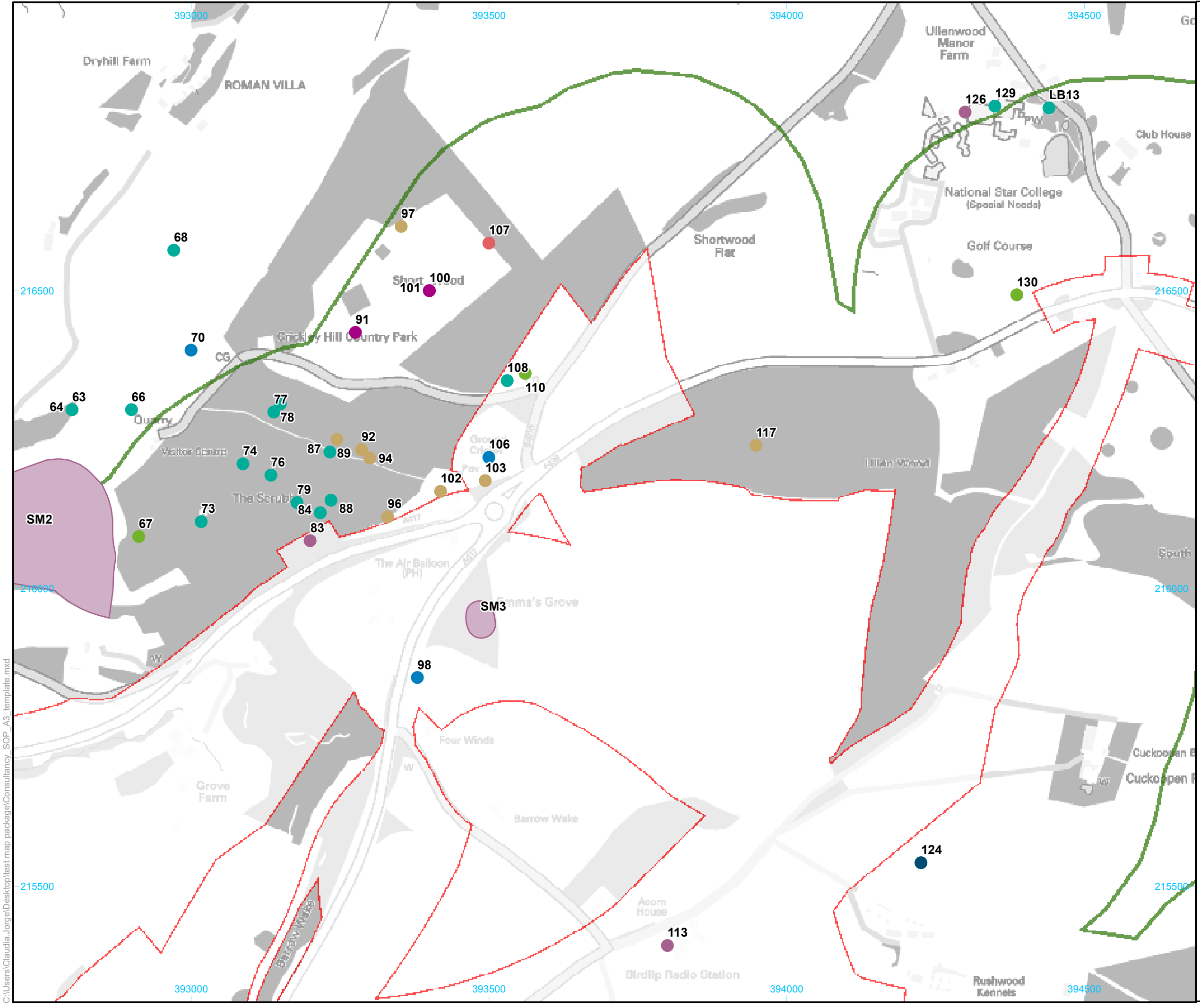
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period

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**Legend**

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

**Period**

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown



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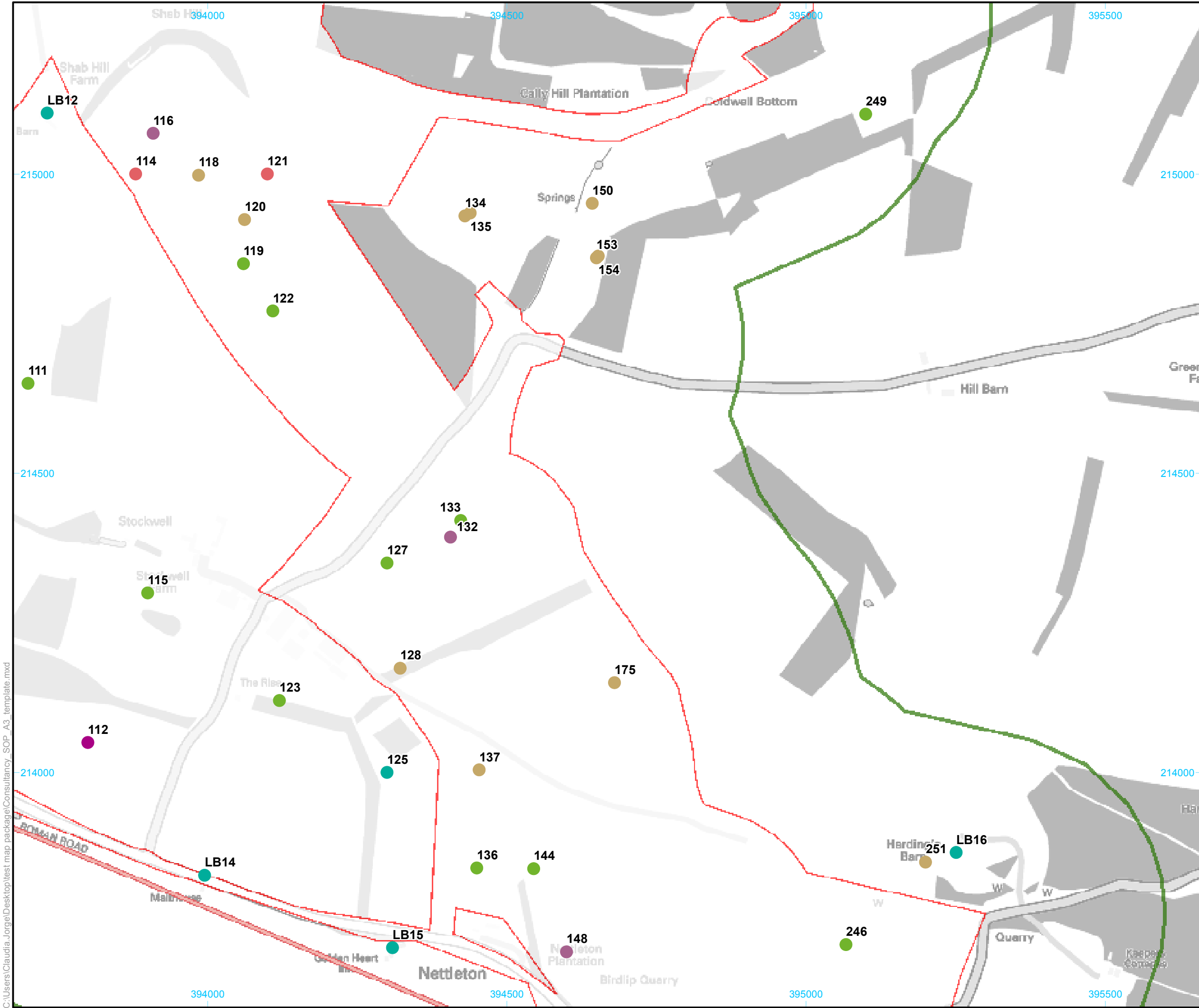
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown



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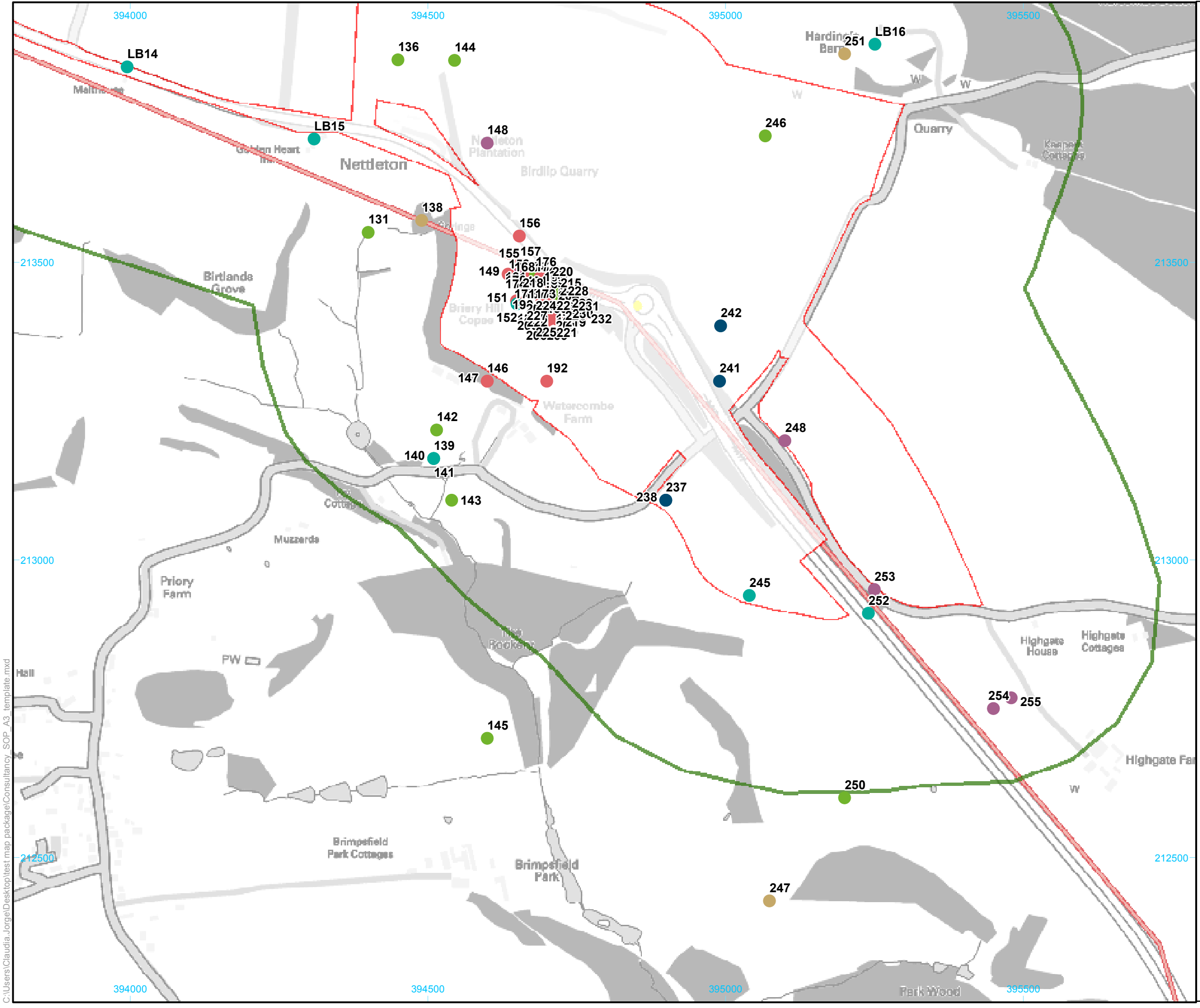
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period

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### Legend

Study Area  
 300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown

0 300m

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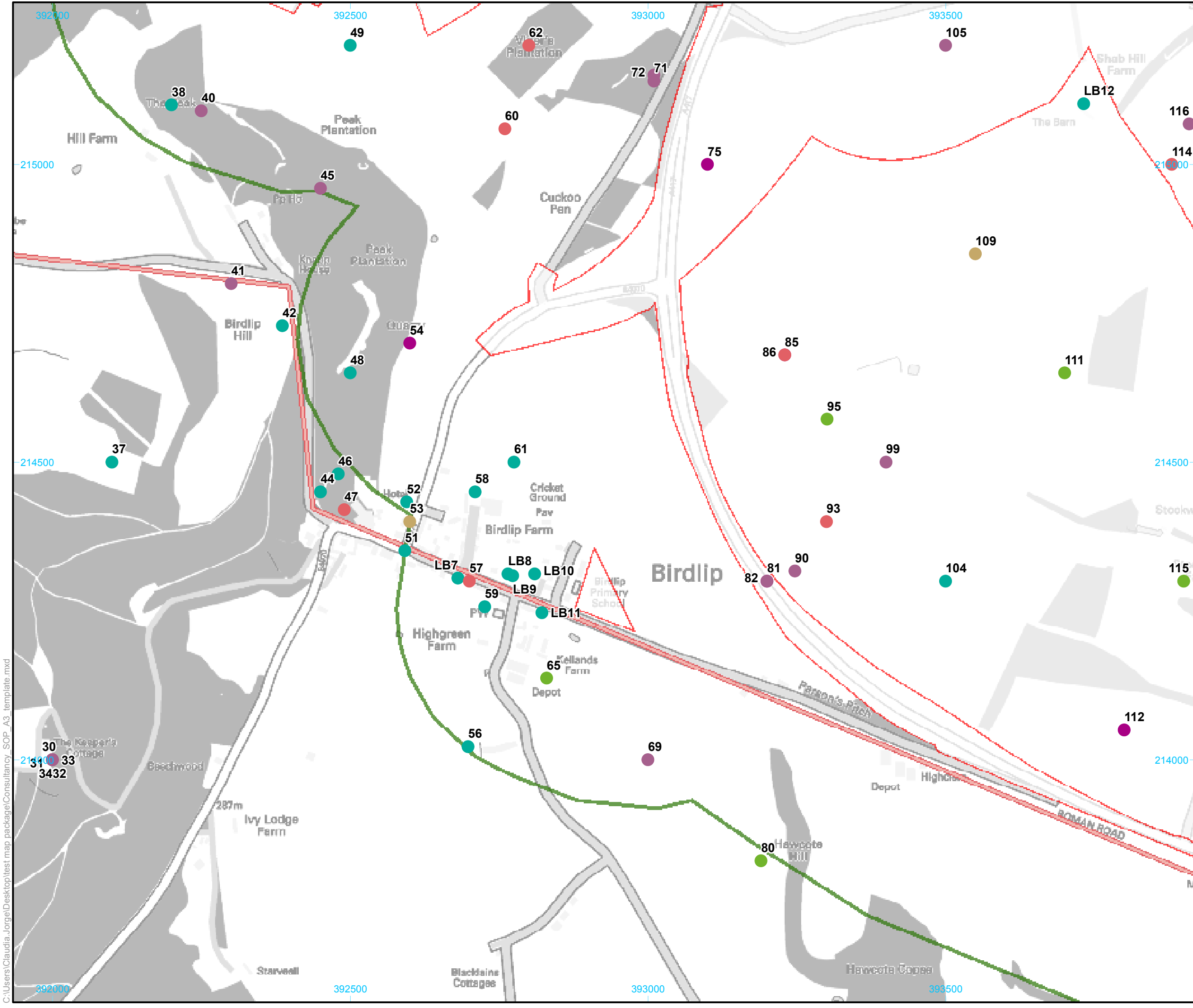
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period**

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### Legend

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer Area

### Period

- Multiperiod
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- WWII
- Modern
- Unknown

0 300m

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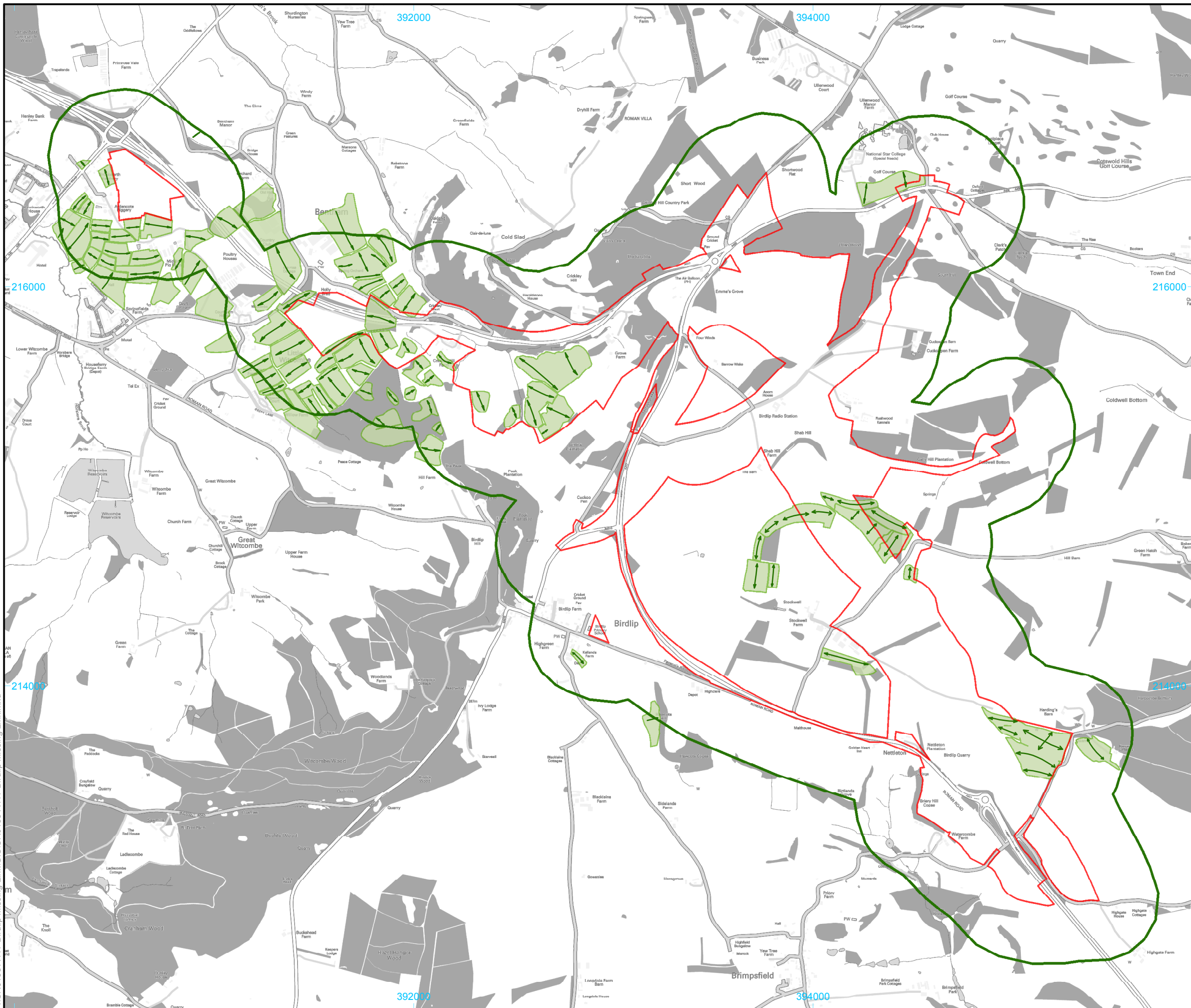
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Sites by Period**

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**Legend**

- Study Area
- 300m Buffer
- Ridge and Furrow
- Ridge and Furrow (direction)



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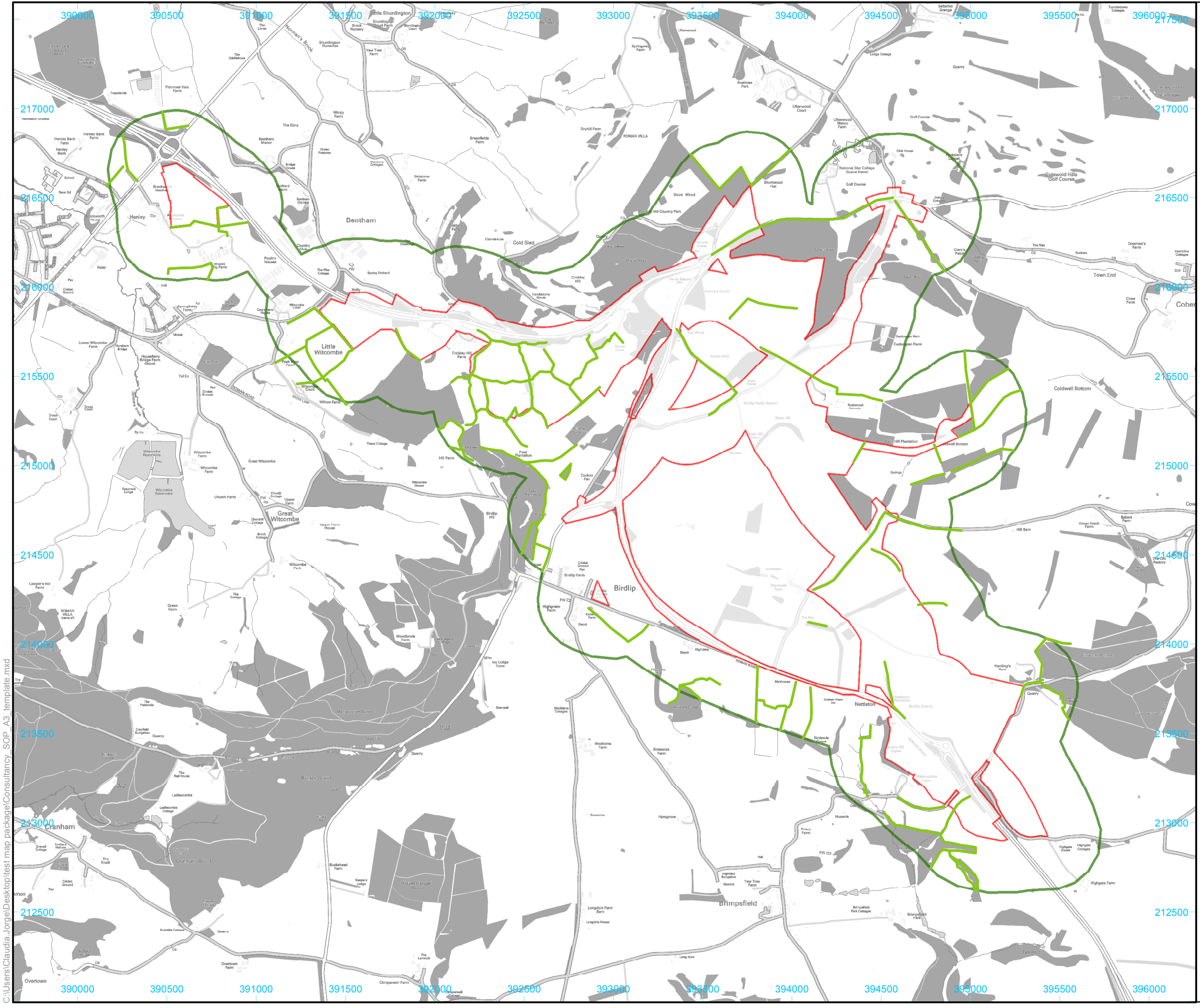
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FIGURE TITLE  
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### Legend

- 300 study area
- Hedgerows



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Study Area, 300m Buffer Area showing Important Hedgerows**

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## Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 6.3  
Historic landscape characterisation

28 September 2020

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Landscapes – alongside buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, places or areas – can possess significance derived from their heritage interest (Highways England, Transport for Scotland, Welsh Government, Department for Infrastructure. 2019). This report is an assessment of the historic landscape character of the area surrounding the proposed scheme, produced to inform the baseline scenario.
- 1.1.2 Historic landscape character is the attributes and qualities of a landscape which reflect past land use and settlement and are legible in the present. Over the last twenty years there has been an extensive programme of assessing and mapping ‘Historic Landscape Character’ (HLC) across the country. This data is invaluable for understanding the nature of the historic landscape, establishing methods to manage and protect it, and to assess potential impacts from development upon it (Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004). However, since the first HLC was produced in Cornwall in 1994 the methodology for the assessment of historic landscapes has evolved, meaning that there tends to be inconsistency in the data across different parts of the country. There are also limitations in how HLC data, in its raw form, can be used in the context of assessing the potential impacts of large-scale infrastructure projects such as the proposed scheme. This is because the individual areas of land identified tend to be relatively small in comparison to the area affected, which can lead to an overstating of adverse impacts in proximity to the proposed scheme footprint while understating the overarching effect on the wider historic landscape. The approach used in this assessment takes the Gloucestershire HLC assessment as a foundation from which larger Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA) have been identified. These encompass areas of consistent patterns in the components of historic landscape, which share an overarching nature and quality.
- 1.1.3 A 2km study area buffered from the draft DCO boundary has been used for this assessment. From this area the following sources have been used to inform the baseline:
- the Gloucestershire HLC mapping (Hoyle, J. 2006);
  - the Cotswold National Landscape Area report (Natural England, 2015);
  - historic mapping including tithe maps and historic Ordnance Survey maps;
  - historic Environment Record (HER) data;
  - aerial photography; and
  - walkover survey.

## 2 Historic landscape characterisation

### 2.1 Summary

- 2.1.1 The area considered in this assessment is a mostly rural landscape, partially located within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (ANOB). The Cotswolds form a distinctive regional scale landscape featuring a steep limestone scarp, high open wolds, and wooded valleys (Natural England, 2015). The escarpment line runs through the study area from south to north, forming a dominant physical boundary in the landscape and marking a change between the higher ground to the east and the expanse of the Vale of Gloucester to the west. Although largely agricultural and situated beyond the major centres of settlement



in the region today, it was a place of importance in prehistory. In the Iron Age, the hillfort at Crickley Hill, located on a prominent spur on the edge of the Cotswold escarpment, was an important centre of influence and still commands views across the landscape to the west. While much of the landscape has changed since that time there remains an area of thick woodland along the escarpment edge south of Great Witcombe, which is of considerable antiquity and may have been part of a larger area of woodland which would have been familiar to the Iron Age inhabitants of Crickley Hill. In the centuries that followed the Romans built a major road, Ermine Street, through the centre of the study area, cutting a straight line to allow quick passage from Cirencester to Gloucester. This remained a routeway over the centuries and its course is reflected in the arrangement of later fields in the eastern part of the area. The majority of parish boundaries follow Ermine Street or other natural landscape features including the escarpment edge and watercourses. Changes in historic landscape character appears to have been driven more by topography with land use on either side of the parish boundaries following similar trends, excepting those areas where the parish and topographic changes follow the same lines. The landscape today is characterised by a mixture of fields, often bounded by hedgerows or drystone walls, and interspersed by small villages and isolated farmsteads commonly built in the local Cotswold stone. Much of the agricultural land has retained boundaries which reflect the piecemeal enclosure<sup>1</sup> of medieval or early medieval areas of cultivation or pasture, lending legibility and time depth to the modern farming landscape. Five HLCAs have been identified: three areas of agricultural land, characterised by different forms of enclosure, as well as the eastern part of Brockworth, and a dense area of woodland (Figure 6.3).

## 2.2 HLCA01: Area of irregular enclosed fields east of Brockworth (Figure 1)

- 2.2.1 Summary: A large expanse of agricultural land to the east of Brockworth, characterised by irregular enclosure. To the east of the area rises the Cotswold escarpment, the wooded slopes forming a clear boundary to the area. The HLCA is scattered with small villages and farmsteads and cut through by major roads including the A417.
- 2.2.2 The HLCA is an agricultural landscape of hedgerow-bound, irregularly shaped fields, typical of those surviving from the piecemeal enclosure of medieval cultivated land in the earlier centuries of the post-medieval period. The area is scattered with post-medieval farmsteads and interspersed with villages, including Shurdington, Badgworth and Witcombe, and buildings are often in local Cotswold stone. There are also surviving elements of deer parks and landscaped gardens at Badgeworth and Witcombe, reflecting land use by the ruling classes. Pockets of woodland and the gently undulating topography means that it is an area where hiddenness can be as characteristic as visibility, even within the relatively open landscape of fields. The area is dominated by Crickley Hill, a spur of the Cotswold escarpment which has been an important centre in prehistory, with evidence of Neolithic and Iron Age occupation and defensive activity. Historic roads bisect the HLCA, including the Roman road (Ermine Street) and Shurdington Road (A46),

---

<sup>1</sup> Enclosure is a term which refers both simply to an area enclosed by a boundary, such as a ditch, wall, bank or hedgerow, and specifically to the process by which agricultural land was divided up into bounded fields in the post-medieval period. From the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards there is the gradual, piecemeal enclosure of earlier open field systems. Fields surviving from this time are often irregularly shaped, or even preserve the shape of the long 'strip' fields used in medieval cultivation. Later enclosure, formalised under acts of Parliament, typically leaves patterns of regular fields.

which is likely to have medieval origins. These roads are respected in the layout of the adjacent fields which suggests they these have changed little over the centuries. More recently, major roads including the A417, have truncated the historic field patterns. This landscape is primarily of historic interest, retaining legible features of the pre-enclosure farming landscape and forming the setting for several historic villages and estates. This HLCA is of medium/low significance.

## **2.3 HLCA02: Woodland south of Great Witcombe (Figure 2)**

2.3.1 Summary: A large area of historic woodland.

2.3.2 The wooded slopes south of Great Witcombe form a distinctively different HLCA to the surrounding area. The woodland is formed of several historic woods, encompassing Witcombe Wood, Buckle Wood, Cranham Wood, Buckholt Wood, and Brockworth Wood. The boundaries of the woodland are sinuous, something which is often indicative of early woods which predate the surrounding enclosed fields (Hoyle, J. 2006). This area of woodland is believed to have been part of the original wildwood which arose with the retreat of the ice sheets in the last glaciation (Natural England, 2012). These have been utilised since the 12<sup>th</sup> century as a reliable source of raw materials and were historically managed by coppicing (*ibid*). Open areas within the woodland were cleared in the post-medieval period. The woodland has historic interest as a survivor of the medieval or earlier landscape. This HLCA is of medium significance.

## **2.4 HLCA03: Agricultural landscape around Brimpsfield and Birdlip (Figure 3)**

2.4.1 Summary: Agricultural landscape surrounding the villages of Brimpsfield and Birdlip, including areas of historic woodland and a mixture of field types reflecting different patterns of post-medieval enclosure.

2.4.2 The HLCA is part of the agricultural landscape of the Cotswolds, located on the gently sloping land east of the high escarpment which forms the western boundary of the HLCA. The landscape comprises a mixture of field types which reflect both the layout of enclosed fields which mostly ignored the earlier medieval cultivation patterns, and those which partially reflected those earlier patterns in their layout; the latter being more irregular in form. In the centre of the HLCA is the village of Brimpsfield, a medieval village with buildings constructed in local Cotswold stone. South and east of Brimpsfield is an area of historic woodland and areas of former woodland which were cleared in the post-medieval period. Through the centre of the HLCA, north of Brimpsfield, runs the Roman road of Ermine Street, which forms a distinct boundary in the landscape with a subtle shift in the pattern of enclosed fields on either side. Birdlip is a small roadside settlement which may have Roman origins. The former route of the A417 passed through the village before being bypassed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its historic roadside location at the edge of the escarpment means that it has always acted as a stopping point with several public houses and inns. West of the village, and the HLCA, the line of the Roman road briefly vanishes as it transverses the escarpment slope, before becoming legible again near Witcombe. This HLCA is of local historic interest and is of low significance.

## 2.5 HLCA04: Agricultural landscape south of Seven Springs (Figure 4)

- 2.5.1 Summary: This HLCA is characterised by irregular, often drystone walled, fields reflecting post-medieval and earlier use of the land as upland pasture, now mostly turned to arable cultivation. Several small settlements and a large modern golf course are present within this HLCA.
- 2.5.2 This HLCA is characterised by the irregular fields, now mostly under arable cultivation, which reflect patterns of unenclosed pasture which was developed for more intensive sheep farming in the post-medieval period. Wool was historically one of the main agricultural products of the Cotswolds (Natural England, 2015) and the upland area on the eastern slopes behind the escarpment would have been farmed for sheep in the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was a decline in the fortunes of the wool industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and areas of historic pasture, such as that within the HLCA, saw a shift to arable farming (*ibid*). There are a number of small settlements within the HLCA, including Coberley, Ullenwood and Seven Springs. The historic wealth from the wool trade would have supported the estates within this HLCA at Ullenwood, Cowley and Seven Springs. Most of the historic parkland surrounding Ullenwood has been transformed into the Ullenwood Manor Golf Course, and the landscape around Seven Springs House is only distinguished by the boundaries of the current fields. Cowley, in contrast, still retains legible features, including an avenue of trees, ornamental lakes and areas of woodland plantation. The gardens around Cowley Manor were laid out under James Hutchinson, the lord farmer of the manor, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. His landscaped park is designated as a Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden (Historic England, 1986). Although the HLCA contains individual elements which are of greater heritage interest, such as Cowley Manor, the overall HLCA is of more local interest, with elements which are indicative of considerable time-depth overlaid by more recent changes in land use. It is of low significance.

## 2.6 HLCA05: Brockworth (east of the M5) (Figure 5)

- 2.6.1 Summary: Part of Brockworth, a large village on the edge of Gloucester. The HLCA comprises the area of the village east of the M5 which is mostly industrial in character.
- 2.6.2 Brockworth developed as a small village on Ermine Street, expanding in the 20<sup>th</sup> century into a much larger settlement with industrial development dominating the area east of the M5. The industrialisation of the settlement was linked to the development of the aircraft industry in the parish. The Gloucester Aircraft Company (later, Gloster) was established at the start of 20<sup>th</sup> century and proved to be pivotal in the production of military aircraft during the Second World War. Brockworth became an important military site with its aircraft produced and air industry factories protected by anti-aircraft defences (Bone, M. and Dawson, D. 2007). The works were closed in 1964 (BAE Systems, 2009) and the disused airfield was redeveloped as Gloucester Business Park and residential complexes (Brockworth Parish Council, 2015). The repurposing of the factory sites has resulted in the area which retains a semi-industrial character. Brockworth has historic interest as a place of continuous settlement over many centuries and an association with aircraft production. However, the redevelopment of the area in



the late 20<sup>th</sup> century has made this less legible and as a result this HLCA is of low significance.

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## Figures

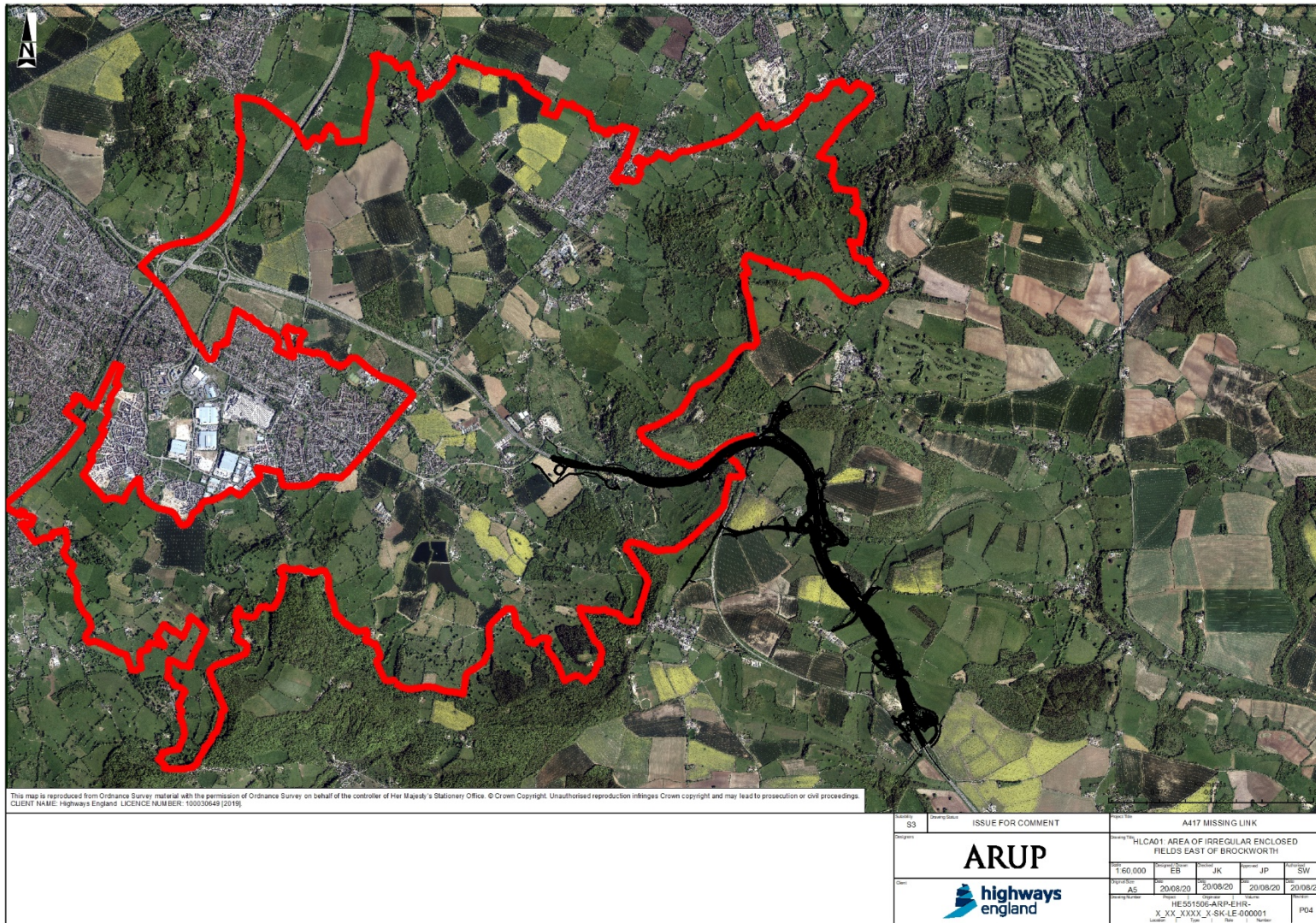


Figure 1: HLCA01 Area of irregular enclosed fields east of Brockworth



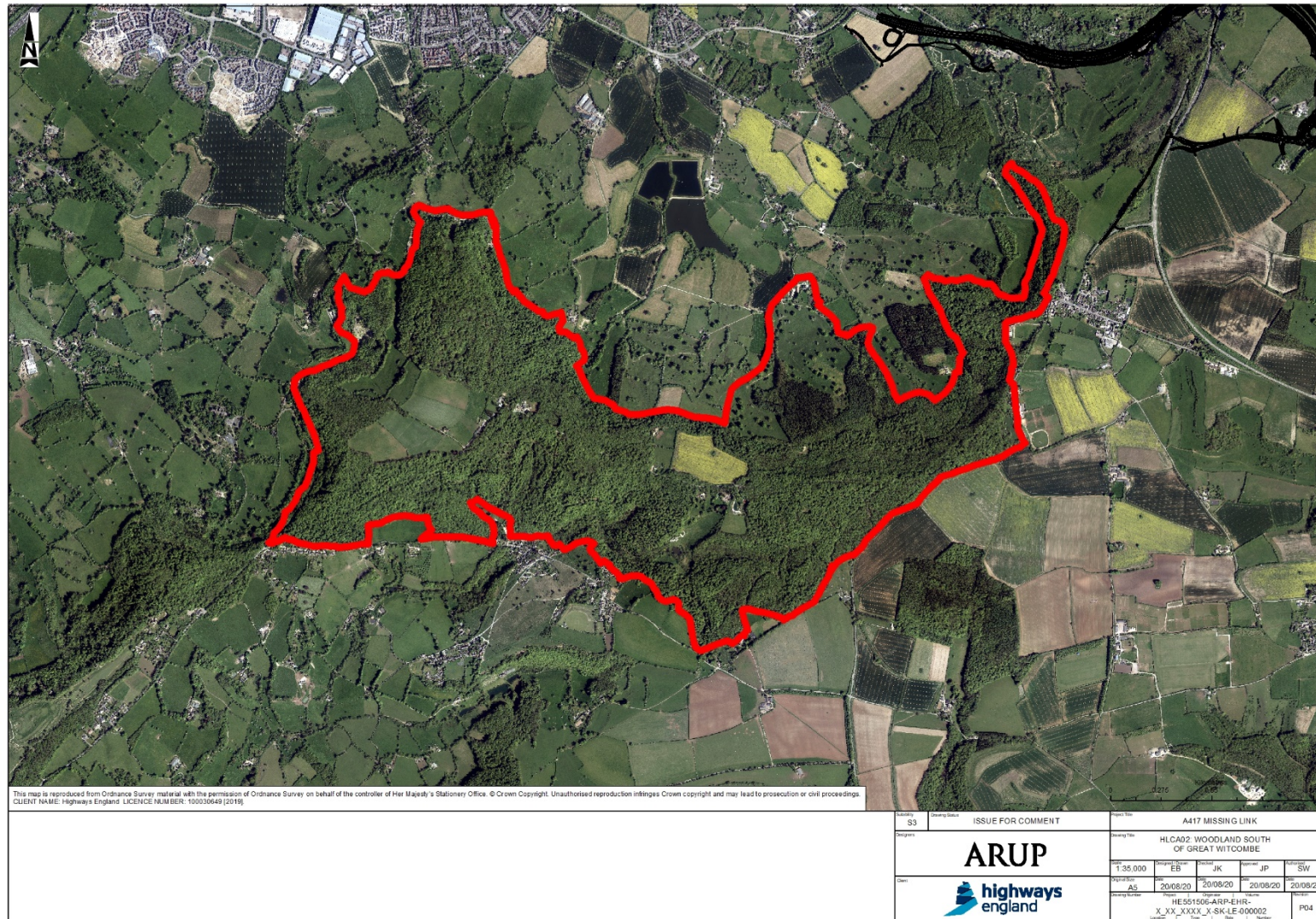


Figure 2: HLCA02: Woodland south of Great Witcombe



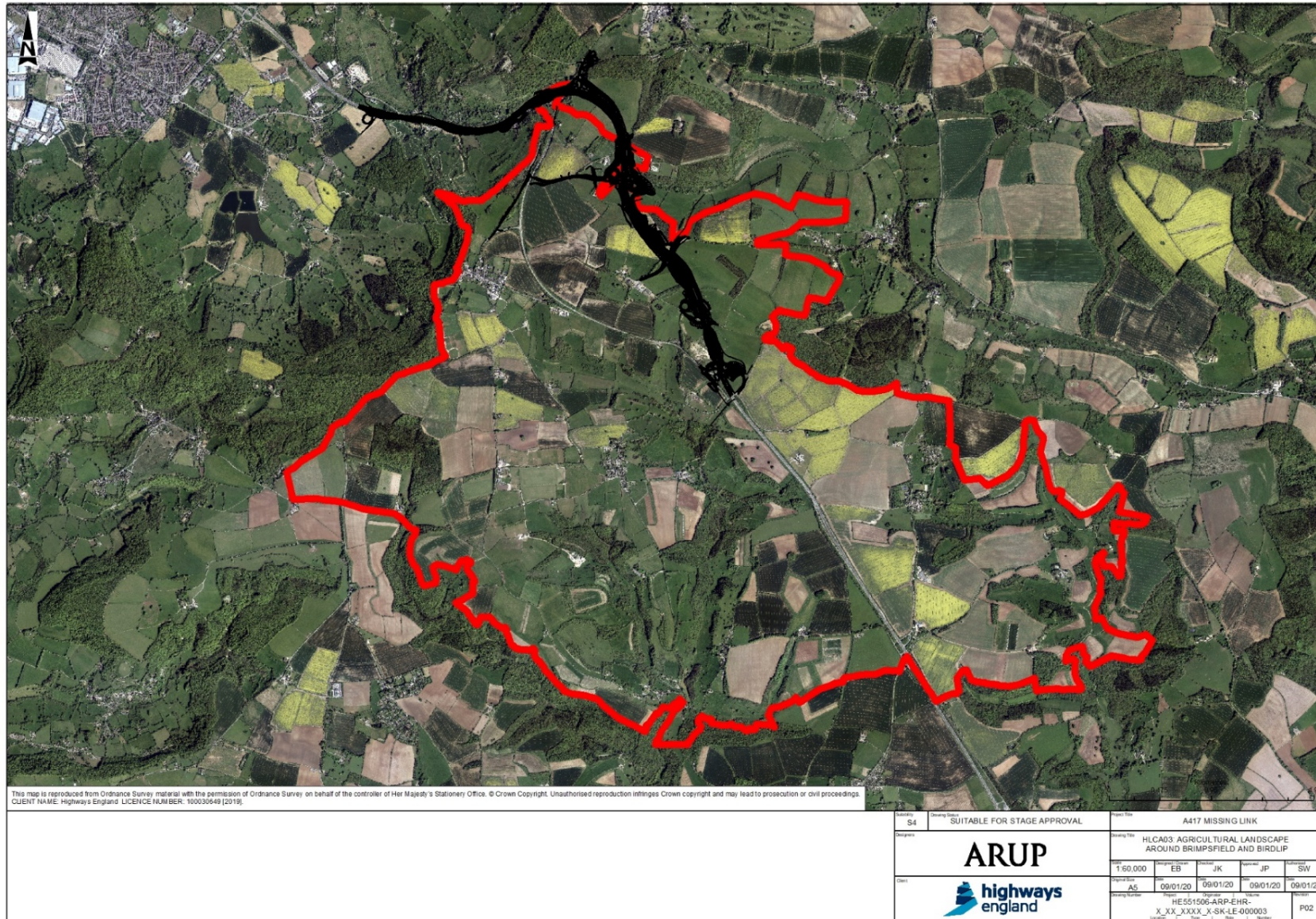


Figure 3: HLCA03: Agricultural landscape around Brimpsfield and Birdlip



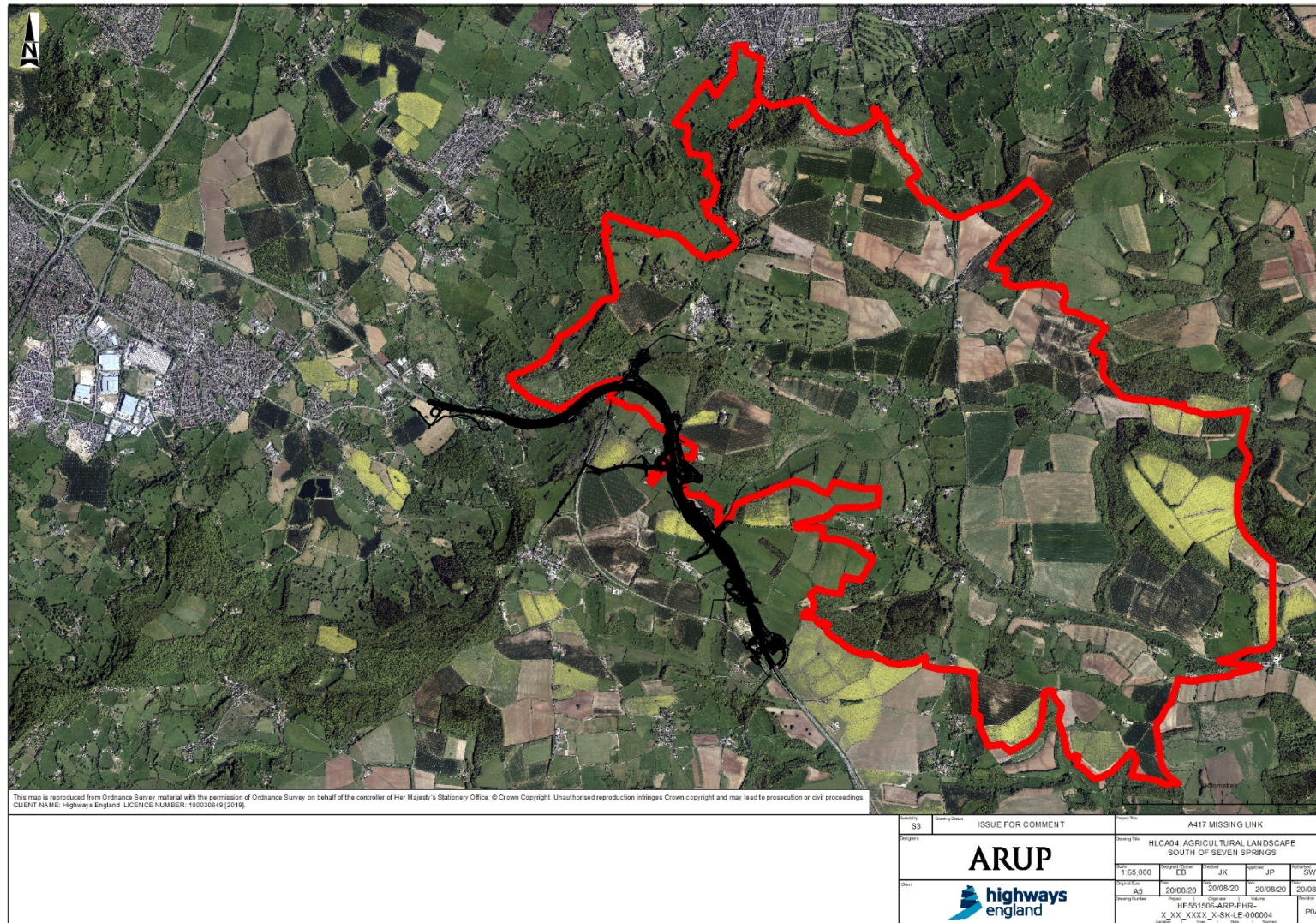


Figure 4: HLCA04: Agricultural landscape south of Seven Springs



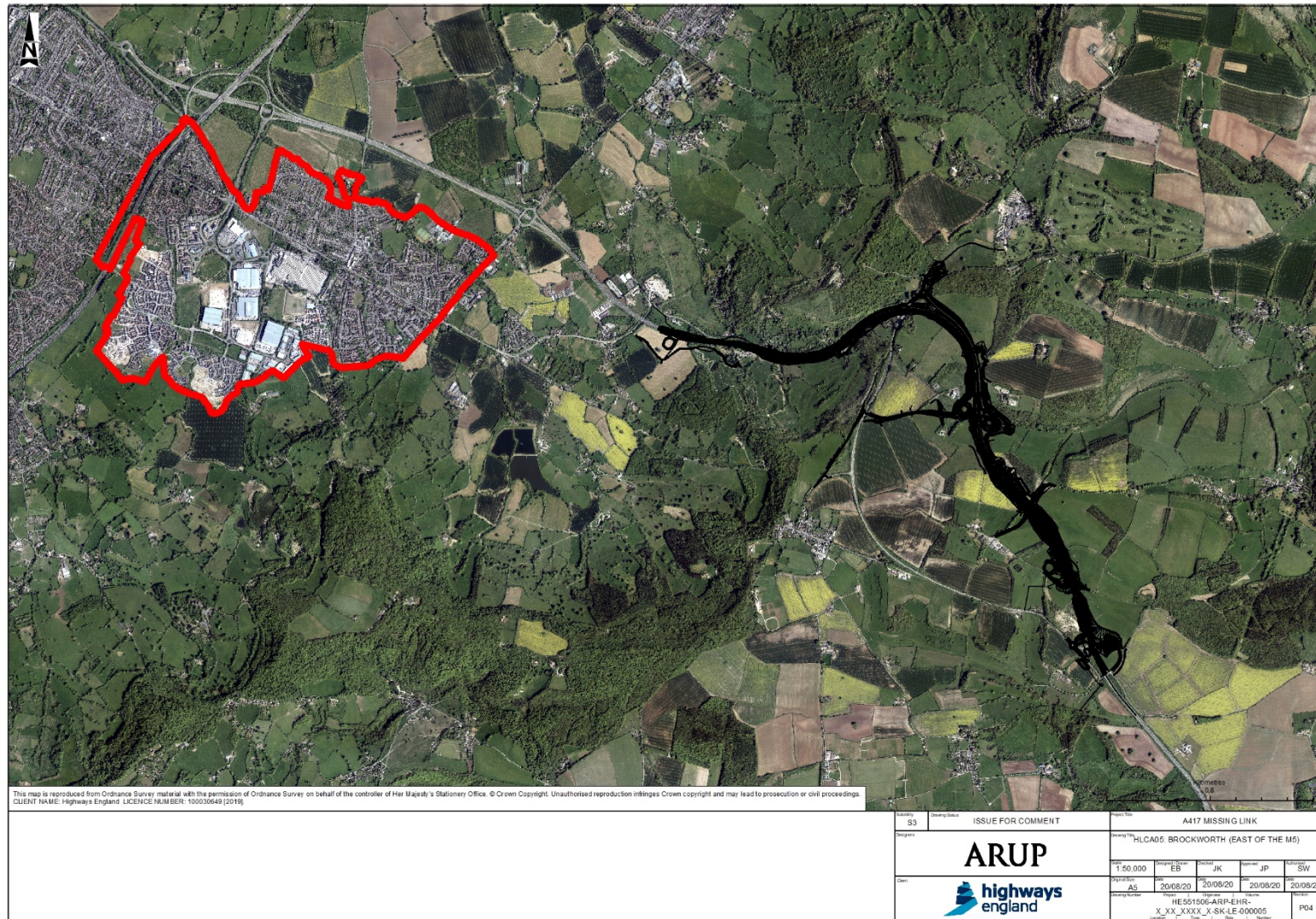


Figure 5: HLCA05: Brockworth (East of the M5)

# A417 Missing Link

## Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 6.4  
Geophysical survey report

28 September 2020





# A417 Missing Link, Birdlip, Gloucestershire

Detailed Gradiometer Interim Survey  
Report

Report Ref.: 220300.03  
January 2020



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## Document Information

Document title	A417 Missing Link, Birdlip, Gloucestershire
Document subtitle	Detailed Gradiometer Interim Survey Report
Document reference	220300.03
Client name	Arup
Address	Arup Campus Blythe Valley Park Solihull B90 8AE
Site location	Linear route running from Witcome towards Ullenwood and then to Birdlip in the south.
County	Gloucestershire
National grid references	394415 216095 (SO 94415 16095) - north-eastern extent 391500 215860 (SO 91500 15860) - north-western extent 395190 213065 (SO 95190 13065) – southern extent
Planning authority	Gloucestershire County Council
WA project code	220300
Dates of fieldwork	09/09/2019 – 28/11/2019
Fieldwork directed by	Rok Plesnicar
Project management by	Tom Richardson
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1 14/01/2020	Version 1 – Interim Report	RP	NLC 



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## Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at A417 Missing Link Scheme, Birdlip, and Gloucestershire. This covers a route running from the south-east of Gloucester at Witcome (NGR 394415 216095), heading west to the Air Balloon roundabout near Ullenwood (NGR 391500 215860) and then south to the north-west of Birdlip (NGR 395190 213065). The project was commissioned by Arup with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the construction of a dual carriageway to replace the current section of A417 between the Air Balloon roundabout and Cowley Roundabout, as well as widening the existing carriageway by Crickley hill.

The site comprises 91.6 ha across 31 land parcels currently utilised for mixed agricultural purposes. The geophysical survey was undertaken between 9 September and 28 November 2019. It has been successful in detecting a significant number of anomalies that are thought to be archaeological origin. The majority of these are thought to be associated with Iron Age / Romano-British settlement activity, as well as a probable cemetery of the same date.

Perhaps the clearest evidence for settlement activity is located within the most southerly area of the scheme (Area 10). This is located directly north of the Roman road which follows the present course of the A417, known as Ermin Street. At Area 8, a further concentration archaeological activity has been identified that is characterised by a more concentrated recti-linear enclosure 1.5 km north of the focus of activity in Area 10. This also comprises numerous ditch-like features, which are segmented in a rectangular arrangement. At the centre of this there is a large rectangular pit-like feature. Although somewhat speculative, it is suggested that this may relate to a sunken feature building. Such features are ascribed to periods later than the Romano-British period and further investigation would be required to ascertain the precise nature of this activity.

Despite the widespread evidence for archaeological activity, there are very few direct examples of structures. The best example of probable structural remains is located in Area 1, where a ring ditch has been located that is thought to be associated with a probable Iron Age / Romano-British roundhouse. There are no further clear examples of such features across the scheme, but there are several concentrations of pit-like anomalies that could relate to further such remains.

Possible funerary remains have been identified in Area 6, 1 km north of the modern village of Birdlip. Here a series of north – south aligned anomalies are located in close proximity and are interpreted as possible graves, due to their oval shape and size. 1902 mapping indicates that human remains were located in this area in 1897 and it is very likely that there may be further, more discrete, remains of this nature that have not been detected by this survey. Moreover, in the southern portion of the same field is possible structural feature that is interpreted as a possible shrine or religious building of Iron Age to Romano-British date.

Elsewhere across the scheme are a variety of further linear features that are thought to relate to the more widespread divisions of a field system. It is probable that these are also associated with the agricultural landscape of the Iron Age / Romano-British period. In addition, a significant number of anomalies have been interpreted as evidence of former extraction, many of which are detailed by the historical mapping.

Anomalies associated with superficial geology and modern activity have also been recorded across the scheme, with areas of former woodland, services, trackways, ploughing, and extensive drainage at various locations.



## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Arup for commissioning the geophysical survey. The assistance of Jim Keyte is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Rok Plesnicar, Jenna Jackson, Thomas King, Amy Dunn, Matthew Tooke, Robin Pelling, Cameron Lee, Scott Chaussee, and Brett Howard. Rok Plesnicar, Patricia Voke, Jenna Jackson, and Scott Chaussee processed and interpreted the geophysical data. Rok Plesnicar prepared the illustrations and wrote the report with contributions from Alexander Schmidt and Nicholas Crabb. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Nicholas Crabb and the project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Tom Richardson.





# A417 Missing Link Birdlip, Gloucestershire

## Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup to carry out a geophysical survey long the A417 Missing Link scheme, Birdlip, Gloucestershire (hereafter referred to as 'the scheme'). It covers a 2.1 km section of the A417 along Crickley Hill and a proposed 3.6 km of dual carriageway to replace the current section of A417 between the Air Balloon roundabout and Colwey Roundabout (between NGR 394415 216095 to the north-east, 391500 215860 to the north-west and 395190 213065 to the south) (**Figure 1**).

#### 1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

#### 1.3 The site

1.3.1 The site is situated in a gently undulating landscape north-east of Birdlip and 7 km south of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucestershire.

1.3.1 The survey comprises 91.6 ha of mixed agricultural land across 31 land parcels. For ease of reference, specific details of the location and site conditions of these areas will be discussed with reference to the geophysical survey results (see Section 4.2).

1.3.2 The A417 is central to most of the survey area and is on a north facing slope from 295 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern edge to 240 m aOD to the northern edge. Throughout the east of the site, the land is higher ranging from 290 to 270 m aOD. The land level falls to the west of the A417 from 273 m aOD close to the A417 to 174 m aOD.

1.3.3 The solid geology is complex and comprises limestone of the Lias Group and Inferior Oolite Group (undifferentiated) as well as bands of Birdlip, Aston, Salperton, Hampen, White Limestone Formations throughout the north. Areas of Fuller's Earth Formation – Mudstone and Great Oolite Group - Limestone are also noted throughout the southern portion of the site. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2019).

1.3.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of brown rendzinas soils of the 343a (Elmton 1) and 343d (Sherborne) association as well as typical stagnogley soils of the 711d (Martock) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.



## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior archaeological assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2019), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 300 m study area of the proposed development. The document used information from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. The findings are summarised below.

### **2.2 Summary of the archaeological resource**

- 2.2.1 A number of scheduled monuments have been identified in the surrounding landscape by the archaeological assessment. Emma's Grove bowl barrows (NHLE 1017079), lying within the 300 m study area to the north of the survey, has been outlined as a heritage asset of high significance. These features are undated but could have their origin in the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age.
- 2.2.2 Crickley Hill camp (NHLE 1003586), which is thought to be prehistoric or Romano-British in origin, and the medieval moat and fishpond at Bentham Manor (NHLE 1016764) have also been highlighted as heritage assets of high significance in the archaeological assessment. Some of the settlements identifiable from crop mark evidence are likely to have been in use during Iron Age and Romano-British periods, however, securely dating evidence is sparse across the study area.
- 2.2.3 Within the study area, extensive records of Romano-British occupation have been identified in the archaeological assessment. Road alignments, settlement sites including villas and rural estates, field systems, cemetery sites, and findspots have all been identified. Ermin Way, the Roman Road linking Cirencester and Gloucester, is noted south of the study area. Parts of the road may survive beneath the modern dual carriageway (A417 to the south).
- 2.2.4 Dryhill Roman villa (NHLE 1004848) has been identified 1 km north of the northern portion of the survey area but is outside the 300 m buffer area addressed by the archaeological assessment. A second Roman villa (NHLE 1405896) is noted south of Coberley, 2.5 km east of the site. An undated long barrow (NHLE 1002129) is also noted south-west of Coberley, 1.5 km north-east of the site. Several more scheduled monuments are noted in the landscape that date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period.
- 2.2.5 Earthworks thought to be associated with the Stockwell deserted medieval village are noted in the 300 m buffer area toward the southern portion of the site.
- 2.2.6 Numerous listed buildings are noted in the wider landscape surrounding the site. These are predominantly Grade II listed 17th – 19th century farm houses and associated buildings as well as dwellings in the surrounding settlements of Birdlip to the south-east, Cowley to the east, Little Witcombe to the west, and Coberley to the north-east.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 9th September and 28th November 2019 with intermittent breaks. This was to enable access to be agreed and for site conditions to improve at some locations.

3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex archaeology 2019), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

#### 3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

#### 3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT at a rate of 10 Hz, producing intervals of 0.15 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

#### 3.4 Data processing

3.4.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a 'DeStripe' function ( $\pm 5$  nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.

3.4.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

## 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified numerous magnetic anomalies across the scheme that are likely to represent archaeological remains in Areas 1, 6, 8 and 9. The majority of this is associated with ditch and pit-like features that are thought to be associated with probable Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity at the southern end of the scheme, near Birdlip and adjacent to the Roman road known as Ermin Street (now partly the A417). In addition, a probable cemetery of the same date has been located at Area 6, as well as extensive evidence of former quarrying noted in Area 2, 3, 6, and 9. Anomalies indicating former field boundaries, evidence for historic cultivation, and superficial geological variation have also been identified across the scheme. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots, and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2,000 (**Figures 8 – 41**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale images.

4.1.2 For ease of reference, an overview of the results and an index to the detailed figures is provided at a scale of 1:7,500 (**Figure 2 – 7**). The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 25 – 41**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

4.1.5 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

### 4.2 Area 1

4.2.1 This is the most north-westerly area covered by the geophysical survey (**Figures 8 and 25**). It comprises two land parcels located 1.5 km to the east of Gloucester and is divided by the present course of the A417. The southern field is the larger of the two, and each field is surrounded by existing field boundaries or hedge lines.

4.2.2 The topography of this area gradually rises from west – east, ranging from 90 m aOD to 101 m aOD.

#### **Results**

4.2.3 At the eastern end of the Area 1, there is a weakly positive circular anomaly at **4000**. The anomaly is fragmented but is 16 m in diameter and 1.5 m wide. This indicates a ring-ditch feature and is most likely associated with a roundhouse of Iron Age – Romano-British date. It is also possible that it relates to a Bronze Age round barrow, but given the amount of Iron Age and Roman activity in the vicinity that is considered less likely.

4.2.4 Immediately to the west and abutting **4000** is a second, weakly positive circular anomaly. This is 15 m in diameter. It is possible that this anomaly represents a further ring-ditch.

However, as the anomaly is poorly defined further investigation would be required to confirm this.

- 4.2.5 To the north-east side of **4000** there are two positive responses that could be adjacent pit-like features. These are roughly circular in form and are 3.5 m and 2.5 m in diameter respectively.
- 4.2.6 In the north-east of Area 1 there is a series of positive linear anomalies at **4001**. These are ditch-like features, with the most prominent, situated on a slightly curved south-west to north-east alignment. This extends 70 m and is up to 2 m in width. There are two further positive responses perpendicular to this at either end, which are slightly weaker. These are 1.4 m wide and 17 m and 23 m in length respectively. They likely continue beyond the survey area and together they form a probable rectilinear ditched enclosure.
- 4.2.7 Within **4001**, there are two further linear anomalies, which indicate ditch-like features. These are 18 m and 7 m long by 2 m wide. They are situated on an east – west alignment and may, therefore, not relate to the larger enclosure that surrounds them. In addition to this, several discrete anomalies have been located within the enclosure, which are thought to be pit-like features up to 1.5 m in diameter.
- 4.2.8 At the southern extent of Area 1 there is a series of positive linear responses at **4002**. These represent further ditch-like features comprising two parallel 1.8 m wide features on a north – south alignment, extending for 50 m and 11 m respectively with a 3 m gap between them. Perpendicular to this, are two other shorter positive responses. The first branches off the longer linear response towards the south-south-west for 17 m and likely extends outside of the survey area. The second extends 13 m in the opposite direction. Together with **4001**, it is possible that these anomalies represent part of a former field system.
- 4.2.9 At **4003** there is a positive curvilinear anomaly situated on a broadly south-west to north-east alignment. This extends 140 m and is up to 3.5 m across. This anomaly is indicative of a ditch-like feature. It is slightly sinuous but positioned roughly parallel to the alignment of the ridge and furrow within the field. This suggests that it is a boundary feature associated with this medieval or post-medieval activity. However, further investigation would be required in order to ascertain the precise origin of this anomaly.
- 4.2.10 To the north of **4003** there are several positive discrete anomalies that are up to 4 m in diameter. Responses of this kind are interpreted as pit-like features of a possible archaeological origin, but it is equally possible that they are associated with natural variation in the underlying bedrock.
- 4.2.11 There are at least two slightly different alignments of weakly positive linear anomalies in this field. For the most part, these are on an approximate north-east to south-west orientation, but along the south-western boundary they are oriented north-west to south-east. They are distributed at regular 8 m intervals throughout the field and are likely associated with ridge and furrow ploughing of medieval or post-medieval date.
- 4.2.12 Along the north-western boundary of the southern field within Area 1, is an area of increased magnetic response at **4004**. This is most likely the consequence of the made ground and may relate to a deposit of material at the edge of this field, possibly associated with the consolidation of a trackway to the north or the construction of the nearby A417.
- 4.2.13 Traversing the centre of the site is a weak, slightly amorphous positive and negative anomaly that is characteristic of near surface geology. It is on an east – west alignment and is 220 m in length. The anomaly varies in width becoming wider and more diffuse to the east and is in places obscured by a series of strong ferrous responses (**4006**).
- 4.2.14 A series of strong dipolar anomalies are present in the centre of the site. These are indicative of buried ferrous material and may be associated with a former fence line. A

footpath is indicated on historical mapping dating to 1888. It is therefore plausible that a former field boundary may have been located at this location.

- 4.2.15 At the southern part of the field there is a strong dipolar linear anomaly (**4007**). This is characteristic of a modern service, such as a pipe of cable.
- 4.2.16 Within the field to the north of the A417 no significant have been identified, other than some disturbance caused by the presence of the modern buildings to the north of the area.

### **Area 2**

- 4.2.17 Area 2 (**Figures 9 and 26**) is located south-west of the roundabout at Air Balloon Cottages and is intersected by the present course of the A417. It comprises three fields to the south, and a single, smaller field on the north side of the road. The land is currently utilised as pasture and is surrounded by small patches of woodland and field boundaries.
- 4.2.18 The terrain is relatively steep, inclining from 168 aOD in the north-west to 226 m aOD in the south-east.

### **Results**

- 4.2.19 Area 2 is dominated by responses associated with former quarrying activity. These are characterised by strong positive anomalies surrounded by negative responses on the outer edges. They are irregular in form and variable in size but cover larger portions of the field to the south of the A417. For example, at **4100 – 4103** several large amorphous anomaly can be clearly identified. The largest of these is 140 m by 120 m (**4100**), while the smallest (**4101**) covers 18 m by 16 m. Given that an 'Old Gravel Pit' is recorded on 1888 OS mapping of the area, it is likely that these are associated with post-medieval extraction activity.
- 4.2.20 At **4104** there is a series of 3.5 m diameter or less pit-like anomalies. These are all characterised by a discrete positive magnetic response. Surrounding this there is a weakly positive 22 m diameter circular trend. It is possible that these anomalies represent postholes and a ring-ditch associated with a roundhouse of Iron Age or Romano-British origin. However, given the amount of quarrying activity nearby and its poor definition, it is impossible to provide a confident interpretation and further investigation would be required to confirm this.
- 4.2.21 At **4105**, there are two further uncertain features that may relate to archaeological activity. These comprise two positive linear anomalies, with the longer being 18 m in length and the smaller example 8 m. They are both up to 1.4 m in width. Next to the longer ditch-like anomaly is an oval shaped, weakly positive anomaly that covers an area of 8 m by 3.5 m. This could relate to a pit-like feature of uncertain date or may relate to the extensive quarrying activity within the vicinity.
- 4.2.22 Within the eastern part of area 2, further evidence of historic extraction is located at **4106 – 4108**. These are most likely associated with gravel quarrying in the area. They are strong dipolar anomalies predominantly located at the eastern end of the Area 2. They are more regular in form than the anomalies at **4100 – 4103** and are slightly stronger. Their linear form may suggest that they are related to infrastructure surrounding the quarry as opposed to direct evidence of extraction.
- 4.2.23 Heading south from **4106** are two parallel strong dipolar linear anomalies (**4109**) on a north – south alignment. This corresponds with a feature visible on 1902 OS mapping likely associated with a field boundary and footpath. It is 60 m long and 10 m across. Just to the south there is a strong dipolar response that correlates with a former field boundary also on the 1902 map. It is on a south-west to north-east alignment for 40 m before it turns south-east and continues for a further 22 m.





- 4.2.24 To the east of **4109** there are three weakly positive linear anomalies (**4110 – 4112**) that are aligned perpendicular to the aforementioned layout. They are parallel to each other and there is 59 m and 40 m between them respectively. They are between 16 m and 19 m long by 2.5 m wide. These are thought to be related to further former field divisions within the area, but do not appear on any of the available historical mapping.
- 4.2.25 Throughout the central and largest field within Area 2, there are indications for historical cultivation associated with ridge and furrow. These are represented as series of weakly positive linear anomalies that are evenly separated by 4.5 m – 6.5 m and are aligned on a slightly curving north-west to south-east alignment.
- 4.2.26 At the south-western perimeter of the southern fields in Area 2 is a series of 1 – 2 m diameter pit-like responses at **4113**. These are all characterised by positive magnetic values. In addition, a larger oval-shaped positive anomaly is also located here that is 8.5 m by 4 m. This could be related to a bigger pit-like feature, but it could also be a consequence of the natural variation in the underlying geology. As there is no recognisable form to these features and as such, they have been interpreted as superficial geology.
- 4.2.27 Along the northern edge of the southern field is a highly magnetic, dipolar linear anomaly (**4114**). This is situated on an east – west alignment and is indicative of a modern service, such as a pipe or cable.

### **Area 3**

- 4.2.28 Area 3 (**Figures 10 and 27**) is a relatively small area, located to the south-west of the roundabout at Air Balloon Cottage (NGR 393244 215974). It comprises part of a single field, currently utilised as pasture and covered by short grass. The local terrain rises from west to east from 225 m aOD to 243 m aOD and from the north to south, rising from 225 m aOD to 247 m aOD.

### **Results**

- 4.2.29 At the southern extent of Area 3 there is evidence for past quarrying activity at **4200**. Here it is possible to identify a collection of strong dipolar responses covering an area of 66 m by 37 m, and likely extending further towards the south and west, outside of the survey area. A similar response is noted at the south-east of the dataset at **4201** that occupies an area of 21 m by 14 m extending towards the east, south, and north, outside of the survey area.
- 4.2.30 At **4202** an area of increased magnetic response is located at the northern portion of Area 3. This could relate to former quarrying activity but is more likely a result of made ground, possibly associated with an entrance into the field.
- 4.2.31 At the north-western part of the Area 3 at **4203** there is a series of five negative linear responses running parallel to each other on a south-west to north-east alignment. Furthermore, two negative linear anomalies have been identified at **4204**, just to the north of **4200** on a north-west to south-east alignment. This is characteristic of underlying land drains.
- 4.2.32 A strong linear dipolar response (**4205**) is noted traversing across Area 3 on a north-west to south-east alignment, which is related to the location of a modern service.

### **Area 4**

- 4.2.33 Area 4 (**Figures 11 and 28**) is located 130 m to the north-east of the roundabout at Air Balloon Cottages (centred on NGR 393613 216265). It comprises a single field, covered by a short grass, currently utilised as pasture.



- 4.2.34 There is a gentle slope from the northern edge of the field at 234 m aOD to the southern side at 240 m aOD.

#### **Results**

- 4.2.35 There is a weak positive linear anomaly on a south-west to north-east alignment in the centre of the area at **4300**. This measures 40 m by 6 m but is quite poorly defined. It is interpreted as possible archaeology and may represent a ditch-like feature or former land division.
- 4.2.36 5 m to the north at **4301** there is a series of equally spaced (1 – 2 m) weak parallel positive anomalies that are on a north-west to south-east alignment. These are thought to be associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. On the western side there is a negative response on the same alignment. This is 35 m in length and 1 – 1.5 m wide. It is possible this relates to an old field boundary and is noted as a very faint cropmark on satellite imagery for the area.
- 4.2.37 In the south of Area 4 there is an area of increased magnetic response (**4302**) that covers 36 m – 20 m on a south-west to north-east orientation. This is visible as a concentration of indistinct dipolar responses and is probably a result of made ground or infilling, possibly associated with the construction of the roundabout.
- 4.2.38 Just to the east of **4302** there is a strong linear dipolar anomaly (**4303**) that is noted on a south-west to north-east alignment. The anomaly extends for 14 m and is likely associated with a modern service, such as a pipe or cable.

#### **Area 5**

- 4.2.39 Area 5 (**Figures 12 and 29**) is located 500 m to the north of the village of Birdlip (centred on NGR 392741 214736). The area is currently utilised as pasture surrounded by field boundaries, apart from the open agricultural land to the north-east. It is relatively flat at 291 m aOD.

#### **Results**

- 4.2.40 At **4400** and **4401** there are two areas of increased magnetic response noted as a group of positive and negative responses. These cover an area of 25 m by 65 m and are 6 m apart. Due to their subtle nature they are unlikely to be associated with quarrying activities that are common in the area and may simply be associated with variation in the natural geology.
- 4.2.41 To the west of **4400**, eight positive discrete anomalies have been identified. These measure up to 3 m in diameter and represent possible pit-like features. However, this may also be a result of natural variation in the magnetic susceptibility of the underlying deposits. To the east of **4401**, there are two irregularly shaped positive anomalies measuring 5.5 m by 4 m. These are likely pit-like features of uncertain origin and could similarly be the result of localised extraction or natural variation.
- 4.2.42 At the south-western edge of the survey area there are positive linear anomalies on a north-west to south-east alignment, separated by 1 – 2 m. This is indicative of modern ploughing.

#### **Area 6**

- 4.2.43 Area 6 (**Figures 13 – 15 and 30 - 32**) is located 800 m to the north-east of the village of Birdlip (centred on NGR 393418 215190) and is bounded by the A417 along the western extent. It comprises three land parcels across four fields currently utilised as arable land.
- 4.2.44 There is a gentle rise from the north at 274 m aOD towards the southern corner at 291 m aOD. From this point eastwards, the area is relatively flat with a slight south-facing slope.



## Results

- 4.2.45 In the irregularly shaped parcel of land within the northernmost field is a series of anomalies that are thought to be associated with possible funerary activity **4500**. This includes a dense concentration of oval-shaped positive anomalies that are 2 m by 1 m in size, although there are larger circular examples measuring up to 3.5 m in diameter. These are generally aligned north – south and are predominantly clustered in an area covering 26 m by 20 m. Although there is a large number of similar responses surrounding this that may also relate to more of these features. According to 1902 OS mapping, human remains were found at this location in 1879 and it is therefore very likely that these anomalies are associated with a series of burials forming a small cemetery. The orientation of these features is suggestive of a non-Christian burial tradition and could therefore date from the Iron Age to the early medieval period. However, further investigation would be required in order to confirm the precise nature of these possible graves.
- 4.2.46 50 m to the south-east of **4500** is a further concentration of positive anomalies of similar dimensions that may also be associated with funerary activity. These are not as well defined and are not distributed in such a regular fashion but are centred on a distinctive response at **4501** that comprises a square arrangement of positive and negative magnetic values. The negative element of this feature could be associated with structural remains, comprising an 8 x 8 m outer stone wall, although the southern aspect of this appears to be missing. Within this there is a possible 3 x 3 m inner wall and between these walls is a positive response that may be associated with a cut feature, such as a ditch. There is also a well-defined positive response at the very centre that could relate to a central pit-like feature. The two square negative anomalies are 1 m wide. Structures comprising inner and outer walls such as this are often associated with Romano-British religious buildings such as small shrines (Historic England 2018). Given the proximity to the location of several probable burials, it is likely that this indicates a building of a possible funerary or religious function. However, further investigation would be necessary to establish the exact nature of these remains.
- 4.2.47 20 m to the north of **4500** there is a positive linear response that is orientated on a south-west to north-east alignment (**4502**). This is 33 m long by 1.5 m wide and is most likely a ditch-like feature, possibly enclosing the activity to the south. There are also several positive linear anomalies that are noted on a south-west to north-east alignment, but it is not clear what these may relate to. It is possible that they represent further ditch-like features but are perhaps more likely associated with former ploughing furrows.
- 4.2.48 In the eastern part of this field there is a dense concentration of strongly positive linear anomalies. These are located on two axes, north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. These are thought to relate to drainage in the area, and the dominance of these feature makes it difficult to identify any evidence for further archaeological features. However, there are four positive linear anomalies that are thought to relate to ditch-like features (**4503**). The western of these are parallel to each other, extending for 32 m on a north-west to south-east alignment and are 1 m apart. Traversing both anomalies on a north – south alignment is a further anomaly that measures 32 m in length. To the east of this an 'L' shaped feature is recorded for 16 m on a south-east to north-west alignment before turning to a south-west to north-east alignment for a further 14 m. None of these are represented on any historical mapping, and it is probable that they relate to ditch-like features of an uncertain date.
- 4.2.49 Throughout the majority of Area 6 there are several discrete positive anomalies. These vary in size from 1 – 4 m in diameter and are thought to relate to pit-like features. Whilst some of these may relate to natural pitting in the underlying bedrock, there are numerous clusters

that are more likely to relate to archaeological features (**4504 – 4507**). However, it is not possible to ascribe a more specific date interpretation to these features.

- 4.2.50 Within the eastern most field of Area 6, there is a strong positive linear anomaly at **4508**. This is aligned north-west to south-east and is segmented into three separate parts, covering a total distance of 67 m. It is 4 m wide and the two western gaps measure less than 1 m, with the eastern break measuring 4 m. This is a probable ditch-like feature not detailed on any of the available historical mapping. As such, it is possible that it relates to an archaeological feature of uncertain origin.
- 4.2.51 At the western extent of **4508**, there is a large amorphous weakly positive and negative anomaly at **4509**. This is irregular in form but covers an area measuring 26 x 12 m. Given that there is extensive quarrying recorded on historical mapping of the area, it is possible that this is associated with an area of extraction. However, its weak nature suggests that this may be quite limited or that it could relate to natural variation in the underlying geology. Despite this, there are further anomalies recorded across Area 6 that are more convincingly associated with extraction. For example, along the eastern edge of Area 6, a large area of increased magnetic response has been recorded at **4510**. This is irregular in form and covers a 29 m by 25 m area. It corresponds with a notable depression on the site and the enhanced response is most likely associated with the infilling of a quarry pit.
- 4.2.52 In the western field, there are four further examples of probable quarrying activity (**4511 – 4514**). These are all characterised by strongly positive anomalies that vary in size, ranging from 8 m x 9 m to 22 m x 27 m. Although none of these are specifically detailed on historical mapping, such strong responses are characteristic of large cut features and are thought to relate to unrecorded areas of extraction of probable post-medieval date.
- 4.2.53 At the south-western-most extent of Area 6, there is a weakly positive linear anomaly at **4515**. This is aligned south-west to north-east with a large dipolar response at the centre. The linear element of this corresponds to a field boundary on historical OS mapping and measures 74 m in length by 1 m wide. It is probable that the strong anomaly at the centre is associated with a large ferrous item and may be associated with former gateposts.
- 4.2.54 In the eastern most field, there are two broad areas that are represented by weak positive and negative magnetic values. Both of these are sinuous, but roughly aligned on a linear north-south alignment (**4516; 4517**). The western example of these is slightly larger, measuring 157 m in length and up to 19 m wide (**4516**). In the southern extent it curves towards the east, following the break of slope in the area. It is generally characterised by a positive response on the outer edges, with a weaker or negative response in the centre. As this follows the topography of the area, it is likely that this is associated with localised superficial deposits resulting from hill-slope processes.
- 4.2.55 40 m to the east of **4516**, a smaller weakly positive anomaly has been located at **4517**. This is 101 m long by up to 12 m wide and is amorphous in form. It is probable that this is also associated with natural variation in the underlying deposits, but its linear form may suggest that it is associated with a former boundary or extraction activity. As such, further investigation would be required to confirm the exact origin of this anomaly.
- 4.2.56 Within the same area as **4516** and **4517** is a series of weakly positive linear anomalies. These are distributed in a herringbone pattern and are thought to be associated with modern drainage of the area.
- 4.2.57 Across the entirety of Area 6, there is a large number of closely spaced weakly positive parallel linear anomalies. In the southern fields, these are aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and in the northern field they are aligned north-east to south-west. These are associated with ploughing furrows and are thought to be of modern origin.

- 4.2.58 A strong linear dipolar response is located on an east – west alignment (**4518**). This continues for a total distance of 342 m and is only broken by the current field boundary. This feature relates to a modern service, such as a pipe or cable. Similarly, at the far northern edge of Area 6, there is a further strong linear dipolar anomaly on an east – west alignment, which also pertains to a modern service (**4519**).

### **Area 7**

- 4.2.59 Area 7 (**Figures 16 and 33**) is located at the north-eastern part of the scheme (centred on NGR 393943 215736) and comprises a single field currently utilised as a pasture. It is irregularly shaped and bounded by the modern field boundaries on all sides, with woodland located to the east.
- 4.2.60 The topography is characterised by a decline from the south-west at 277 m aOD to the north-eastern corner 262 m aOD.

### **Results**

- 4.2.61 The entirety of Area 7 is characterised by a slightly enhanced magnetic background. This may be associated with recorded variation of the geology in this area (BGS 2020), but it is considered more likely to be related to an area of former woodland. The area directly west of the field is currently occupied by a small woodland, and this is illustrated as a larger area covering part of the field on mapping dating to the late 19th century. Moreover, given the dense concentration of randomly dispersed, sub-circular positive anomalies, it is possible that much of this field has been cleared of woodland.
- 4.2.62 The enhanced background makes it difficult to identify discrete features that might be associated with archaeological activity, but there are a small number of discrete weakly positive anomalies that may be associated with pit-like features.
- 4.2.63 There are several poorly defined linear anomalies in the area that could also relate to archaeological features. Perhaps the clearest of these is at **4600**, where a strong positive anomaly with a corresponding negative response on the northern edge has been located. This measures 45 m in long by 2 m wide and is associated with a ditch-like feature of uncertain origin. Elsewhere within the field there are several weaker positive and negative linear trends, but these are too poorly defined to be confidently interpreted as pertaining to possible archaeological features.
- 4.2.64 Situated on a north – south alignment in the eastern part of the field are two parallel, weakly positive linear anomalies (**4601**). These are both 2 m wide and extend 135 m. It is possible that they continue, but they become weaker at the northern and southern extents. They are separated by 10 m and in the intervening space are a number of stronger ferrous anomalies. This relates to a former boundary present on the 1902 OS mapping of the area.
- 4.2.65 Traversing the northern portion of the field are two broad areas of strongly positive and negative response, which are both orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. The smaller and most southerly of these is 98 m by 12 m (**4602**). 30 m to the north of this is a larger, less distinct area measuring 185 m by 30 m (**4603**). Both responses are probably related to the superficial geology of the area and may be associated with hill slope processes. However, they are also both quite well defined and are visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery. As such, further investigation may be required to clarify the nature of these features.
- 4.2.66 Extending from the northern field boundary of the western part of the field is a line of strong dipolar anomalies (**4604**). As this follows the same alignment it is probable that this is associate with a former fence line, with the ferrous response being associated with a series of posts.

- 4.2.67 Following the shape of the field are a series of parallel linear anomalies. These are associated with ploughing furrows and are slightly stronger than those located in the centre of the area on a north-east to south-west alignment.

### **Area 8**

- 4.2.68 Area 8 is located south of Shab Hill, to the south-west of Area 5, and south of Area 7 (centred on NGR 394141 214996). It comprises eight fields, with the northern fields currently used as pasture and the southern field being under arable cultivation. Besides the existing field boundaries, the survey areas extend onto open agricultural land.
- 4.2.69 In the most northern field, there is gentle slope from the east at 274 m aOD towards the west at 281 m aOD. In the southern field there is a slightly more pronounced slope from 274 m aOD to 261 m aOD, centred around a slight hill at Stockwell.

### **Results**

- 4.2.70 There is a dense concentration of anomalies that are thought to be associated with archaeological remains located in the centre of Area 8, to the west of Pinkham. These are focussed around an orthogonal arrangement of positive linear anomalies and are thought to be associated with an enclosure (**Figure 34**). They cover an irregular rectangular area measuring 70 m by 45 m and are orientated north – south and east – west. These are indicative of ditch-like features measuring 2.5 m in width (**4700 – 4703**). Within this there are numerous other anomalies that are likely related to associated activity, as well as several breaks, and other details which detract from the rectangular layout (**4704 – 4707**). It is likely that this relates to a probable Iron Age / Romano-British enclosure, with some evidence for possible settlement activity. However, there are some suggestions that it may extend into later periods (e.g. **4706**).
- 4.2.71 Along the western edge of the enclosure there is a 9 m gap, which likely forms a large entrance to the enclosure (**4700**). There are also gaps in the south-eastern corner and on the eastern edge that are smaller and less well defined, but these are also likely to be entrances or genuine breaks in the enclosure ditch. The north-eastern corner of the enclosure extends to form a triangular projection of the northern boundary (**4701**). The linear anomaly that forms the southern side extends beyond the enclosed area for an additional 45 m towards the east and 25 m towards the west (**4702**). In addition, 17 m west of the western enclosure focus is a further linear anomaly that extends 49 m on the same north – south alignment (**4703**). These extensions are slightly weaker and may therefore be associated with a different phase or function of the enclosure. Alternatively, as they are further removed from the centre of the enclosure, it is possible that this is a result of the fills of the ditch comprising less archaeological material than those at the centre.
- 4.2.72 Within the enclosure there are internal divisions that segregate the area into smaller parts. This includes several weakly positive linear anomalies that are on the same orthogonal alignment (**4704; 4705**). It is likely that these are associated with further, less extensive ditch-like features, and may have had a more specific function, but this is not apparent from these geophysical survey results alone.
- 4.2.73 In the centre of the enclosure, there is a moderately strong positive anomaly, surrounded by a negative response (**4706**). This covers an area of 4.5 m by 5.5 m and is characteristic of a large pit-like feature. One possible interpretation of this is that it is associated with a sunken-feature building, but this is somewhat speculative and further investigation would be required to confirm this.
- 4.2.74 Elsewhere within the enclosure, there are numerous discrete positive anomalies. These generally measure between 1 and 2.5 m in diameter and are likely associated with pit-like



features. There is a notable concentration of these at **4707**, which may represent focussed settlement activity. In addition, there are some dipolar anomalies that have the negative response located on the northern edge, which could denote an area of thermoremanent magnetisation as a consequence of burning. However, it is not clear what this activity may relate to.

- 4.2.75 Several discrete positive anomalies are located surrounding the enclosure. These are similar in size to those located within at **4707** and are likely associated with further archaeological activity (**4708**).
- 4.2.76 At the south-western corner of the enclosure, a large strongly positive anomaly surrounded by a negative response on the northern edge has been identified (**4709**). This covers an area of 15 m by 8 m and is likely associated with extraction activity. However, it is not clear if this is related to the enclosure or post-medieval quarrying which has been widely observed in the results of this survey.
- 4.2.77 To the north-east of the enclosure there is a positive linear anomaly at **4710**. This is 25 m long by 1.5 m wide and most likely indicates a ditch-like feature. 10 m to the south there is a cluster of four weakly positive anomalies. Three are orientated east – west, with the western most orientated north – south. These could all indicate further ditch-like features, perhaps associated with the division of land surrounding the enclosure.
- 4.2.78 In the fields to the south of the enclosure there are several linear anomalies that relate to ditch-like features (**4711**; **4712**). This includes a series of 3 m wide, weakly positive responses orientated on a west-north-west to east-north-east orientation. This is segmented into at least six different parts that run for a combined distance of 265 m.
- 4.2.79 Extending from the southern end of **4711** are two very weakly positive linear trends. These are parallel with one another and extend 130 m. This is associated with a track visible on historical mapping and was also noted at the time of survey.
- 4.2.80 Extending south from the eastern end of **4712**, are two positive linear anomalies situated on a north – south alignment (**4713**). Both are 1.5 m wide and the longest measures 70 m in length, with the second being much more sinuous and extending 30 m. These anomalies likely represent further ditch-like features and are probably associated with the enclosure to the north.
- 4.2.81 To the north of **4711**, in the field to the west of the enclosure, there is a series of sinuous, weakly positive linear anomalies situated on south-west to north-east alignment at **4714** – **4719**. The anomalies vary in width from 1 m – 4.5 m and are generally segmented in various locations. Some of these examples branch at the northern end (e.g. **4716** and **4717**). Given the weak and slightly diffuse nature of these anomalies, it is possible that they relate to natural variation in the underlying geology. They are also perpendicular to the break of slope and may have been caused by localised areas of erosion. However, their linear nature suggests that they could relate to ditch-like features and it is not possible, therefore, to rule out a possible archaeological interpretation.
- 4.2.82 In the southern-most field, a weakly positive linear anomaly at **4720** extends 234 m on a north-west to south-east alignment. After 58 m there is a 12 m break before it continues for another 164 m. this is indicative of a ditch-like feature and may be associated with a wider field system of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date.
- 4.2.83 At the southern end of **4720**, there is a cluster of weak positive discrete anomalies at **4721**. These vary in size from 1.5 m to 6 m in diameter and indicate the presence of pit-like features that could be archaeological in origin. However, they may also indicate natural pitting in the bedrock.



- 4.2.84 A large number of parallel positive linear anomalies have also been identified surrounding **4720**. These are distributed at regular intervals and are associated with modern drainage.
- 4.2.85 In the north-eastern field of Area 8 is a series of broadly linear, strongly positive anomalies (**4722**; **4723**). These are orientated south-east to north-west and are perpendicular to the break of the slope. This is located in an area of localised geological variation on BGS mapping (BGS 2020). However, as the area located directly to the east of this is identified as “Old Quarry” on 1902 mapping it is possible that this may include some areas of extraction activity.
- 4.2.86 There is a more isolated and roughly oval shaped positive anomaly at **4724**, which is also thought to relate to natural variation in the underlying bedrock. This is 32 m long and up to 18 m wide.
- 4.2.87 Throughout the entirety of Area 8, there are numerous weakly positive linear anomalies that are associated with ridge and furrow cultivation at **4725 – 4728**. They are predominantly running on a north-west to south-east alignment and are separated by a distance of 4.5 m – 10 m.
- 4.2.88 A linear arrangement of dipolar responses orientated on north-west – south-east alignment has been located in the southern field at **4729**. This extends for 301 m and may continue for a further 100 m as a weak linear trend further to the south. This feature is detailed on 1902 mapping, continuing from the existing boundary at southern end of the field, and therefore likely represents a former fence or hedge line.

### **Area 9**

- 4.2.89 Area 9 is located to the south of Area 8, to the south-east of Stockwell (centred on NGR 394900 213700). It is currently utilised as pasture and aside from the existing field boundaries the survey areas are bounded by open agricultural land (**Figures 19 – 20 and 36 – 37**).
- 4.2.90 There is a gentle slope from the north of the area at 279 m aOD to the south at 262 m aOD, but there are several more localised undulations within this.

### **Results**

- 4.2.91 To the north of Area 9 there are several responses that are interpreted as archaeological in origin. A positive linear anomaly (**4800**) has been identified slightly curving from west to north-east for 168 m. After 130 m there is a 3 m gap, before the anomaly continues for another 18 m. It measures between 2 and 4 m in width. This continues into the field to the north-east for 5 m before it exits the survey area (**4801**). This indicates a ditch-like feature and could be a Late Iron Age or later Romano-British boundary.
- 4.2.92 A positive linear anomaly has been identified on a west – east alignment at **4802**, crossing **4800** toward the eastern end. The anomaly is 25 m in length before becoming obscured by **4800** for 35 m and then continues for 123 m. The anomaly is 2.5 m wide and indicates a ditch-like feature. The anomaly corresponds to a former footpath on 1902 mapping.
- 4.2.93 18 m to the south there is a positive linear anomaly at **4803** on a north – south alignment for 30 m. The anomaly is up to 1.5m wide. This continues to the south at **4804** on the same alignment, where it continues on its trajectory for 23 m before meeting the edge of the survey area. A positive, parallel anomaly is noted 4 m to the south-east at **4804**. It continues for 14 m. These are indicative of ditch-like features of uncertain origin.
- 4.2.94 At **4805**, 85 m to the south-east there is a weak positive curvilinear anomaly that is 41 m long and 1.5 m wide. This is on a south-east to north-west alignment and turns towards the



east at its northern end. This ditch-like feature is of uncertain origin and has been interpreted as possible archaeology due to its weak magnitude.

- 4.2.95 To the south of **4805** there are two parallel weakly positive anomalies on a south-west to north-east alignment 5 m apart (**4806**). The northern anomaly is 90 m in length including a 10 m gap. The southern extends 72 m. These ditch-like features are of uncertain origin and are interpreted as possibly archaeological due to their weak magnitude.
- 4.2.96 Broadly spaced, parallel linear anomalies have been identified in the northern portion of the field surrounding **4800**. These are interpreted as medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (**4807**).
- 4.2.97 A weak positive anomaly is located at **4808**. This covers an area of 210 m by 8 m on an east – west orientation. On the eastern side it slightly curves towards south-east. This is indicative of natural geological variation.
- 4.2.98 At **4809** two positive parallel linear anomalies have been detected. These are on a south-west to north-east alignment with 3 m separation. The eastern anomaly is 168 m long and 2.5 m wide. Towards its southern end the anomaly becomes weaker and is slightly curved towards the east. This is indicative of a ditch-like feature which follows the break of slope within this field, likely representing a former boundary or trackway. Directly to the west of the anomalies is an amorphous anomaly that may be natural in origin. It is possible that this is associated with a natural variation in the underlying bedrock.
- 4.2.99 To the east of **4809** there is a strong positive linear anomaly at **4810** on a north-west to south-east alignment. It is 107 m in length with a width of 2.5 m. This ditch-like feature is interpreted as archaeology and may be associated with the boundary or trackway feature identified at **4809**.
- 4.2.100 North of **4810** is a sub-circular anomaly at **4811**. It covers an area of 15 m by 12 m. To the south of it, at the south-east corner of the field, there is a similar response at **4812**. This is oval shaped and covers an area of 13 m by 8.5 m. These anomalies indicate cut features and are probably related to past quarrying activities in the area.
- 4.2.101 Along the southern edge of the field there is a series of weakly positive parallel linear anomalies on a north-west – south-east alignment at **4813**. These are separated by 6 m. It is probable that this is further evidence for medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 4.2.102 Numerous sinuous anomalies are noted at **4814** that are aligned across the field following the local terrain on an east – west alignment. These cover an area 63 m wide by 185 m long and are likely the result of superficial geological deposits that have accumulated along the valley as a result of hill slope processes.
- 4.2.103 A highly magnetic dipolar linear anomaly is noted at **4815** on an east – west alignment. This is indicative of a modern service, such as a pipe or cable.
- 4.2.104 Weakly positive linear anomalies are also noted throughout the northern portion of Area 9 at **4816** on a north-west to south-east alignment. These indicate field drains.

#### **Area 10**

- 4.2.105 Area 10 is located to the south of Area 9 to the north-east of the A417 and Cowley roundabout (centred on NGR 394900 213700). The area is currently agricultural pasture. Besides the existing field boundaries, the survey areas are bounded by open agricultural land, and the A417 and a modern quarry to the south (**Figure 21 – 24 and 38 – 41**).

The topography of the area undulates gently, with a slight dip located to the north of Cowley roundabout at 264 m aOD. This then gently rises to the north-west to 273 m aOD and to the south-west at 270 m aOD, before declining again towards the A417 at 258 m aOD.

## Results

- 4.2.106 A complex interconnected network of positive linear anomalies has been identified throughout the central portion of Area 10 (**4900 – 4922**). Numerous anomalies surrounding these are also likely associated with the co-axial network consisting of peripheral land use features such as enclosures or boundaries. These are discussed in detail below.
- 4.2.107 On a north – south alignment, an interconnected network of recti-linear anomalies has been identified from **4900** in the north to **4907** in the south. This is interpreted as an alignment of distinct enclosures of variable sizes perpendicular to a long curvilinear anomaly on a broadly north – south alignment that measures 165 m in length and 2 m wide (**4908**). The enclosures are varied in size but measure 53 – 77 m at their widest points with their boundaries formed of 2 m wide ditches. Numerous positive and dipolar anomalies are noted within these enclosures that are ascribed an interpretation of possible archaeology. These could indicate internal features or activity such as refuse pits, extraction activity, or areas of burning.
- 4.2.108 In the centre of the network of anomalies on a north – south alignment at **4905**, a second alignment of interconnected rectilinear anomalies protrudes to the south-west (**4909 – 4913**). These anomalies are similarly sized and likely comprise a further network of ditched enclosures. The southern boundary of this feature appears to continue further to the north-west through the enclosure at **4905** and towards **4914**.
- 4.2.109 To the south-west and perpendicular to **4914**, several further anomalies are noted that form further enclosures. At **4915** a distinct recti-linear anomaly measuring 28 m by 18 m is noted. A second enclosure is noted to the north, although only the north and east sides are present in the data due to the modern field boundary (**4916**). To the south at **4917**, further positive linear anomalies have been identified that likely form a further enclosure, although again, this is unclear to the presence of a modern service and evidence of former quarrying.
- 4.2.110 To the south-west of the network of anomalies, further positive linear anomalies are noted. At **4918**, a clear rectilinear anomaly is noted on broadly the same north-east to south-west alignment as the anomalies at **4915 – 4917**. The exact dimensions of the anomaly are unclear due to the size and edge of the survey area, although the ditch-feature is some 2 m wide. Several internal linear and recti-linear trends have also been identified (**4919**) as well as further weaker positive linear anomalies to the north-west at **4920**. These are also likely to be archaeological in origin. While it is not possible to discern any relationship between these anomalies and those to the north-east, it is likely they indicate further ditch-features.
- 4.2.111 Towards the north-west of Area 10, a positive curvilinear response at **4921** is noted that continues for 91 m. This ditch-like response is 1.7 m wide and is of uncertain origin, but likely forms part of the archaeological activity identified in the wider landscape to the south.
- 4.2.112 A weaker linear anomaly is noted on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment at **4922**. This is 242 m long by 1.5 m wide. At its eastern end a perpendicular anomaly protrudes to the south and continues for 75 m with a 9 m gap at the northern end. These responses likely indicate a ditch feature, possibly indicating an earlier land division.
- 4.2.113 To the south-east of the anomalies at **4900 – 4922**, numerous weaker linear trends have been identified (**4923 – 4928**). These are on various alignments but tend to be on a north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west alignment, similar to the anomalies to the north-west. It is possible these indicate further activity associated with the features identified to the north-west, although, due to their weak magnitude, a more confident interpretation is not possible.

- 4.2.114 It is not possible to discern any relationship between or an exact time period for any of these anomalies. However, they are adjacent to the known course of the Roman road of Ermin Street, which occupies the present route of the A417 in this area. This strongly suggests that these features likely originate in the Iron Age or Romano-British period.
- 4.2.115 A variable anomaly on a north – south alignment has been identified at **4929**. The anomaly is 210 m in length and 2 – 3 m wide. This anomaly corresponds to a former field boundary visible on 1884 OS mapping. Toward its southern end a building is recorded on the same map. No clear anomaly associated with this building has been identified at this location although a large area of increased magnetic response could indicate demolition rubble or debris (**4930**). Toward the west side of the increased response, a distinct rectangular anomaly has been identified at **4931**. It is possible this indicates a similar structure although this is not clearly delineated on historical mapping. This has therefore been interpreted as possibly archaeological in origin.
- 4.2.116 Numerous broadly spaced, positive, parallel linear anomalies have been identified throughout Area 10. These are largely noted on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment or a north to south alignment. These are likely indicative of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, widely noted in the surrounding landscape and other areas of survey.
- 4.2.117 Widely spaced, positive linear anomalies have been identified throughout Area 10. These are noted in a distinctive ‘herring-bone’ pattern to the north of the survey area, as well as parallel on a north-east to south-west alignment to the east of the survey area. These are indicative of field drains.
- 4.2.118 Several highly magnetic dipolar linear anomalies have been identified traversing the survey area at **4932**. These are indicative of modern services, such as pipes or cables.

## 5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting a significant number of anomalies that are thought to be archaeological. The majority of these are thought to be associated with Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity, as well as a probable cemetery of the same date.
- 5.1.2 The clearest evidence for settlement activity is located within the most southerly area of the scheme (Area 10). This is located directly north of the Roman road which follows the present course of the A417, known as Ermin street. Extending from this is a large number of linear ditch-like features which project on a coaxial arrangement from a central north – south line. These comprise numerous rectangular enclosures, as well as more isolated examples, delineating the layout of a series of probable paddocks or field systems. In addition, there is also a large number of pit-like features that may relate to settlement activity, though it is not clear from these results alone what this may be associated with.
- 5.1.3 At Area 8, a further concentration of archaeological activity has been identified. This is characterised by a more concentrated recti-linear enclosure 1.5 km north of the focus of activity in Area 10. It comprises numerous ditch-like features, which are segmented in a rectangular arrangement. There are several internal divisions as well as pit-like features which are also thought to relate to settlement activity. Most notably, at the centre of this there is a large rectangular pit-like feature. Although somewhat speculative, it is suggested that this may relate to a sunken feature building. Such features are ascribed to the Saxon period and further investigation would be required to ascertain the precise nature of this activity.
- 5.1.4 Despite the widespread evidence for archaeological activity, there are very few direct examples of structures. The best example of probable structural remains is located in Area 1, where a ring ditch has been located that is thought to be associated with an Iron Age /



Romano-British roundhouse. There are no further clear examples of such features across the scheme, but there are several concentrations of pit-like anomalies that could relate to further such remains.

- 5.1.5 In Area 6 possible funerary remains have been identified, 4 km north of the modern village of Birdlip. Here a series of north – south aligned anomalies have been located in close proximity and are interpreted as possible graves, due to their oval shape and size. 1902 mapping indicates that human remains were located in this area in 1897 and it is very likely that there may be further, more discrete, remains of this nature that have not been detected by this survey. Moreover, in the southern portion of the same field there is a possible structural feature that is interpreted as a possible shrine or religious building Iron Age to Romano-British date. The precise form and size of this feature is consistent with other examples of this type of building (Historic England 2018) and it is clear that there may be significant levels of funerary activity within this part of the site.
- 5.1.6 Elsewhere across the scheme are a variety of further linear features that are thought to relate to more widespread divisions of a field system. Given the level of activity dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British activity within the area, it is probable that these are associated with the agricultural landscape of this period. However, it is probable that some of these features may predate or continued in use into later periods. There is also evidence of a wide range of former field boundaries that are no longer present but are visible on historical mapping of the area dating to the later 19th century. In addition, a significant number of features have been interpreted as evidence of former extraction, many of which are detailed on the historical mapping. However, there are also further examples of this activity that are not recorded, such as the extensive remains of this activity identified in Area 2.
- 5.1.7 Superficial geological deposits and modern activity has also been recorded across the scheme, with areas of former woodland, services, trackways, ploughing, and extensive drainage at various locations.



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Schmidt, A, Linford, P, Linford, N, David, A, Gaffney, C, Sarris, A and Fassbinder, J. 2015 *Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology: questions to ask and points to consider*. EAC Guidelines 2, Belgium: European Archaeological Council.

### Cartographic and documentary sources

Ordnance Survey 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 5, Soils of South West England*. Southampton.

### Online resources

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer (accessed January 2020) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Old Maps (accessed January 2020) <https://www.old-maps.co.uk>

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

#### Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with 4x Bartington Grad-01-1000L magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03 nT over a  $\pm 100$  nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25 m. All of the data are then relayed to a Leica Viva CS35 tablet, running the MLgrad601 program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of Grad601 probes at a rate of 10 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Viva system with rover and base station. This receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

#### Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington cart system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

The cart-based system generally requires a lesser amount of post-processing than the handheld Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. This is largely because mounting the gradiometers on the cart reduces the occurrence of operator error; caused by inconsistent walking speeds and deviation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- GPS DeStripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each datapoint in the transect. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.
- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (area around each datapoint that is included in the interpolated result).
- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.





Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies. XY plots can be made available upon request.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.



## Appendix 2: Geophysical Interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

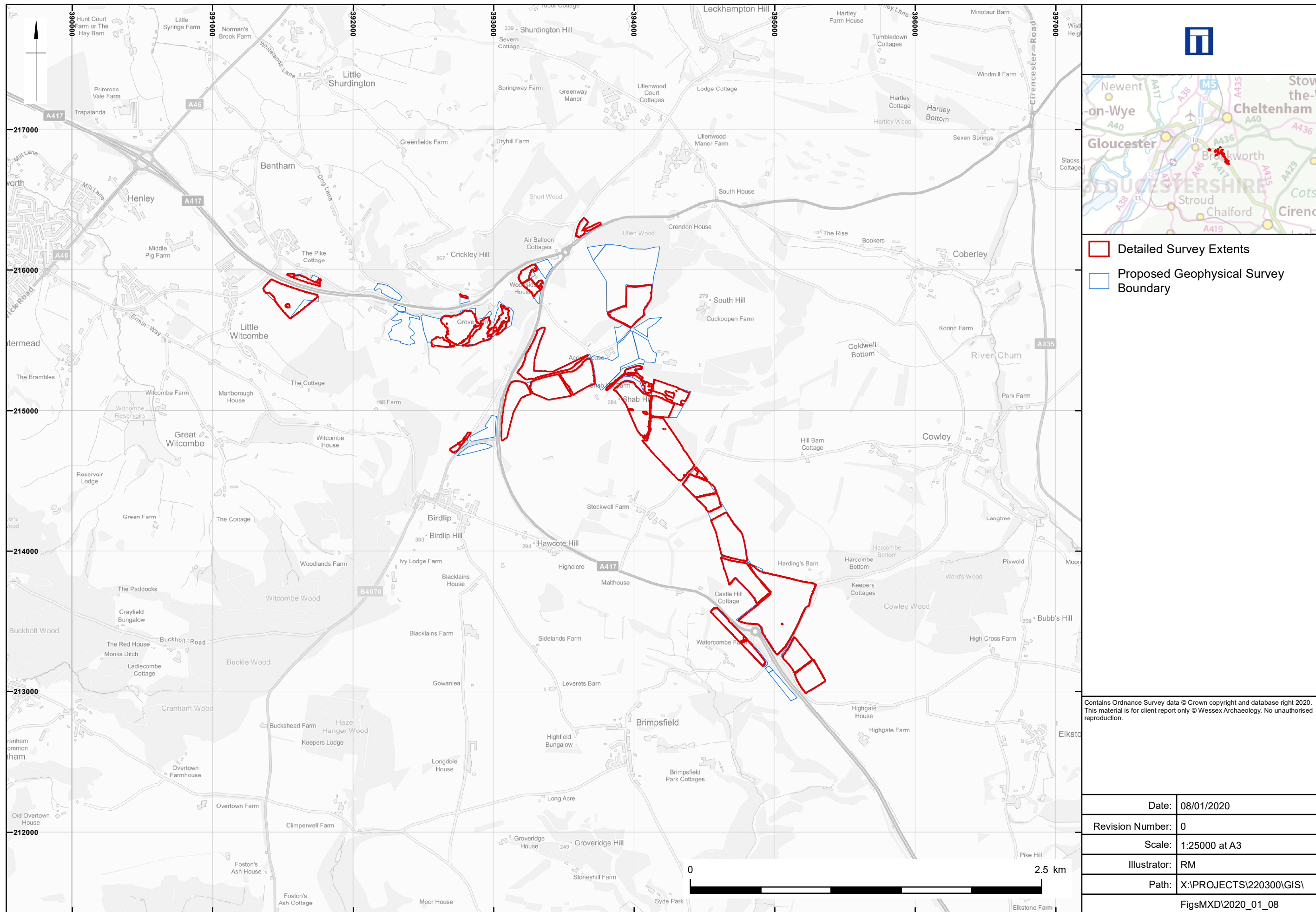
- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating dipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad dipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



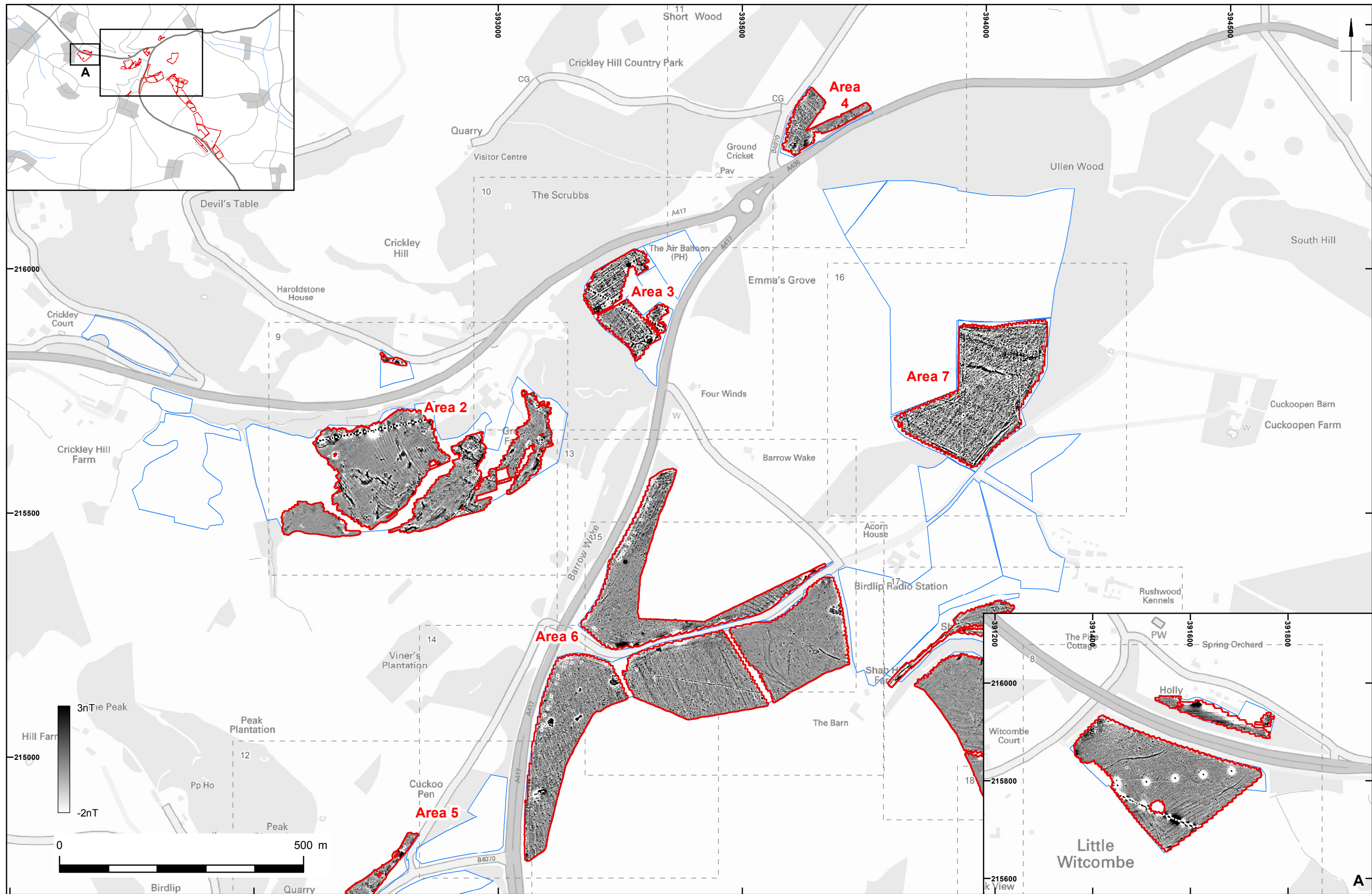
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Site location and detailed survey extents

Figure 1





- Detailed Survey Extents
- Proposed Geophysical Survey Boundary

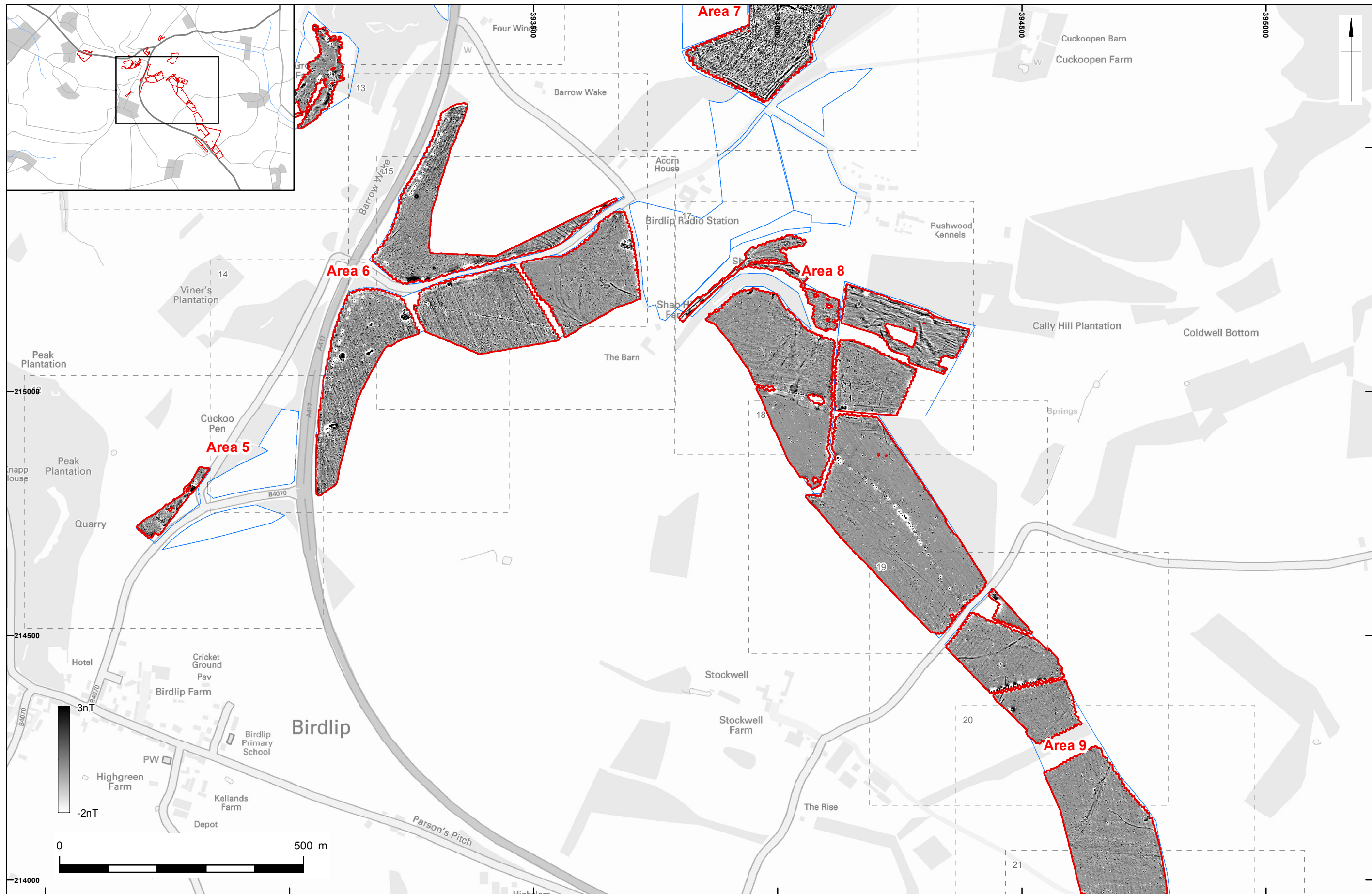
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Greyscale overview (north) and index to detailed figures

Figure 2





- Detailed Survey Extents
- Proposed Geophysical Survey Boundary

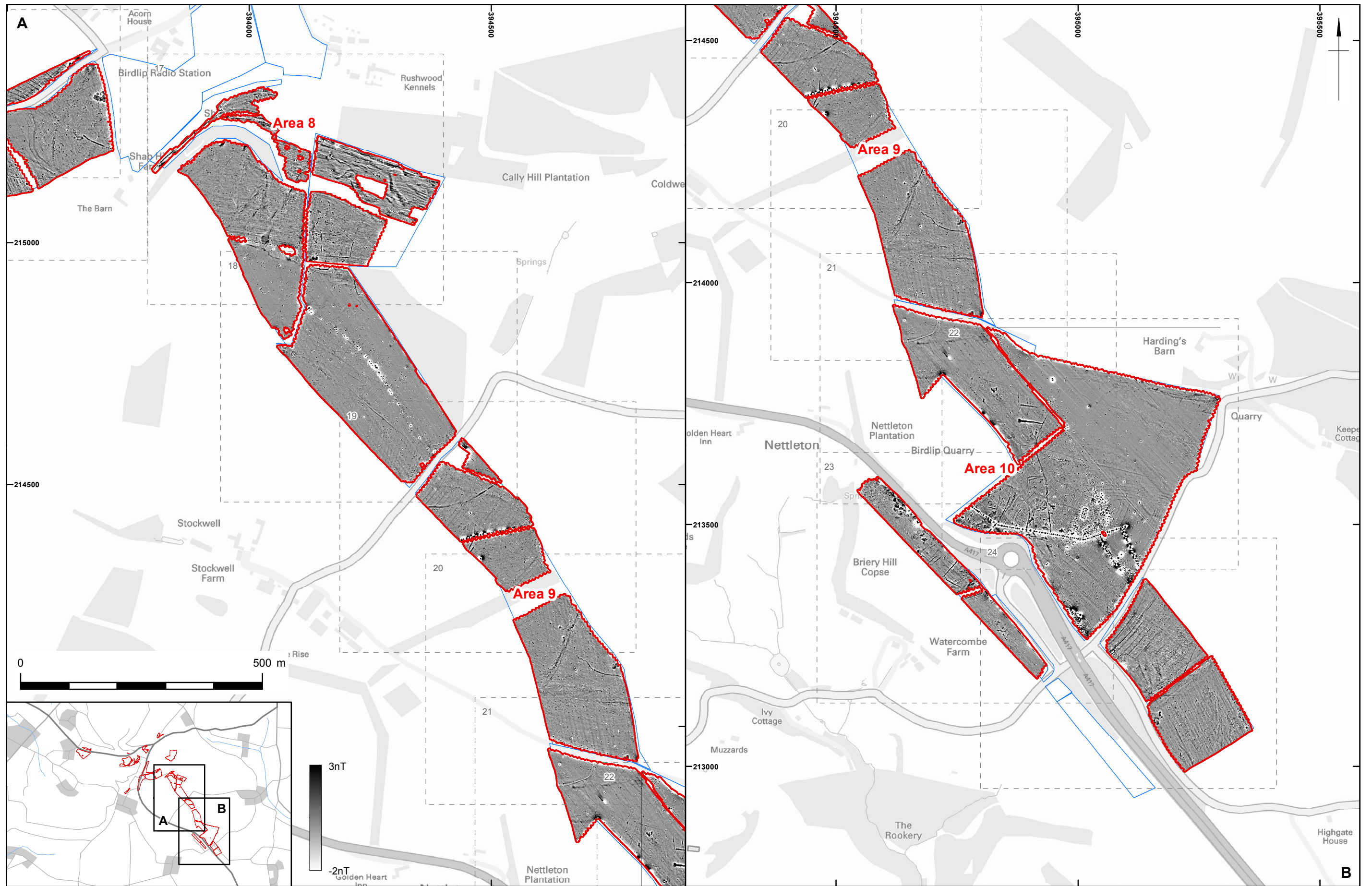
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Greyscale overview (central) and index to detailed figures

Figure 3





- Detailed Survey Extents
- Proposed Geophysical Survey Boundary

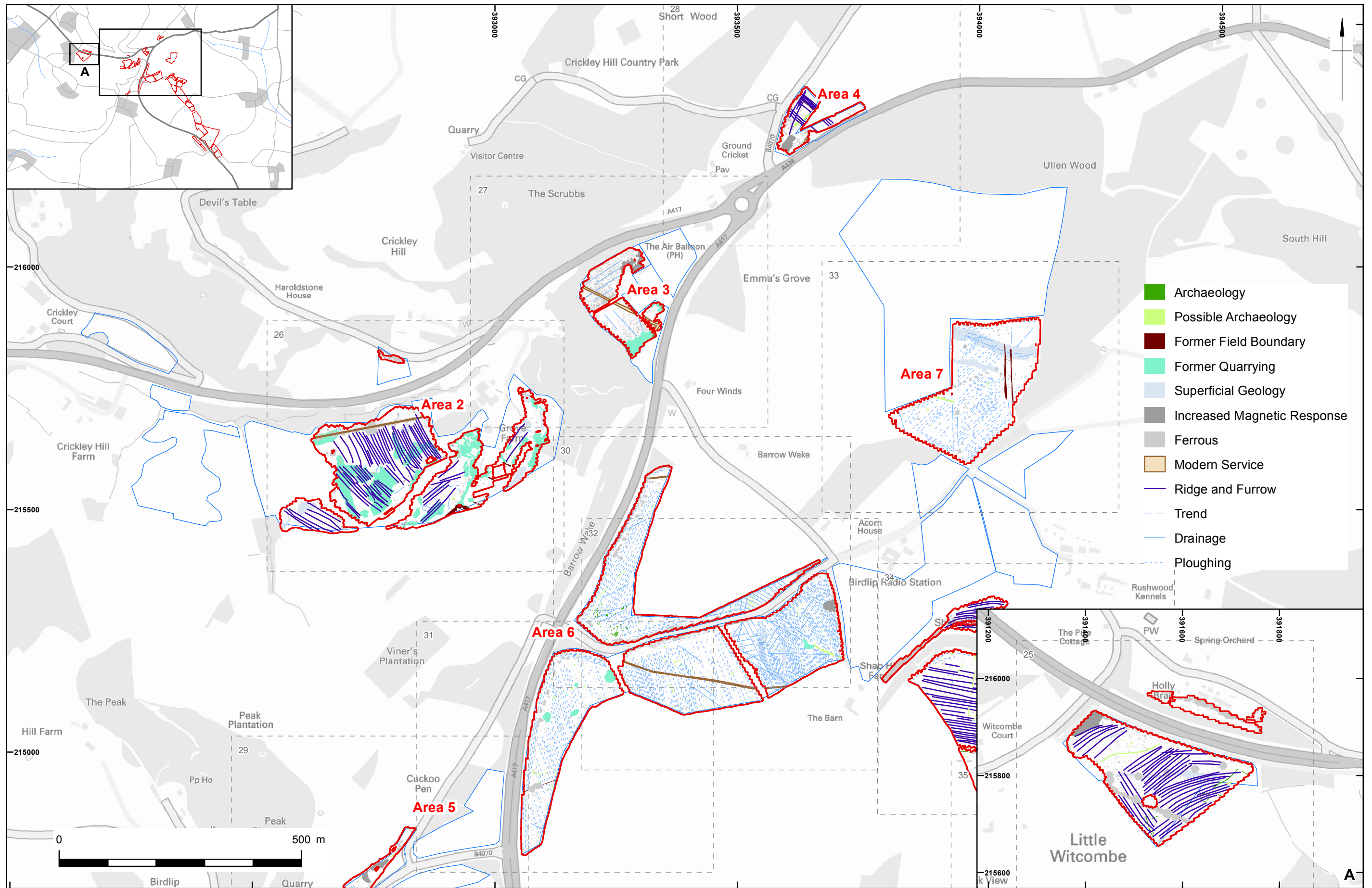
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Greyscale overview (south) and index to detailed figures

Figure 4





- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Former Field Boundary
- Former Quarrying
- Superficial Geology
- Increased Magnetic Response
- Ferrous
- Modern Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Trend
- Drainage
- Ploughing

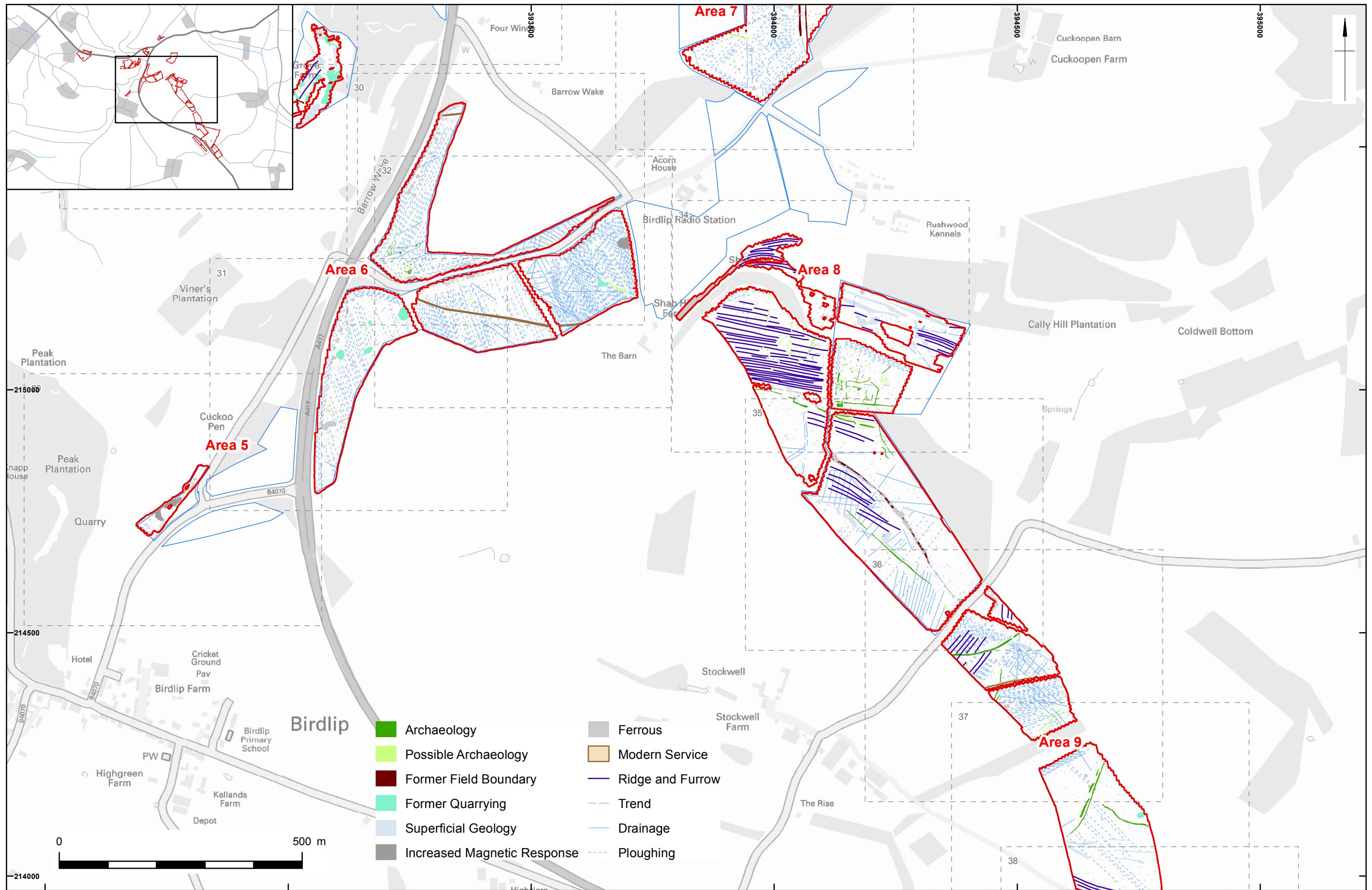
- Detailed Survey Extents
- Proposed Geophysical Survey Boundary

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Interpretation overview (north) and index to detailed figures

Figure 5



- Detailed Survey Extents
- Proposed Geophysical Survey Boundary

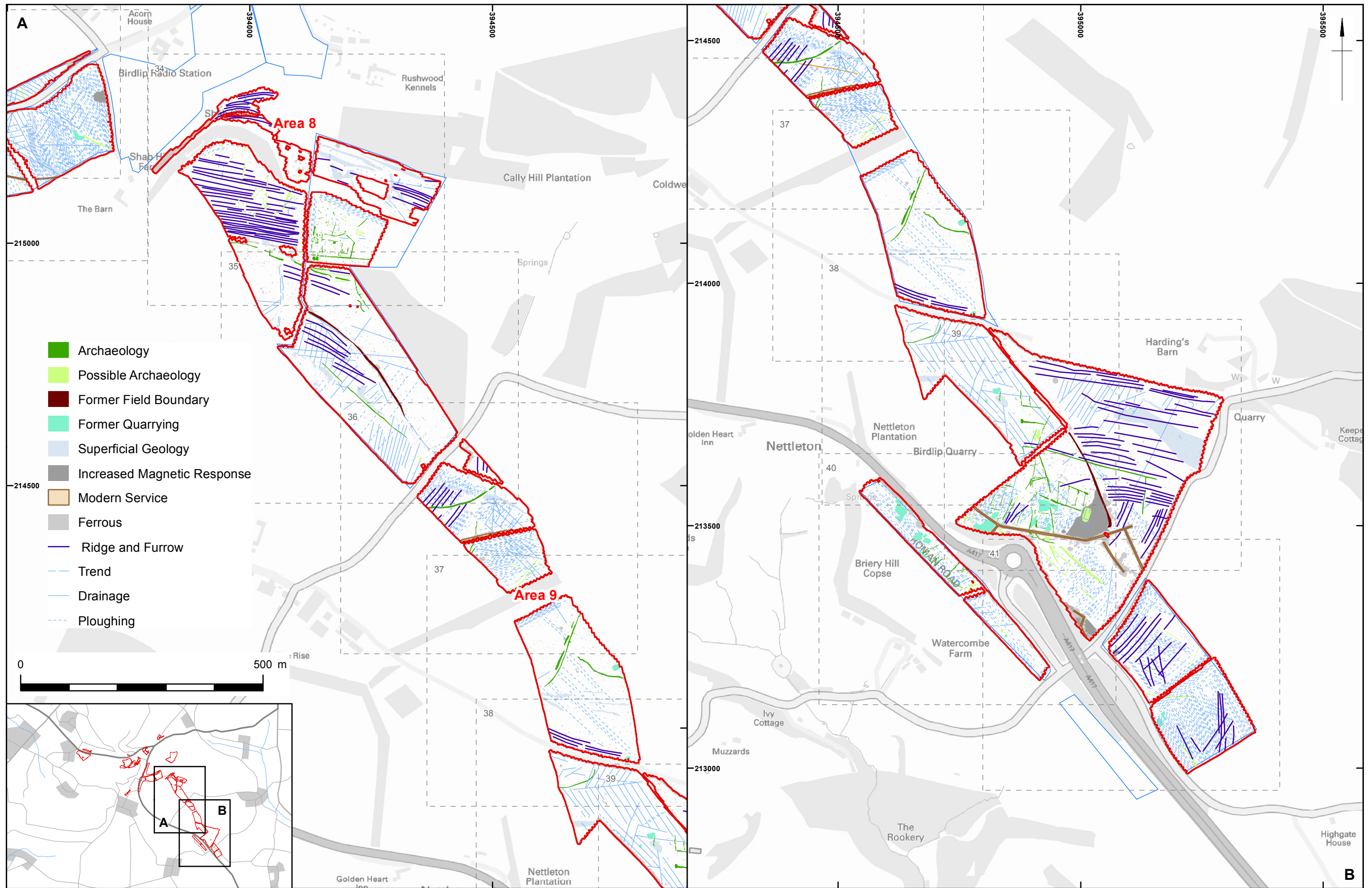
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Interpretation overview (central) and index to detailed figures

Figure 6





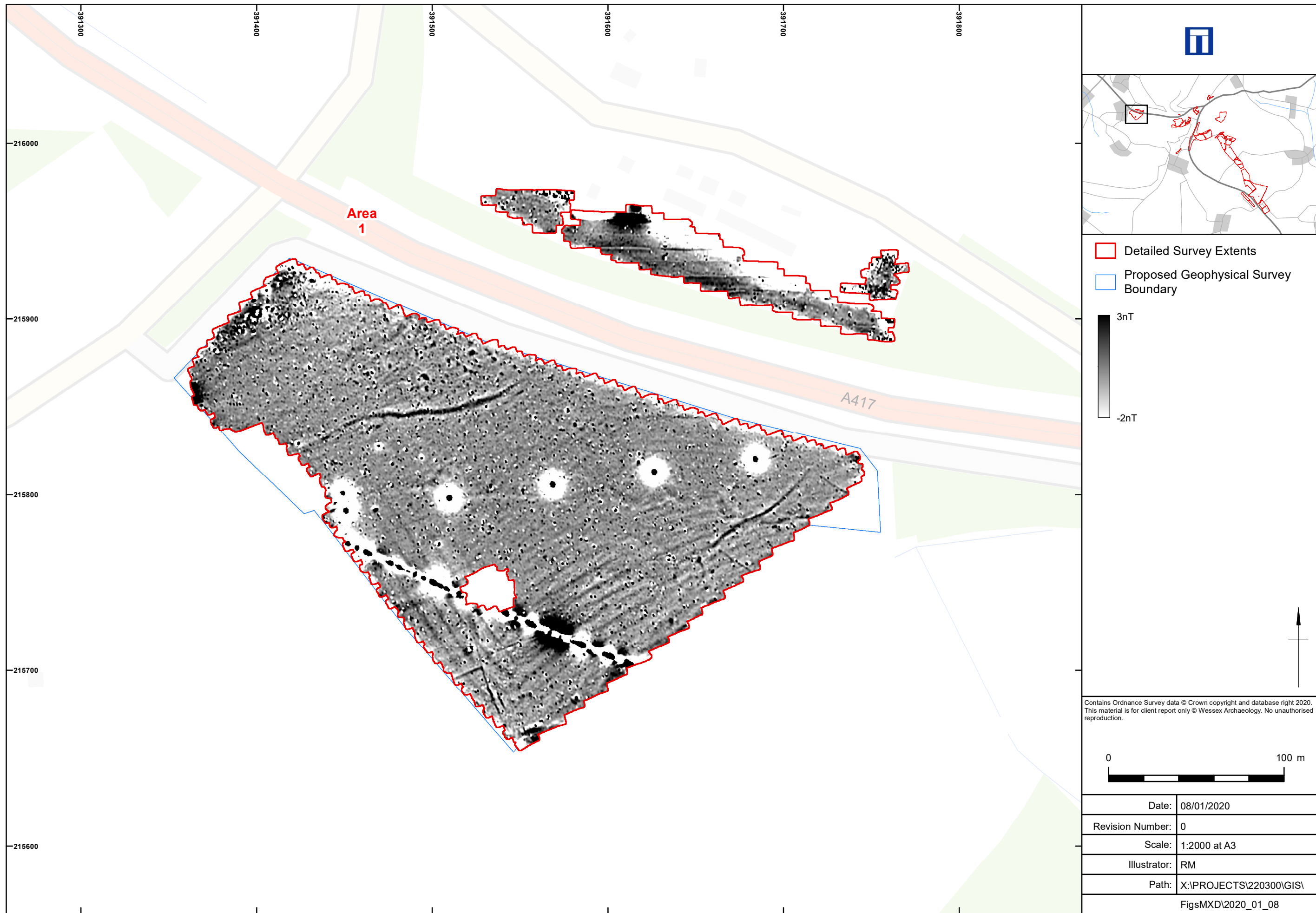

 Detailed Survey Extents  
 Proposed Geophysical Survey Boundary

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Interpretation overview (south) and index to detailed figures

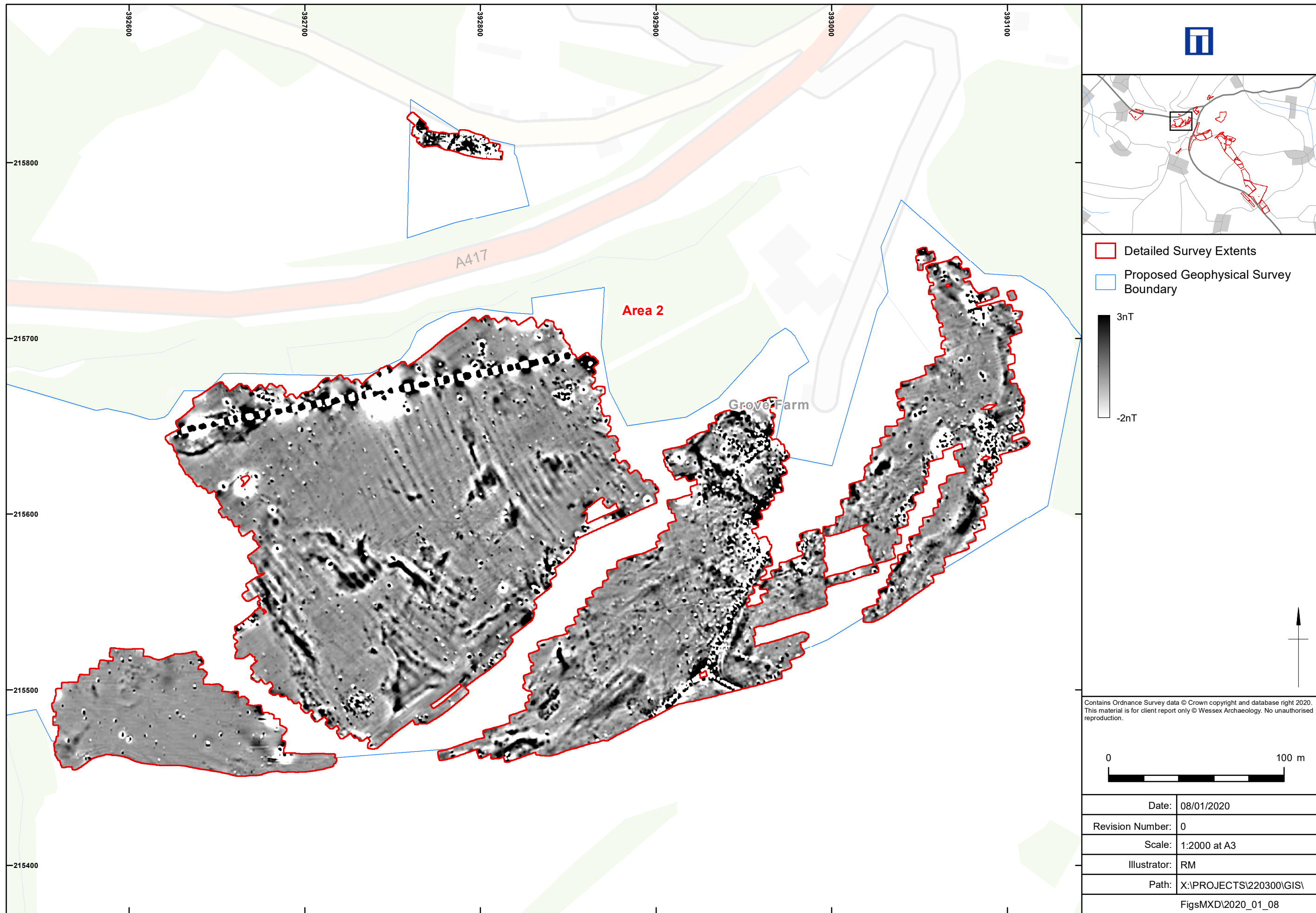
Figure 7



Detailed greyscale plot Area 1

Figure 8





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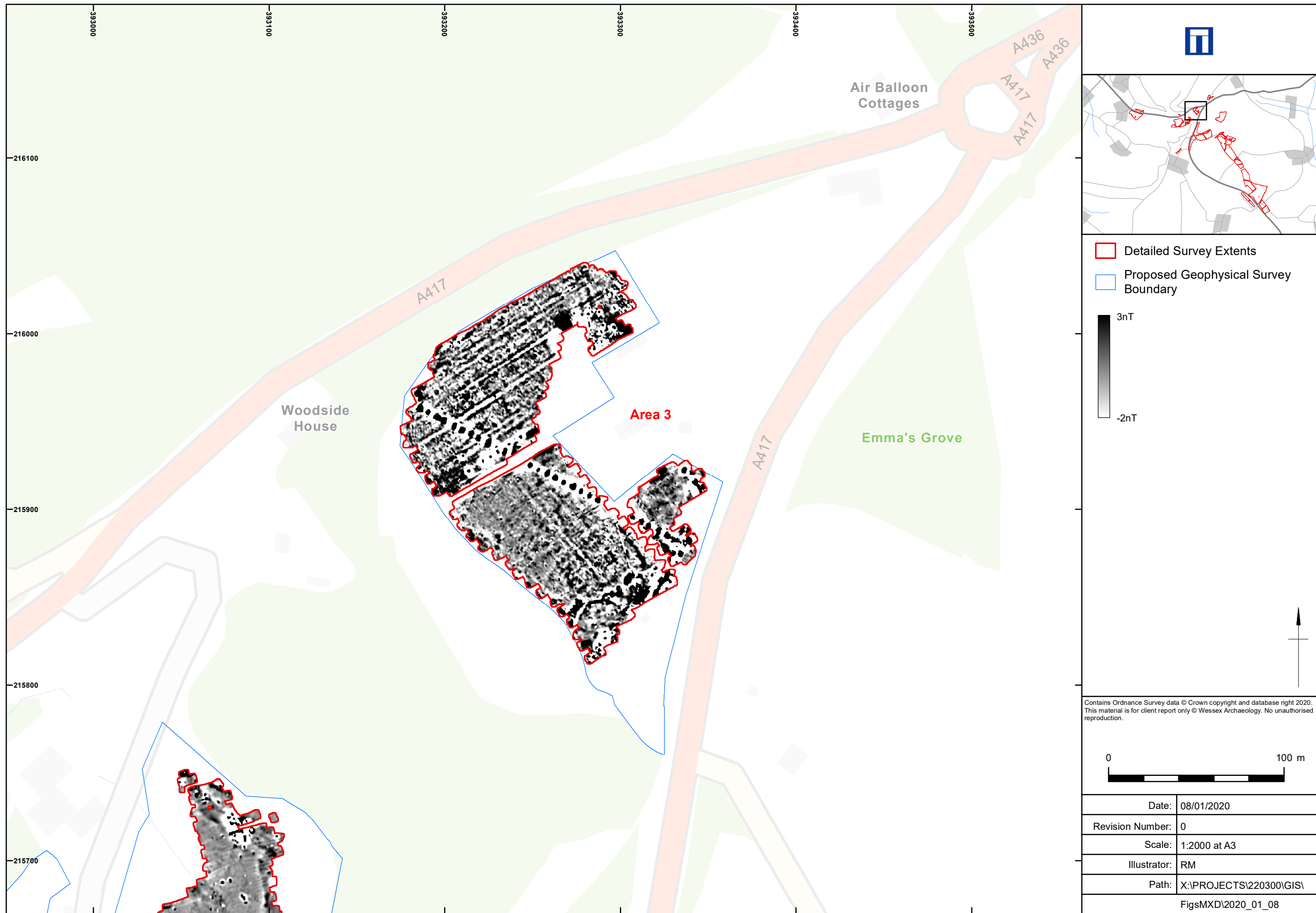


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Detailed greyscale plot Area 2

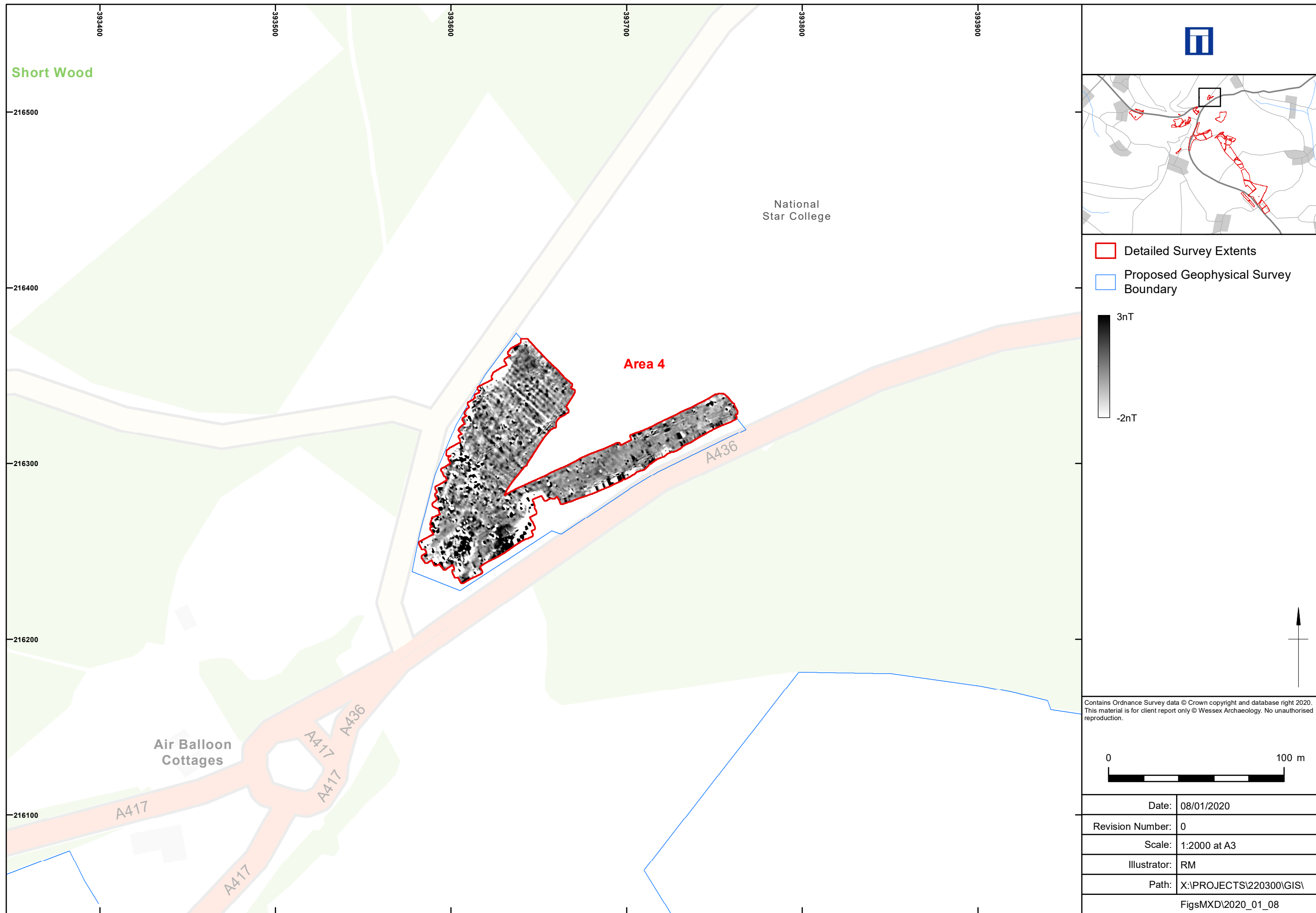
Figure 9





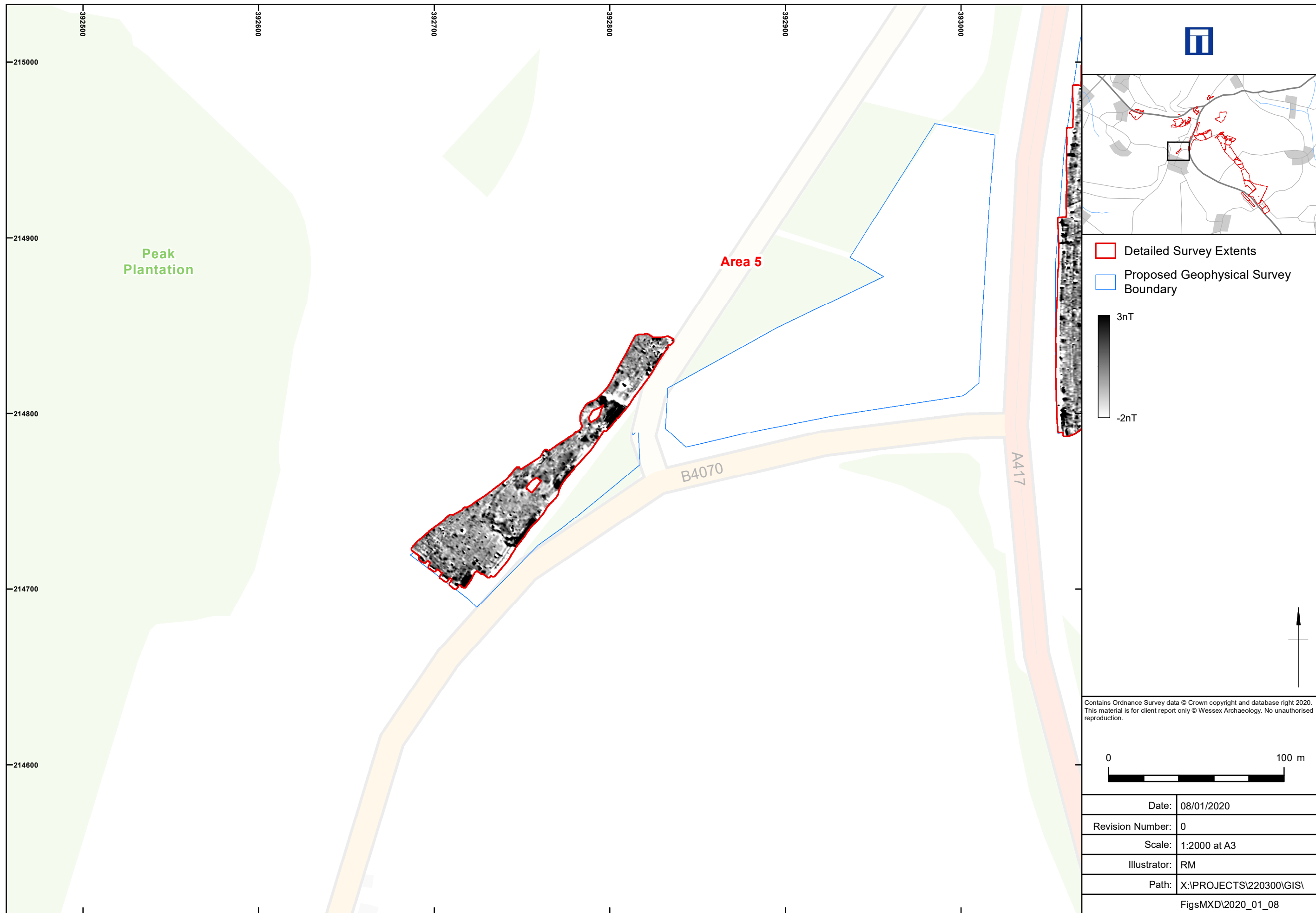
Detailed greyscale plot Area 3

Figure 10



Detailed greyscale plot Area 4

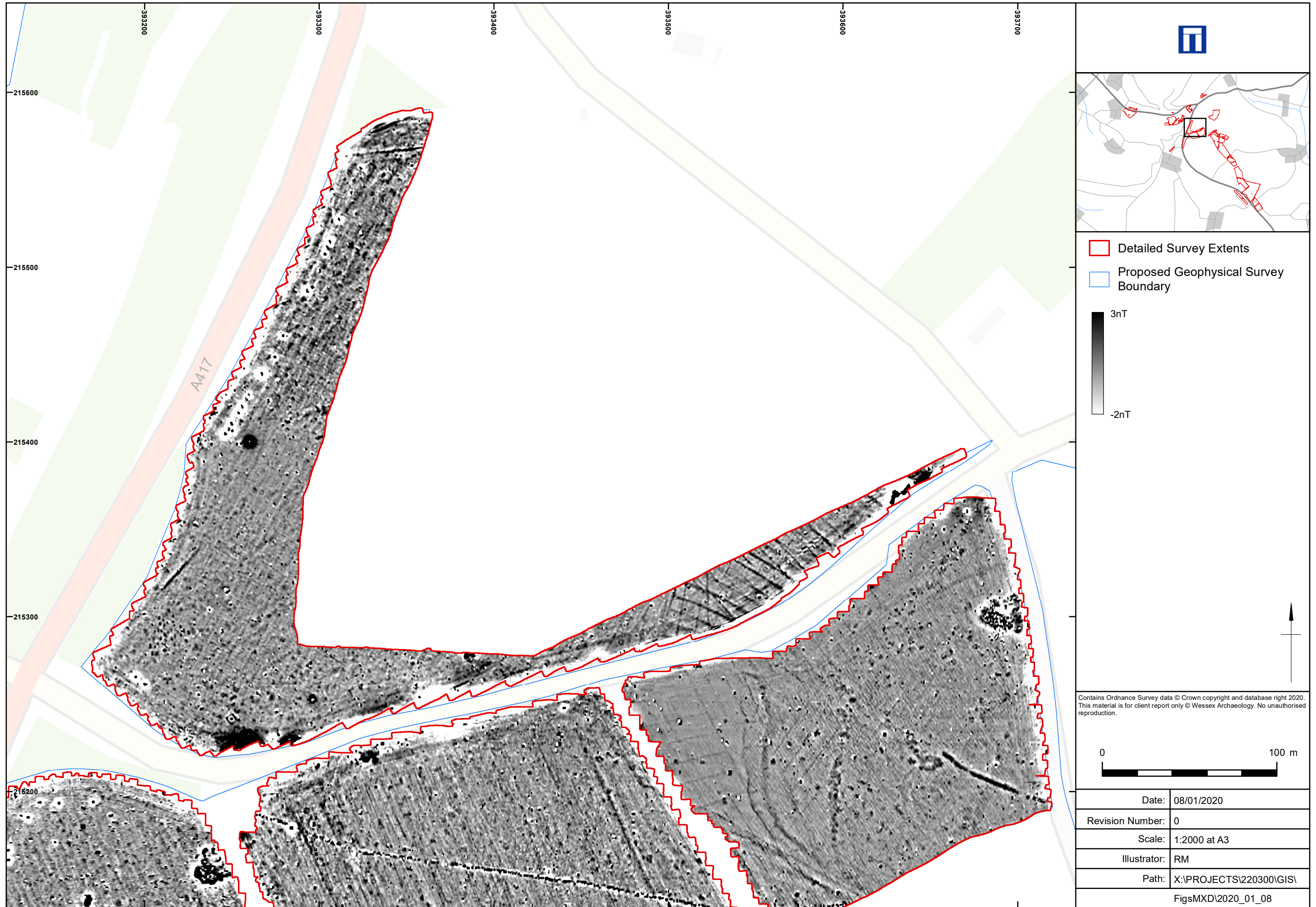
Figure 11



Detailed greyscale plot Area 5

Figure 12

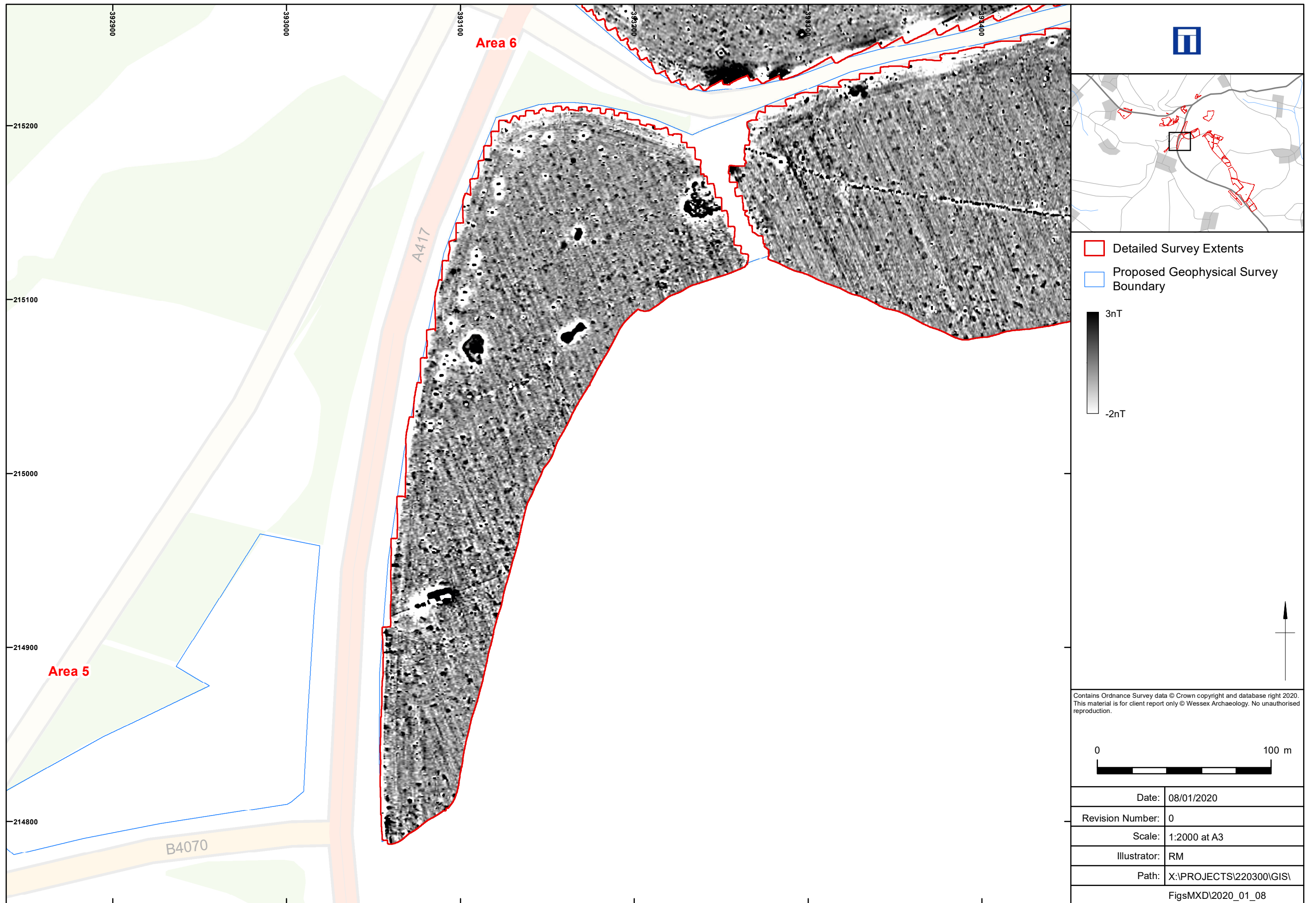




Detailed greyscale plot Area 6 north

Figure 13

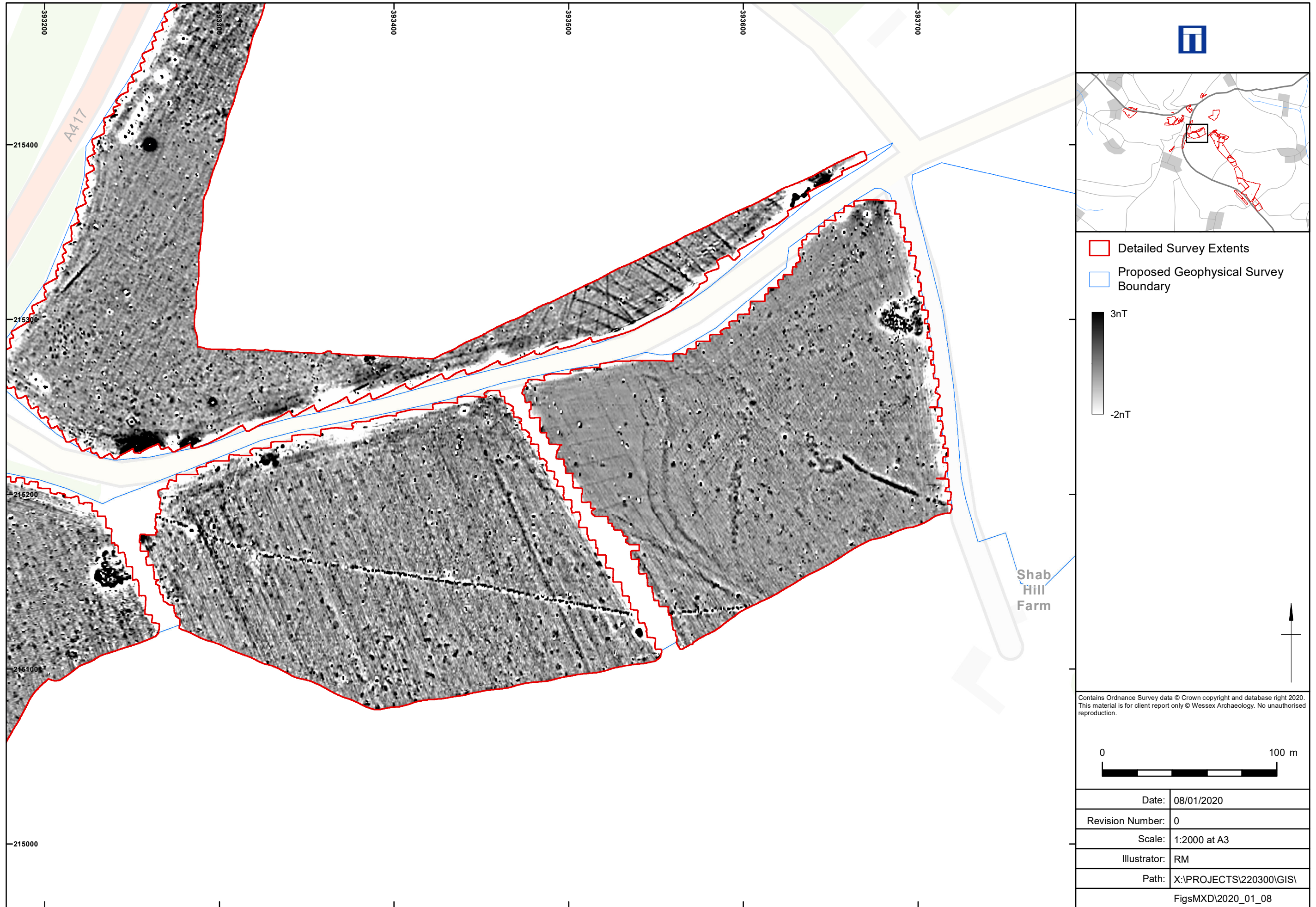




Detailed greyscale plot Area 6 south

Figure 14

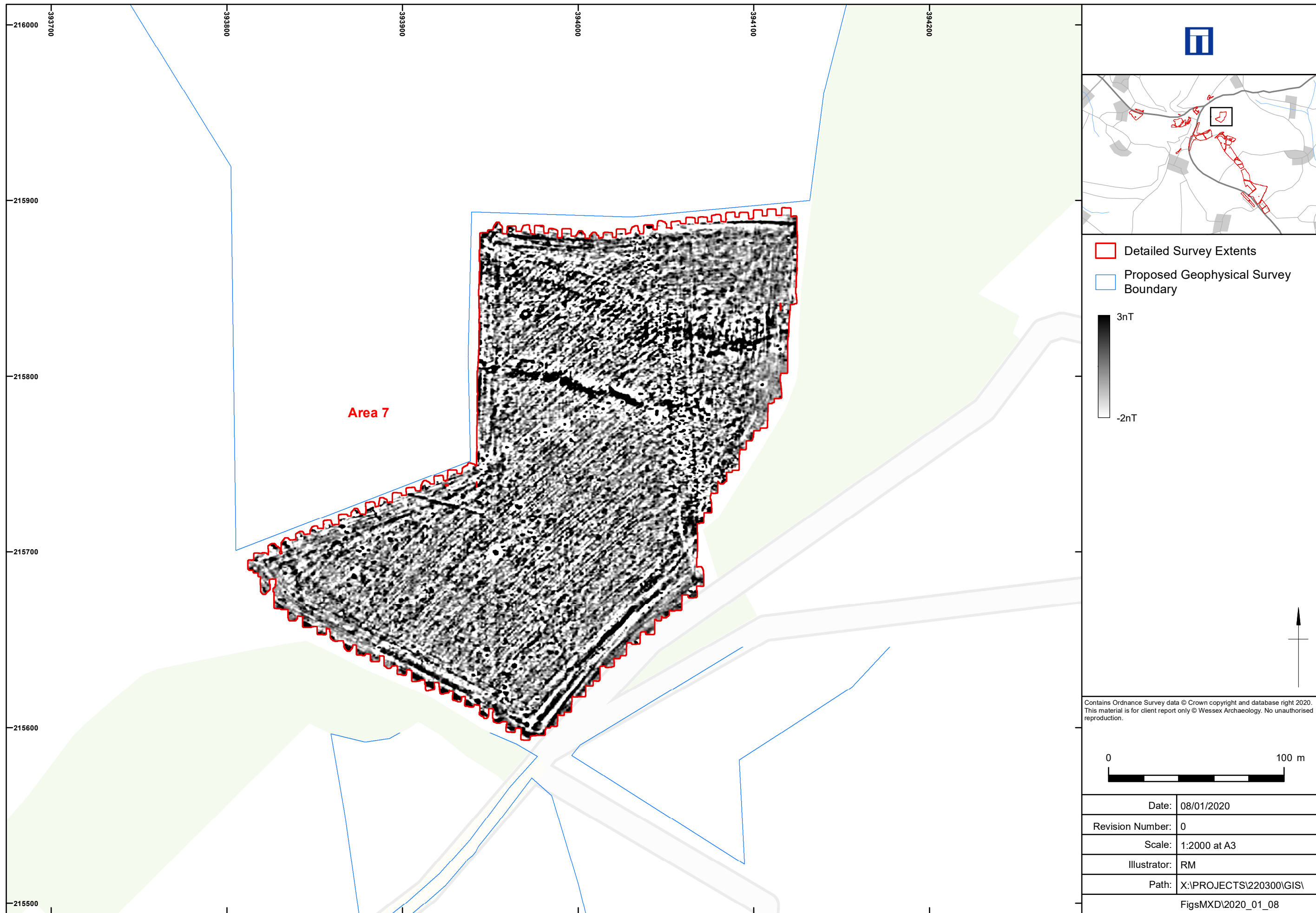




Detailed greyscale plot Area 6 east

Figure 15





Detailed greyscale plot Area 7

Figure 16

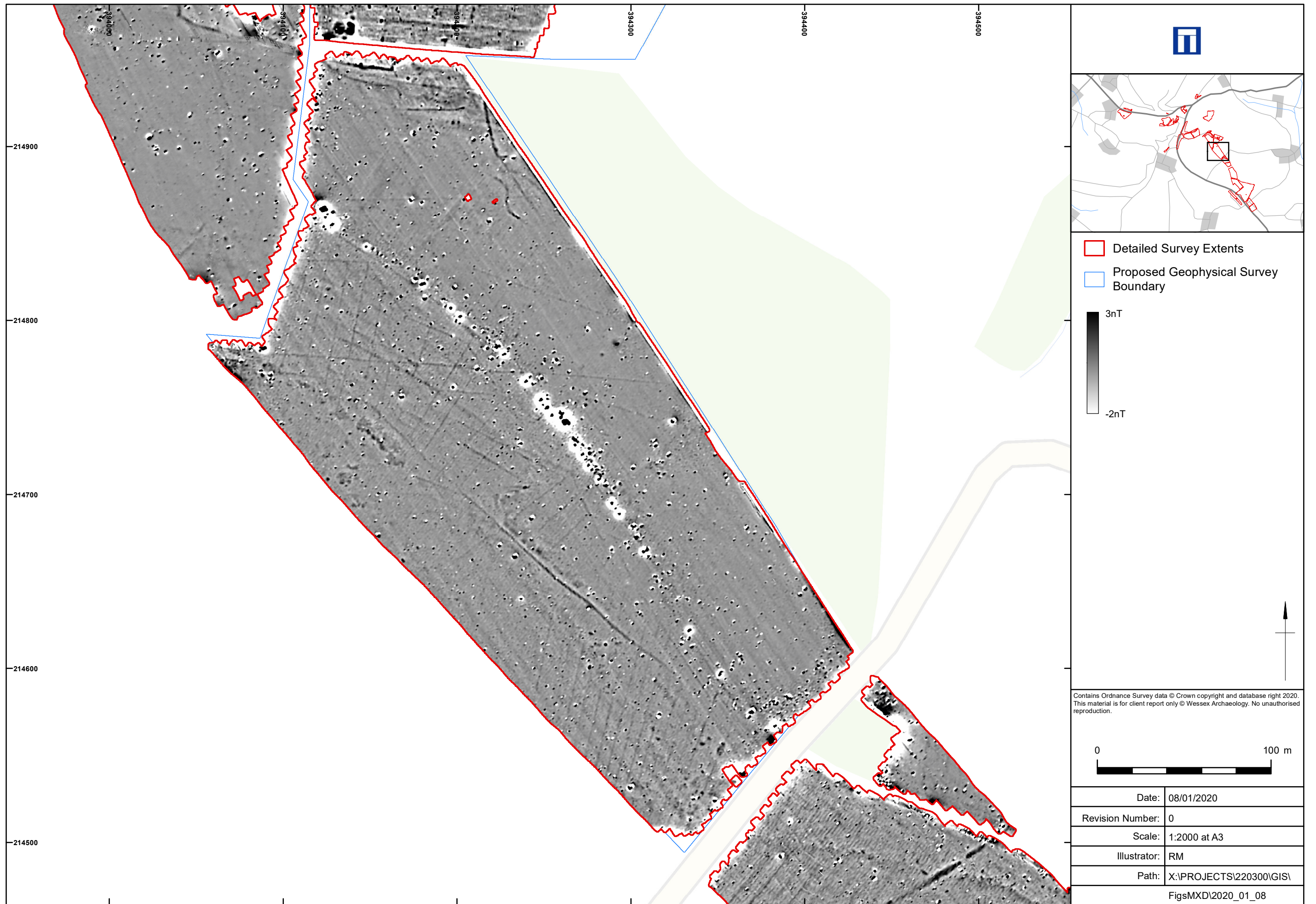




Detailed greyscale plot Area 8 north

Figure 17

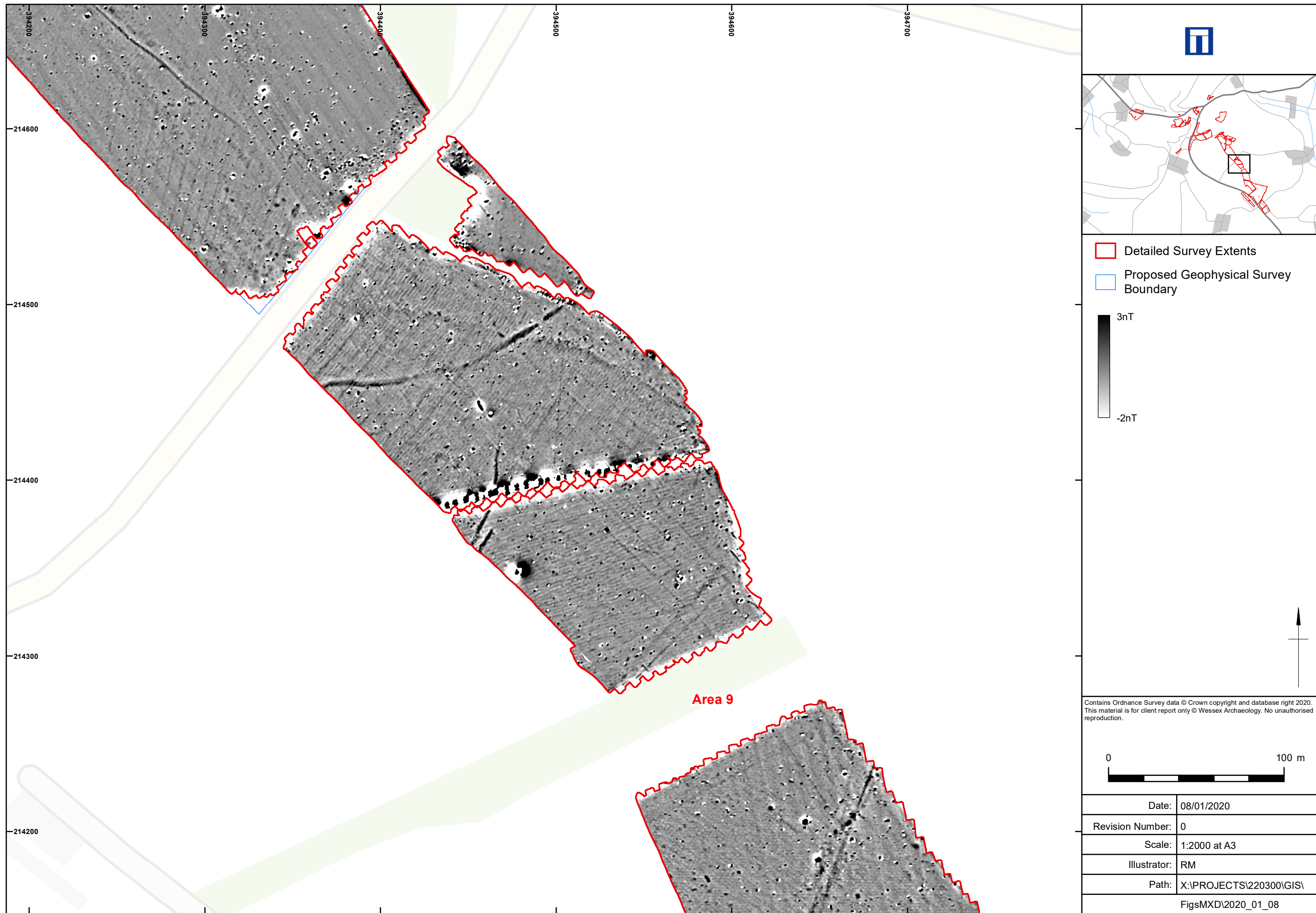




Detailed greyscale plot Area 8 south

Figure 18

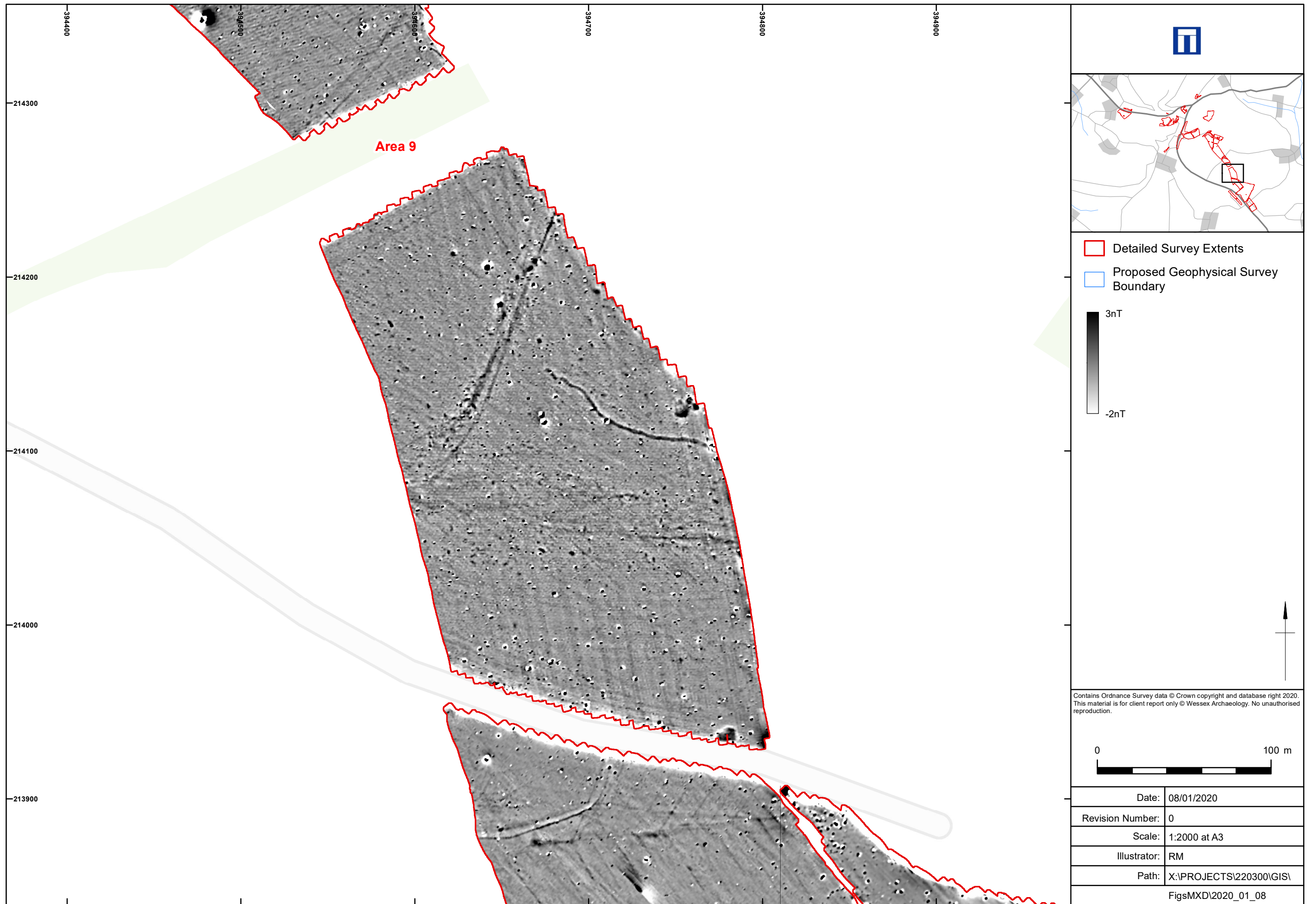




Detailed greyscale plot Area 9 north

Figure 19

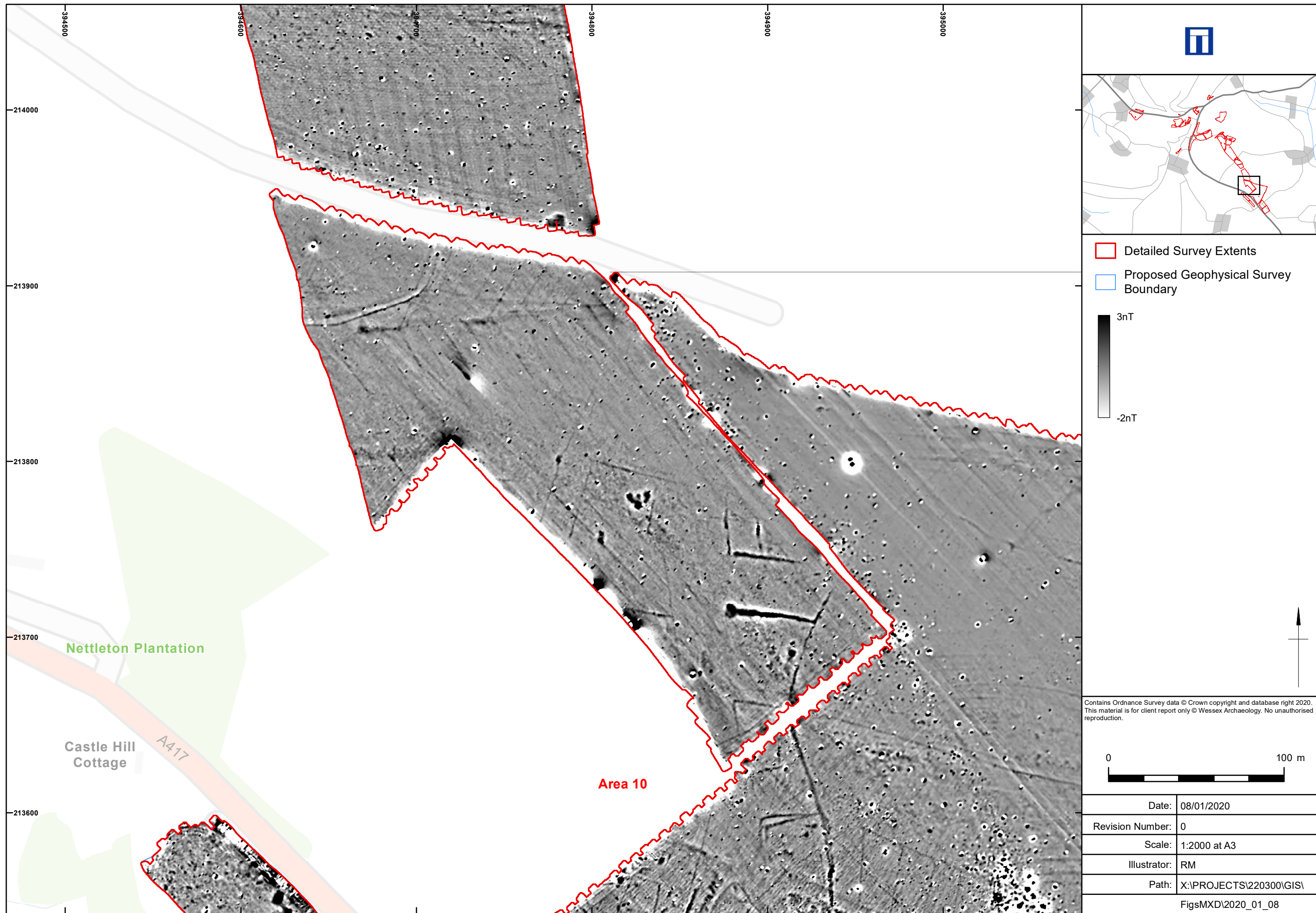




Detailed greyscale plot Area 9 north central

Figure 20

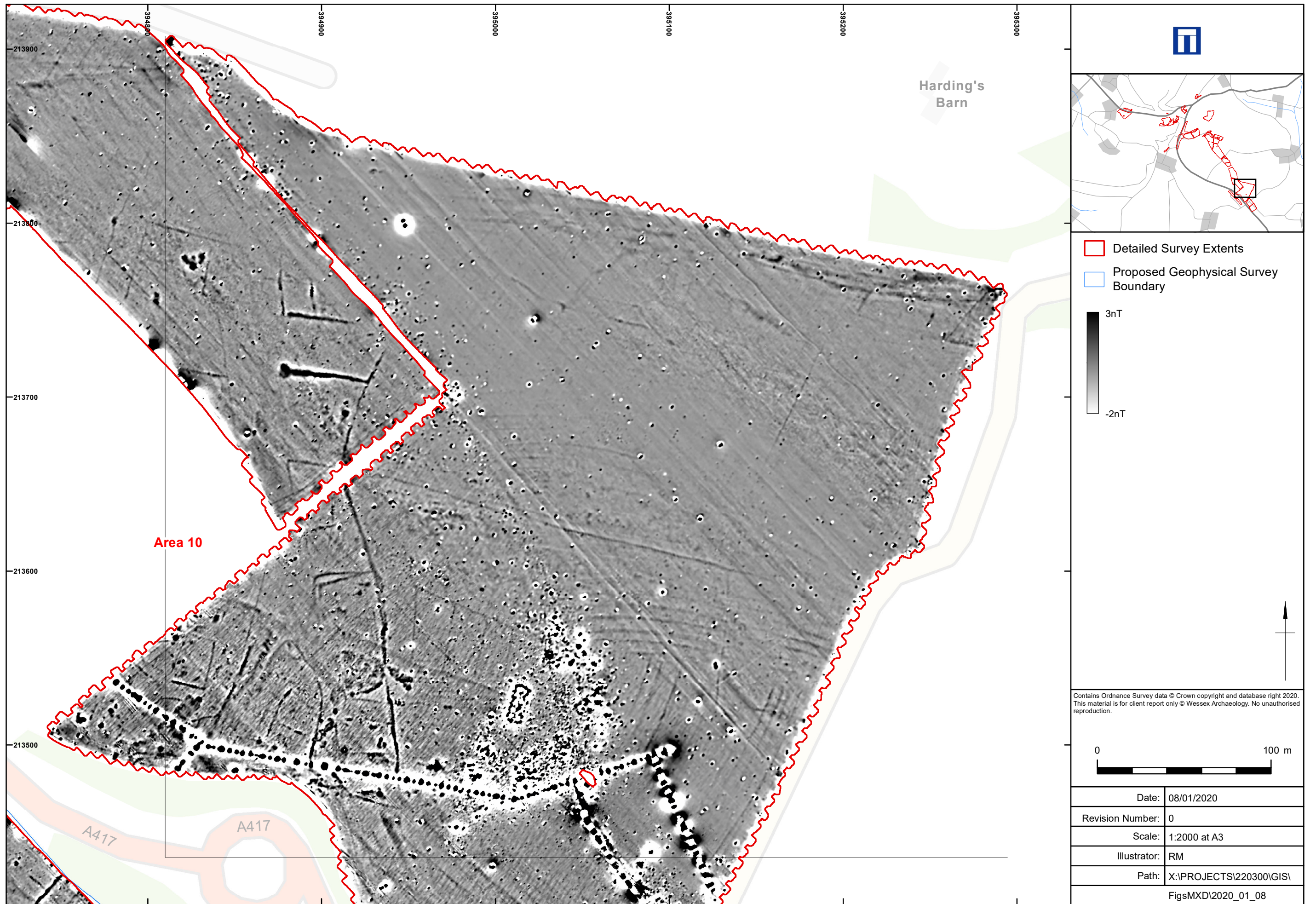




Detailed greyscale plot Area 9 central

Figure 21

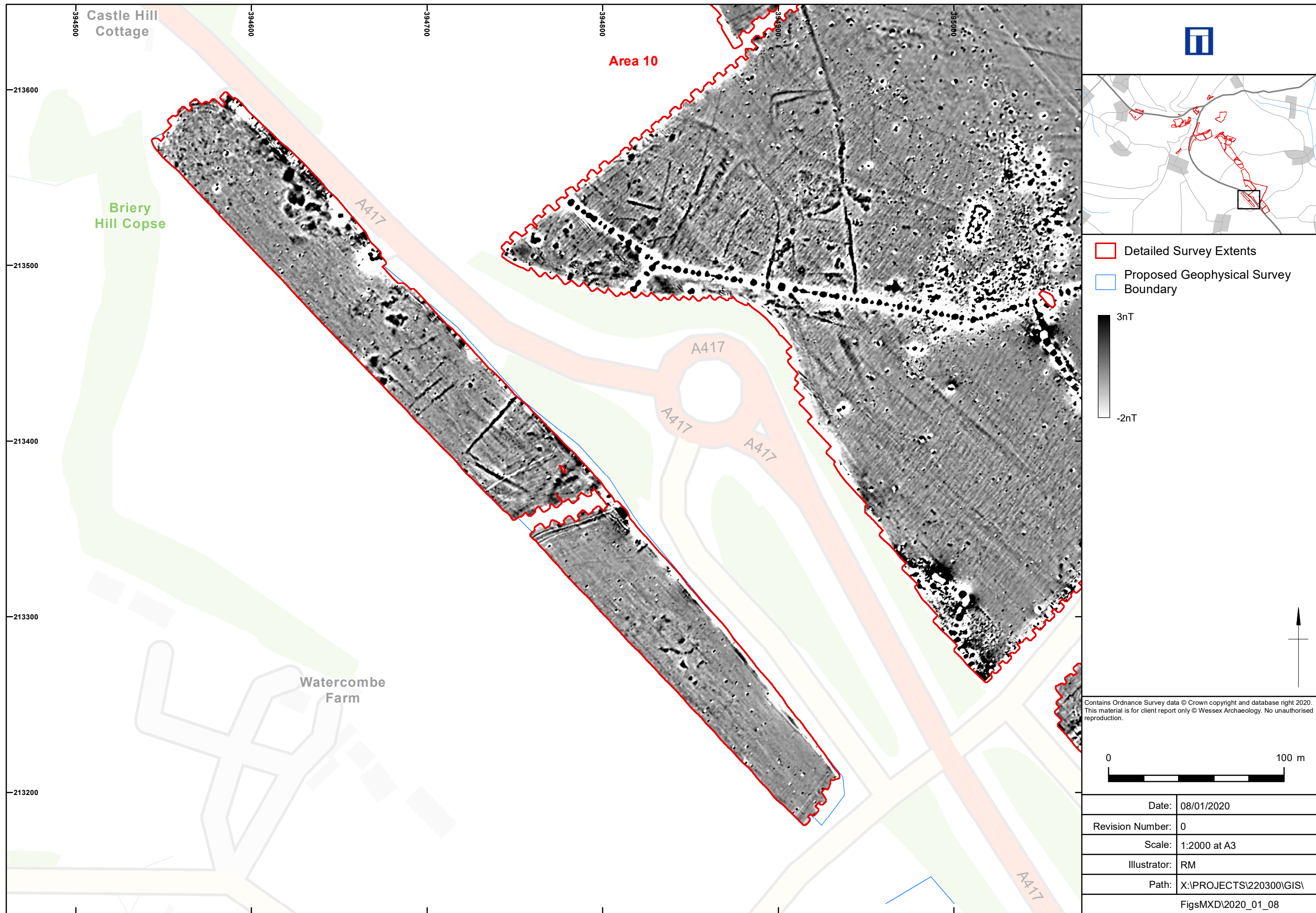




Detailed greyscale plot Area 9 east

Figure 22

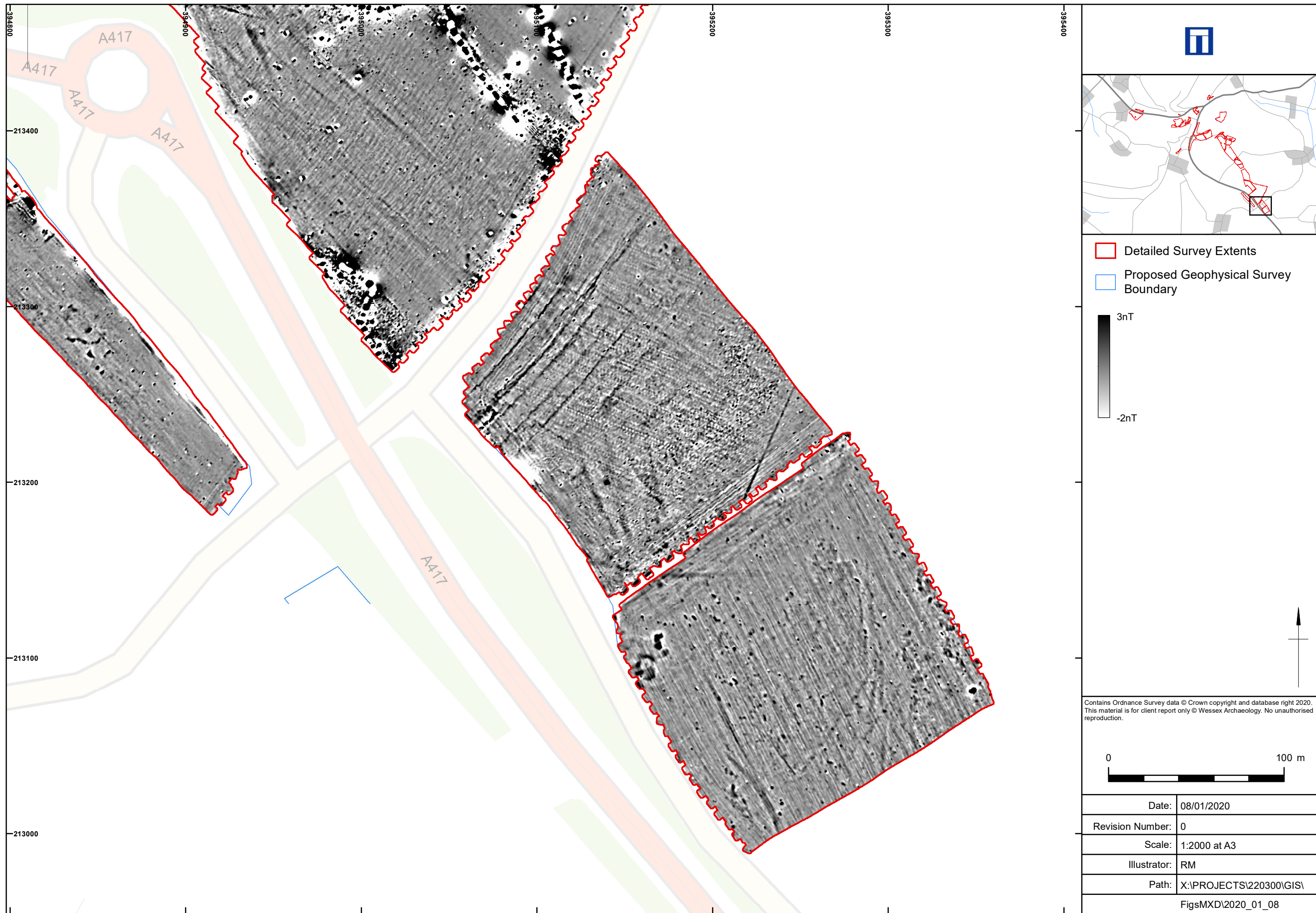




Detailed greyscale plot Area 9 west

Figure 23





Detailed greyscale plot Area 9 south

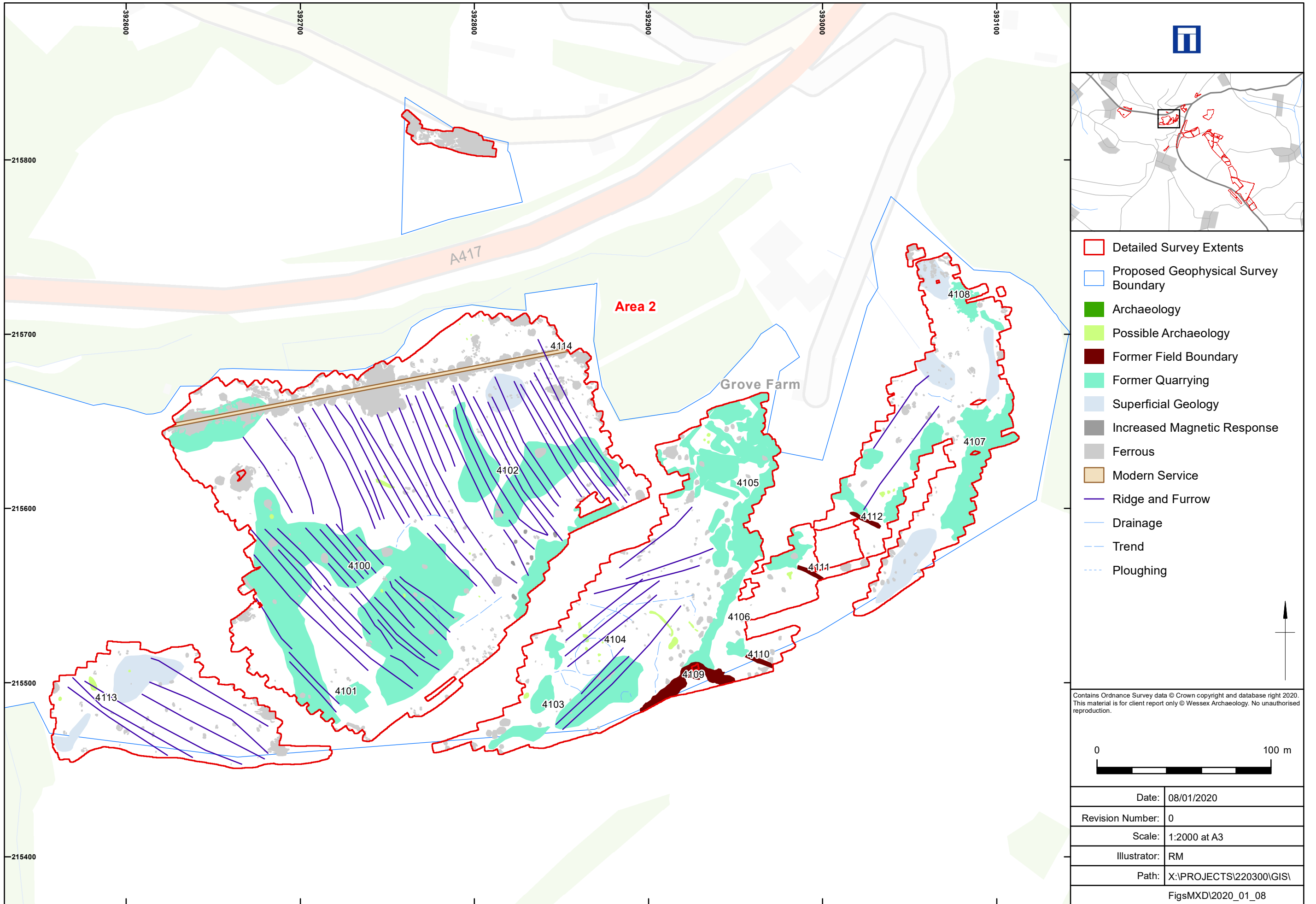
Figure 24





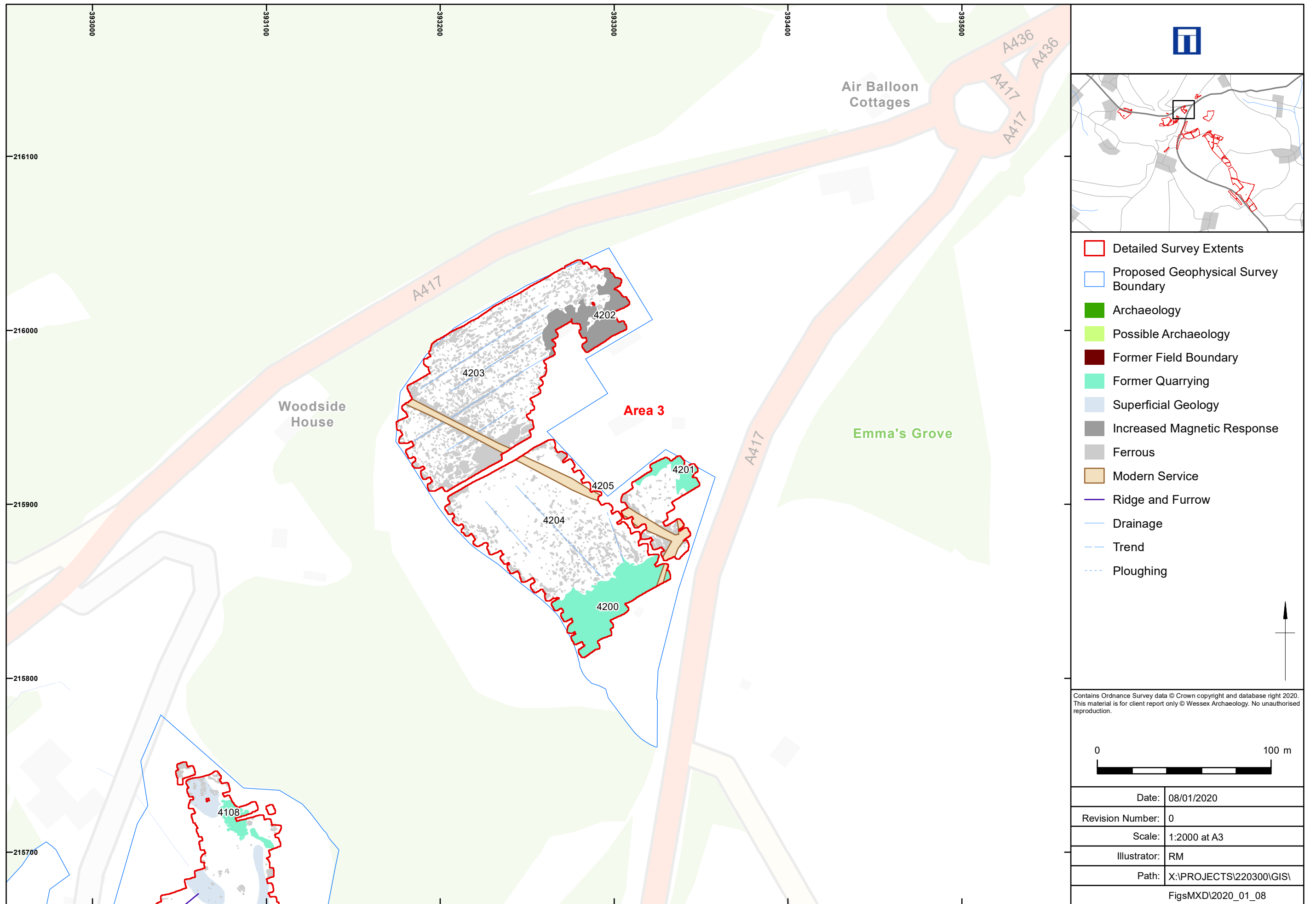
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 1

Figure 25



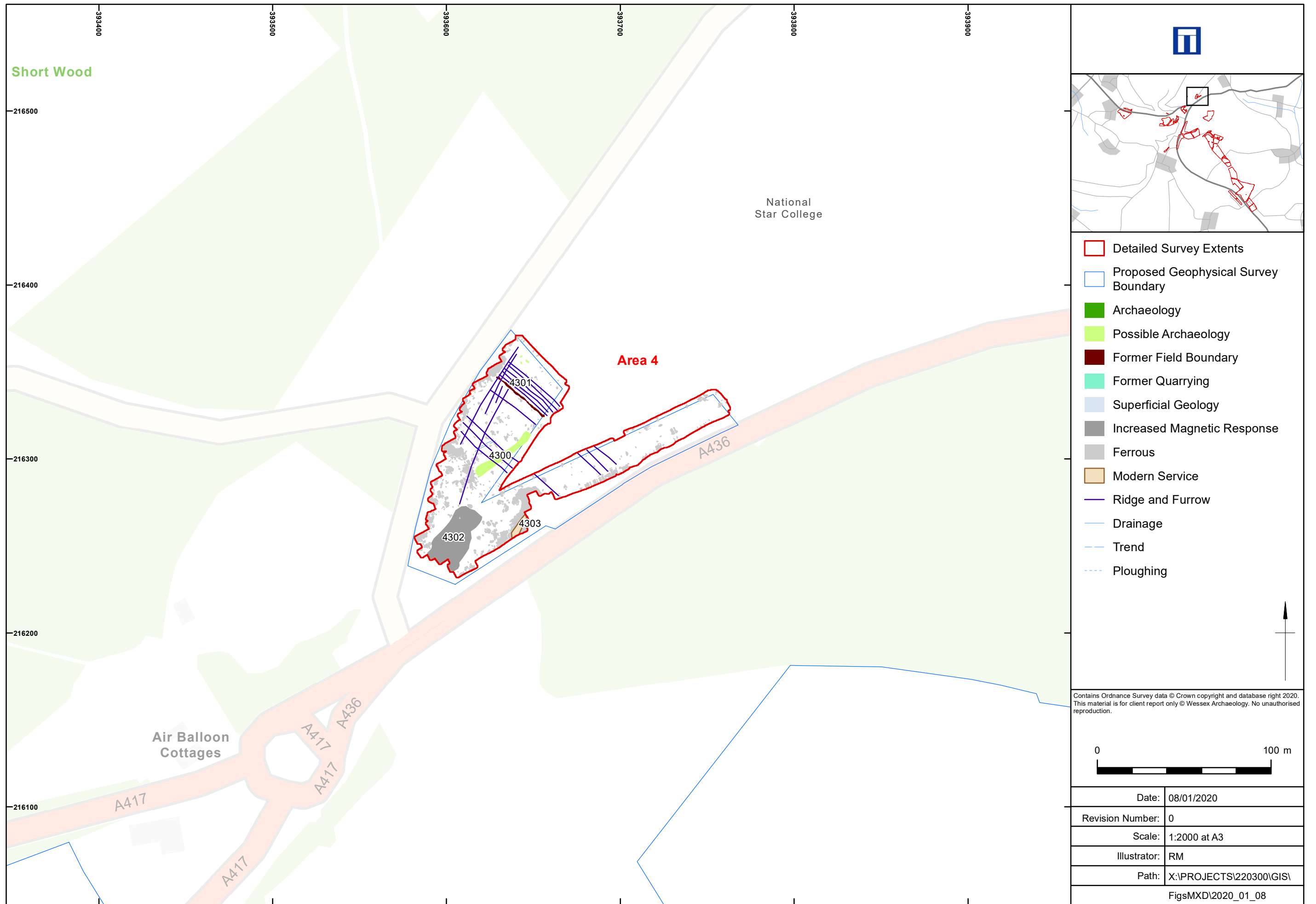
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 2

Figure 26



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 3

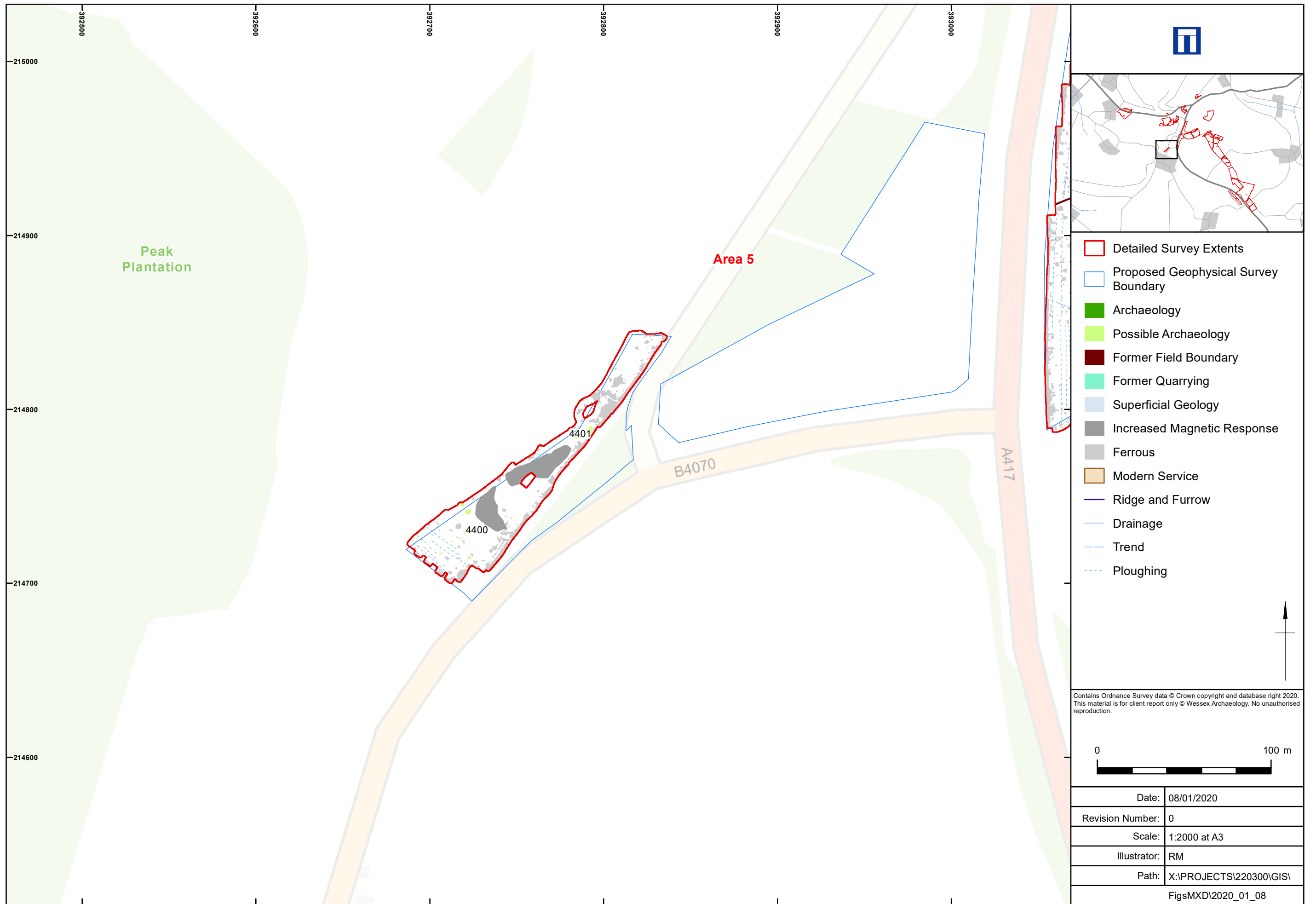
Figure 27



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 4

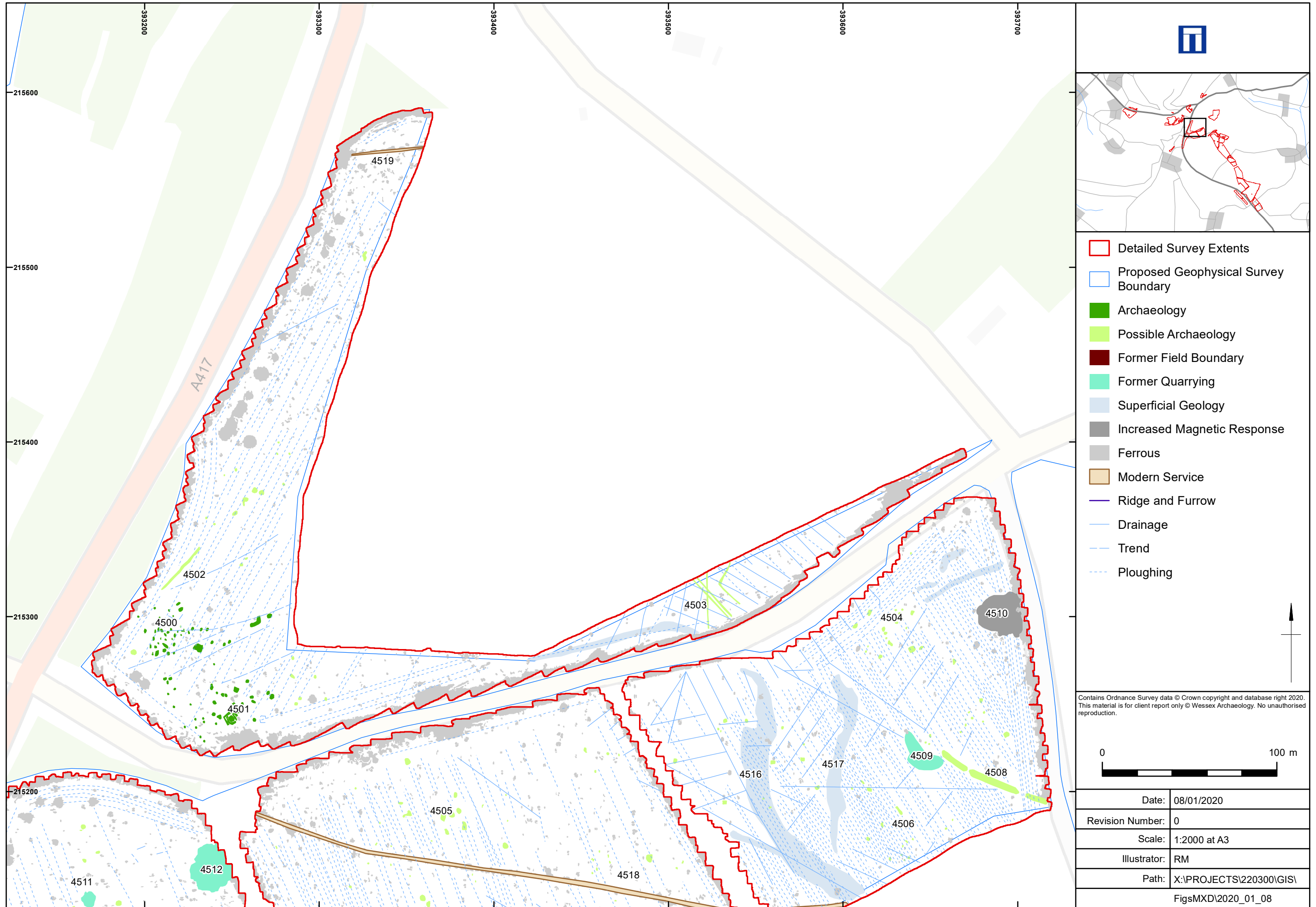
Figure 28





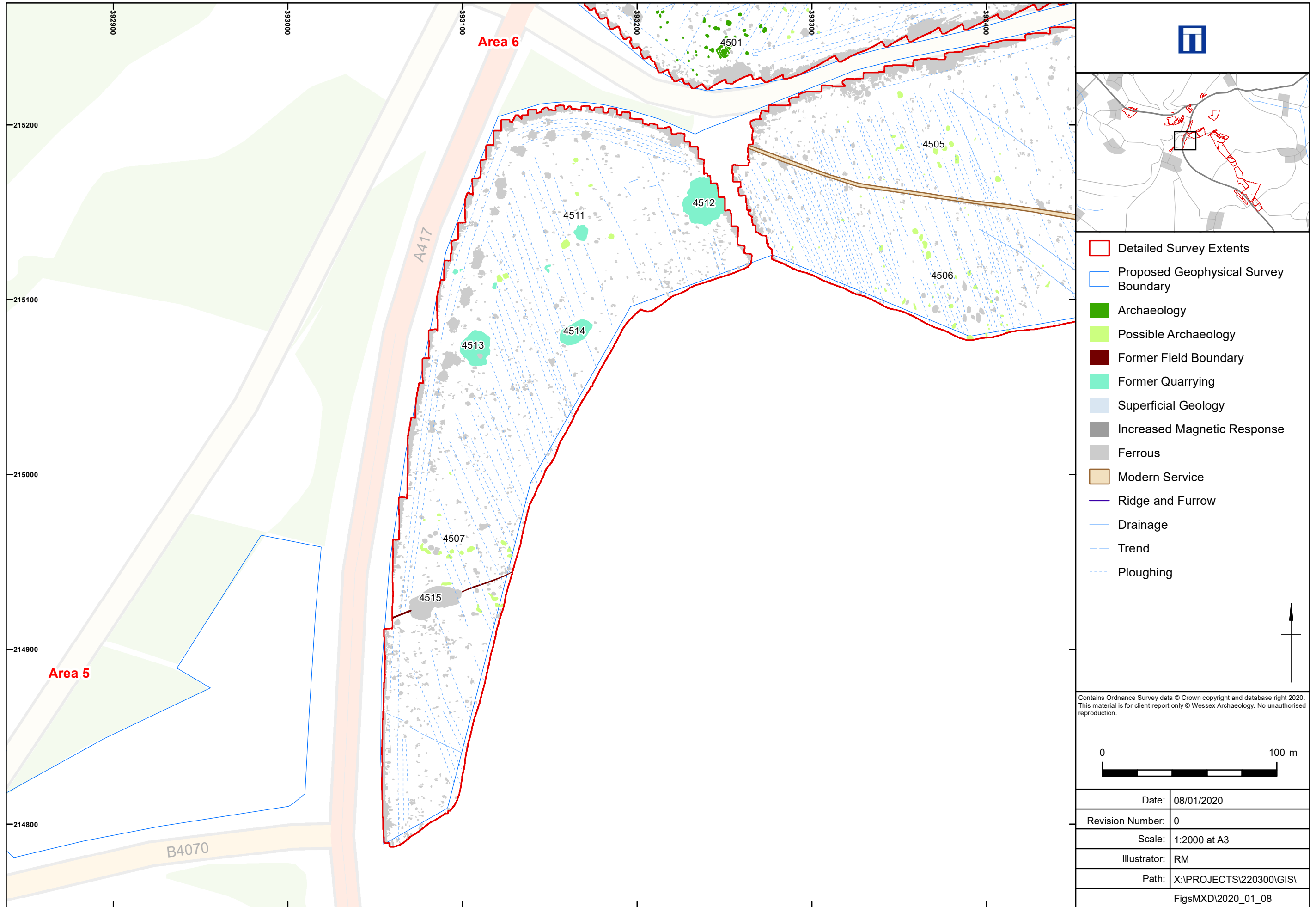
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 5

Figure 29



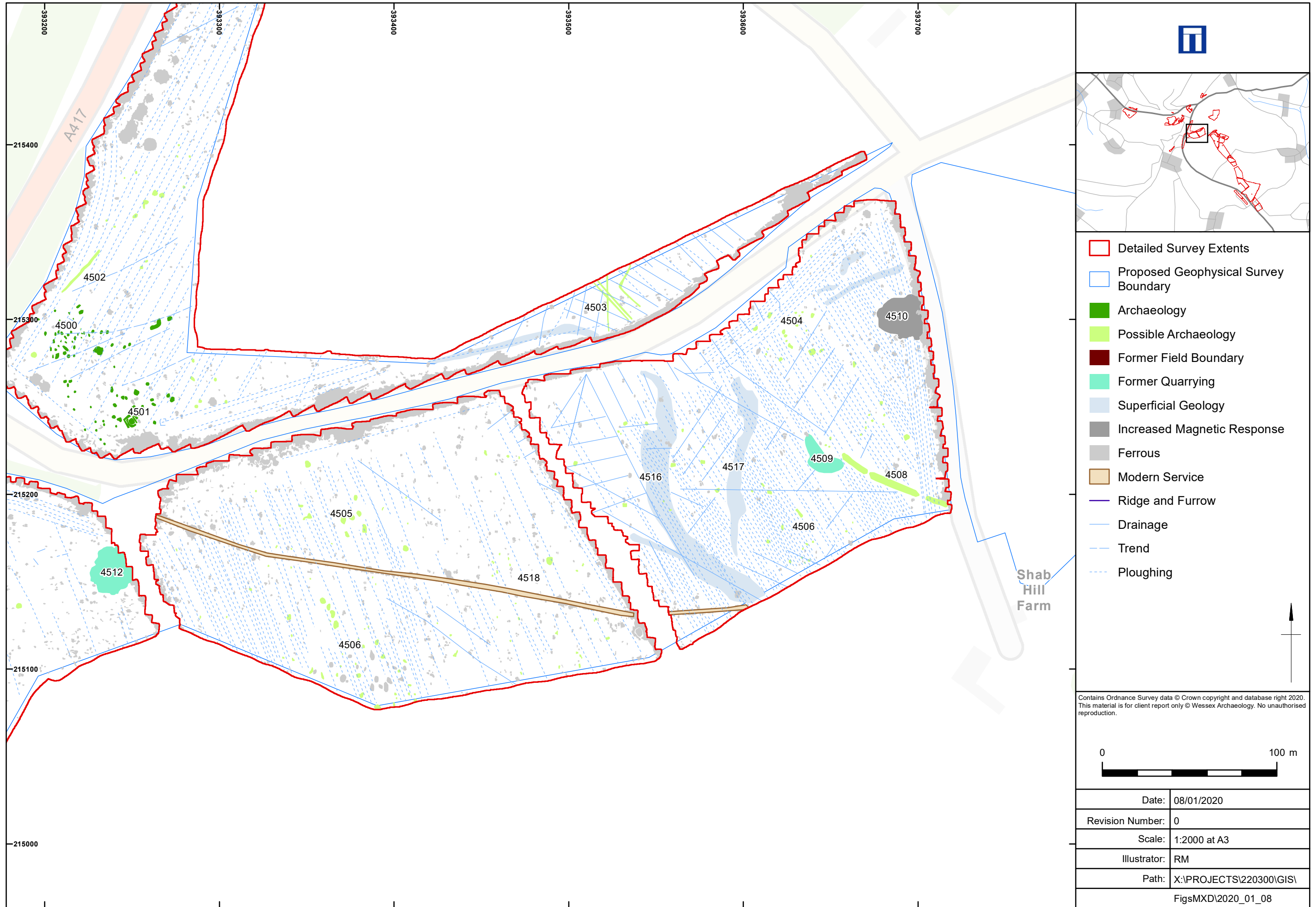
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 6 north

Figure 30



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 6 south

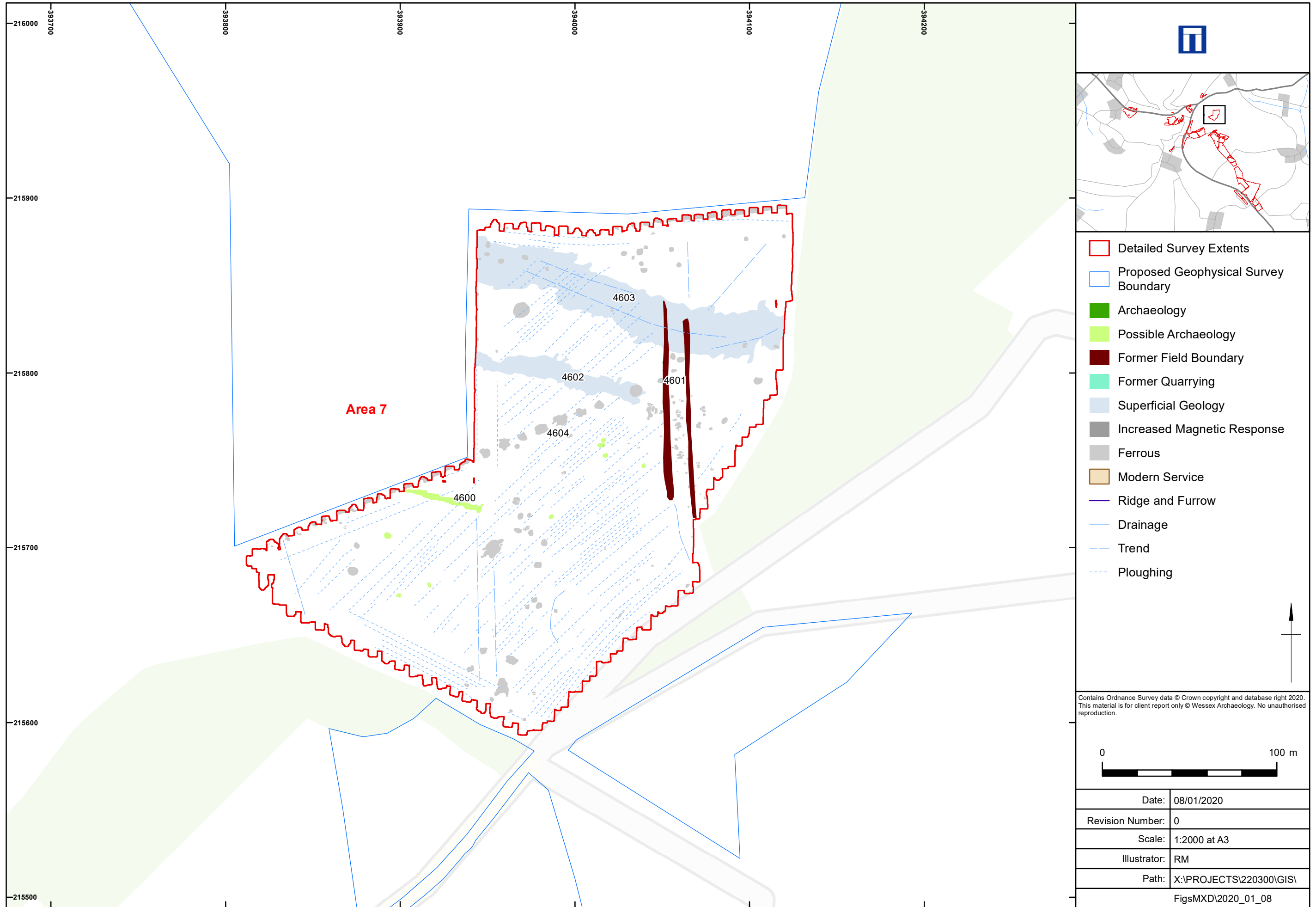
Figure 31



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 6 east

Figure 32





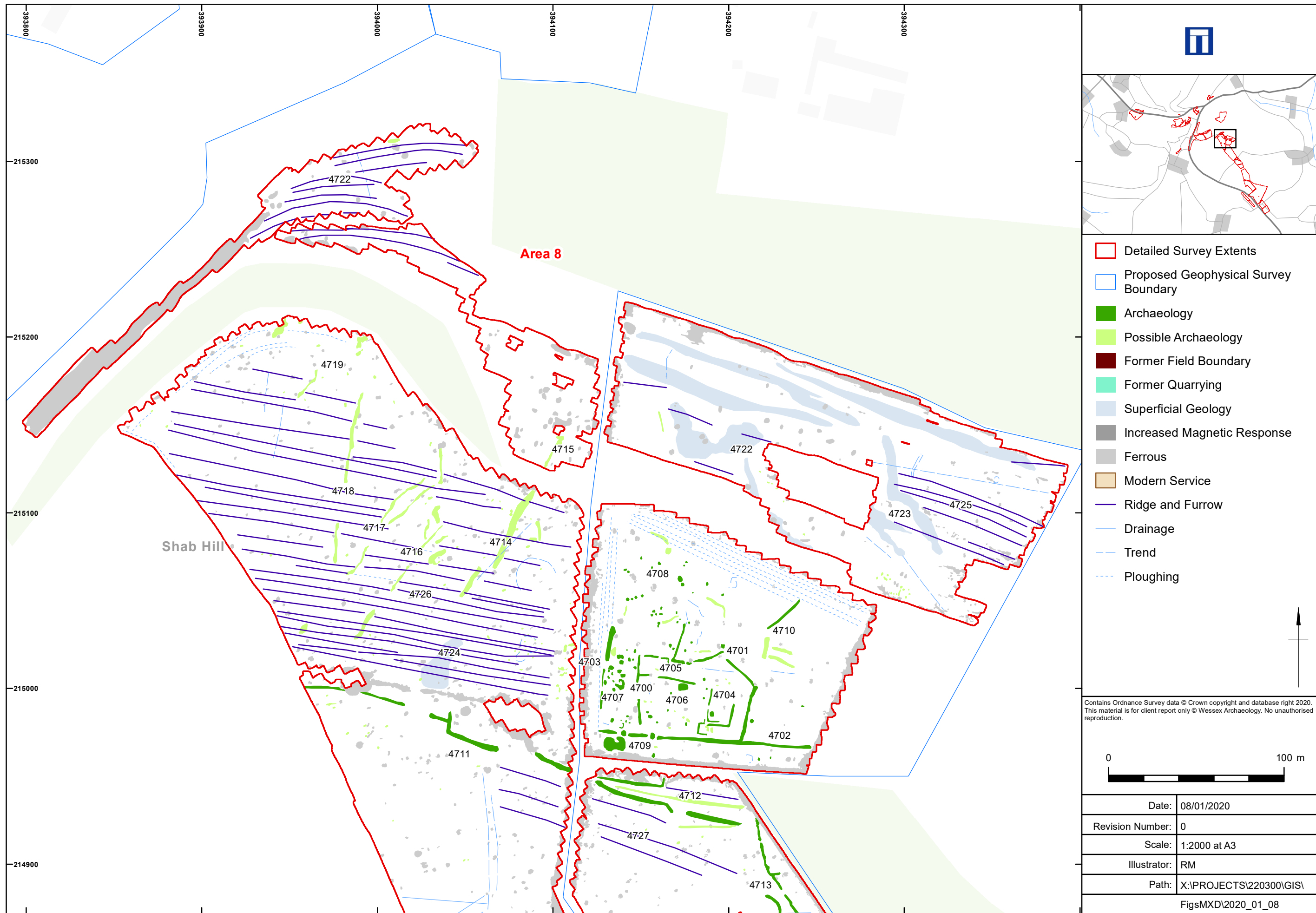
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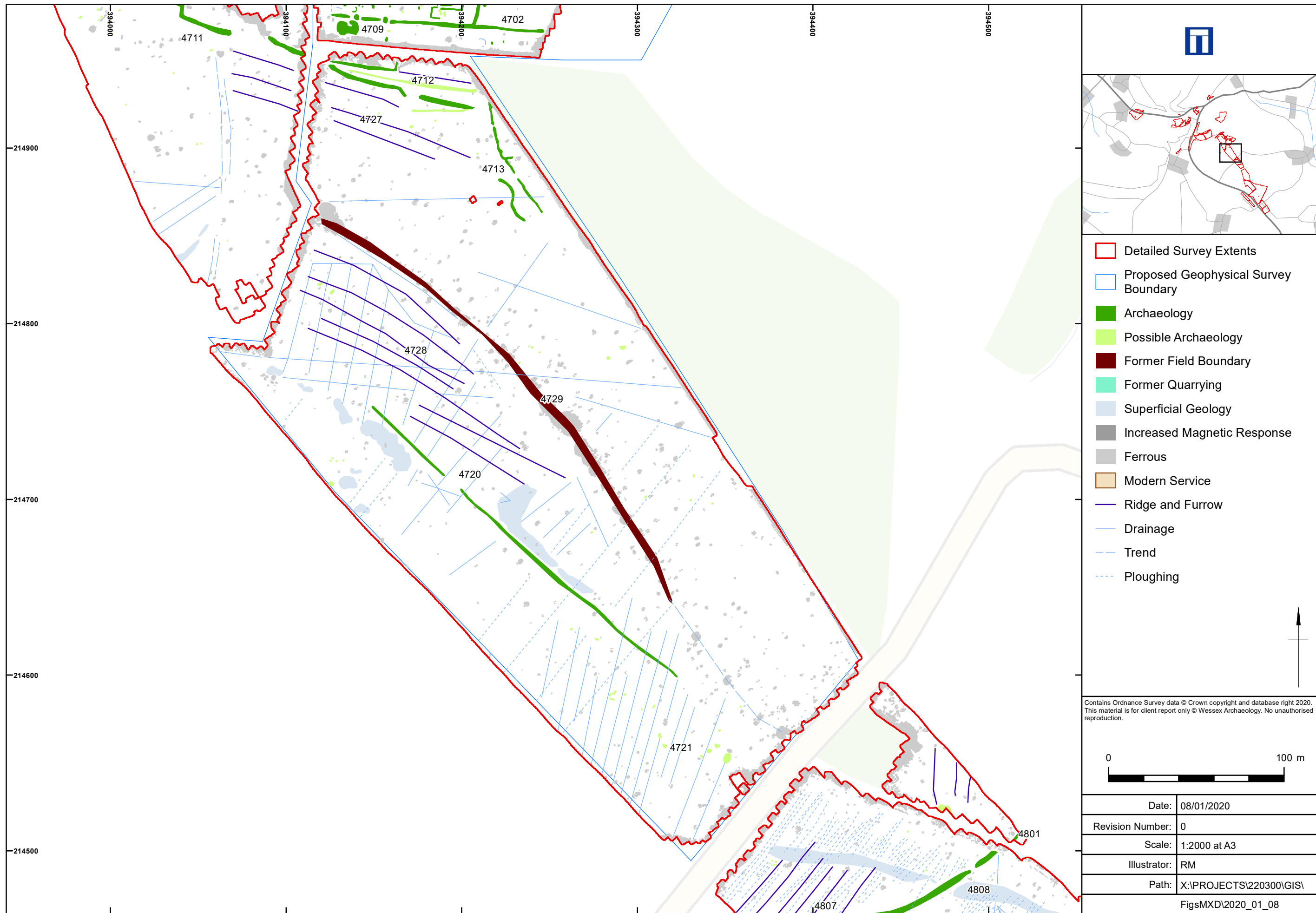
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 7

Figure 33



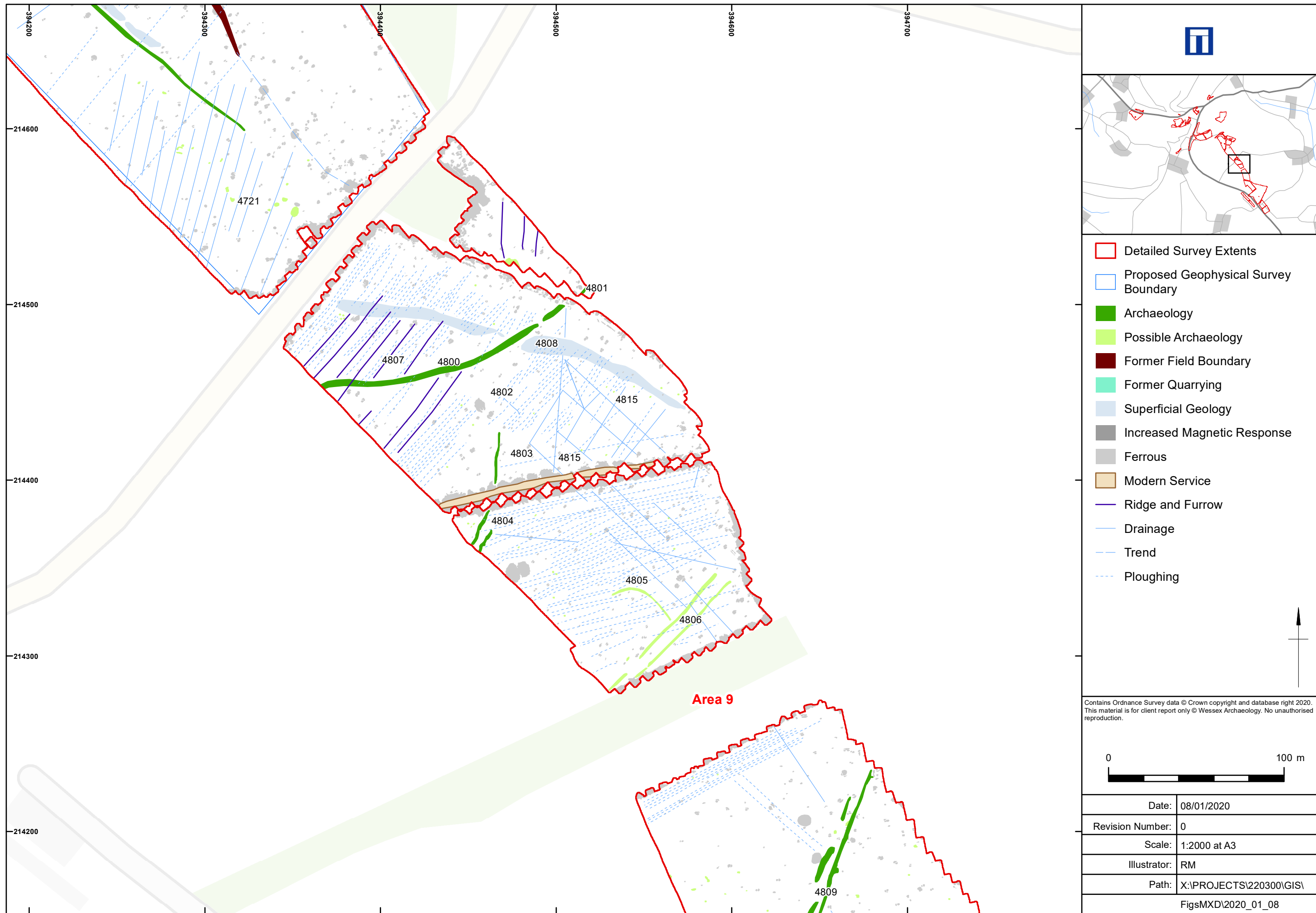
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 8 north

Figure 34



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 8 south

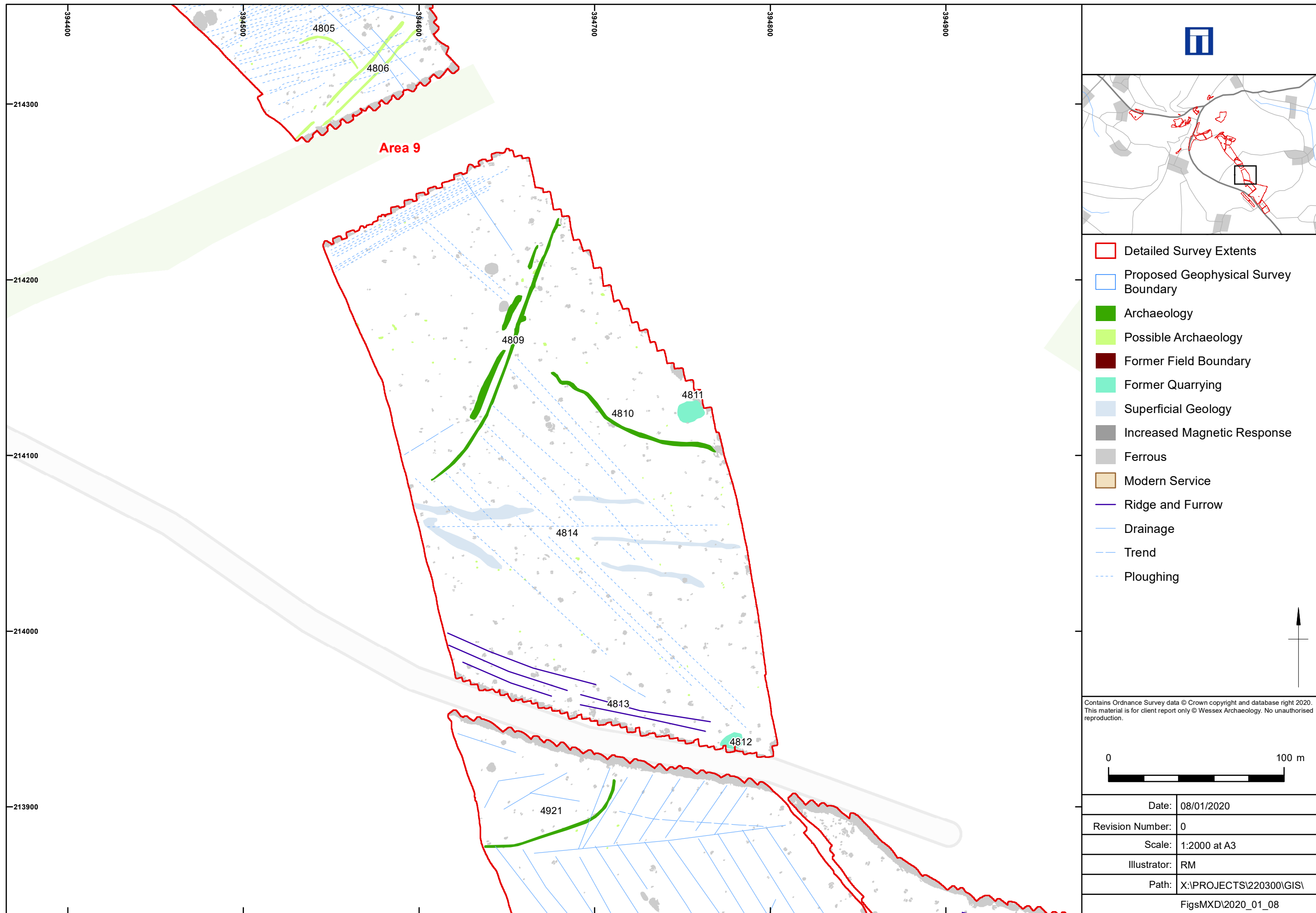
Figure 35



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 9 north

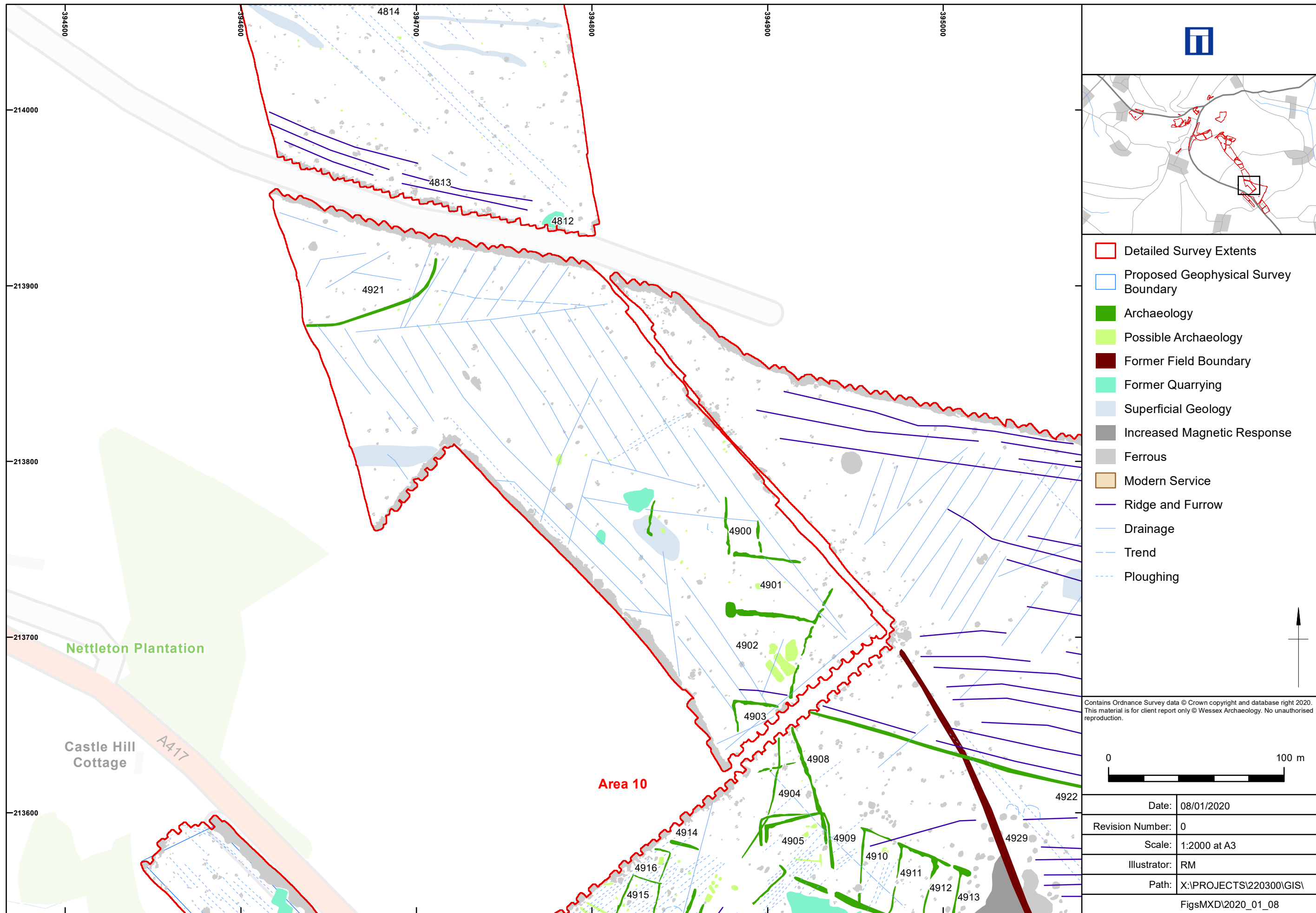
Figure 36





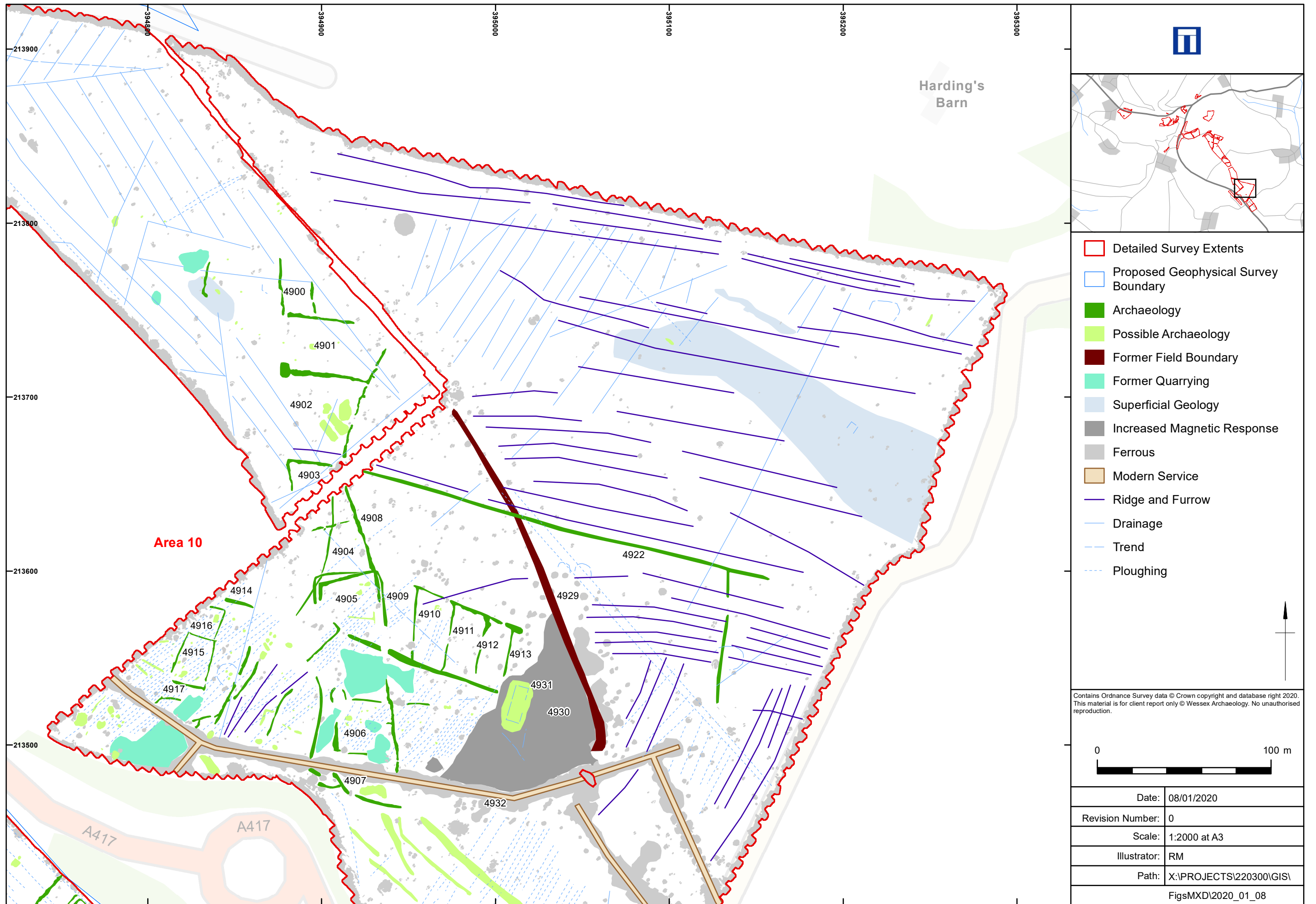
Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 9 south

Figure 37



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 10 north

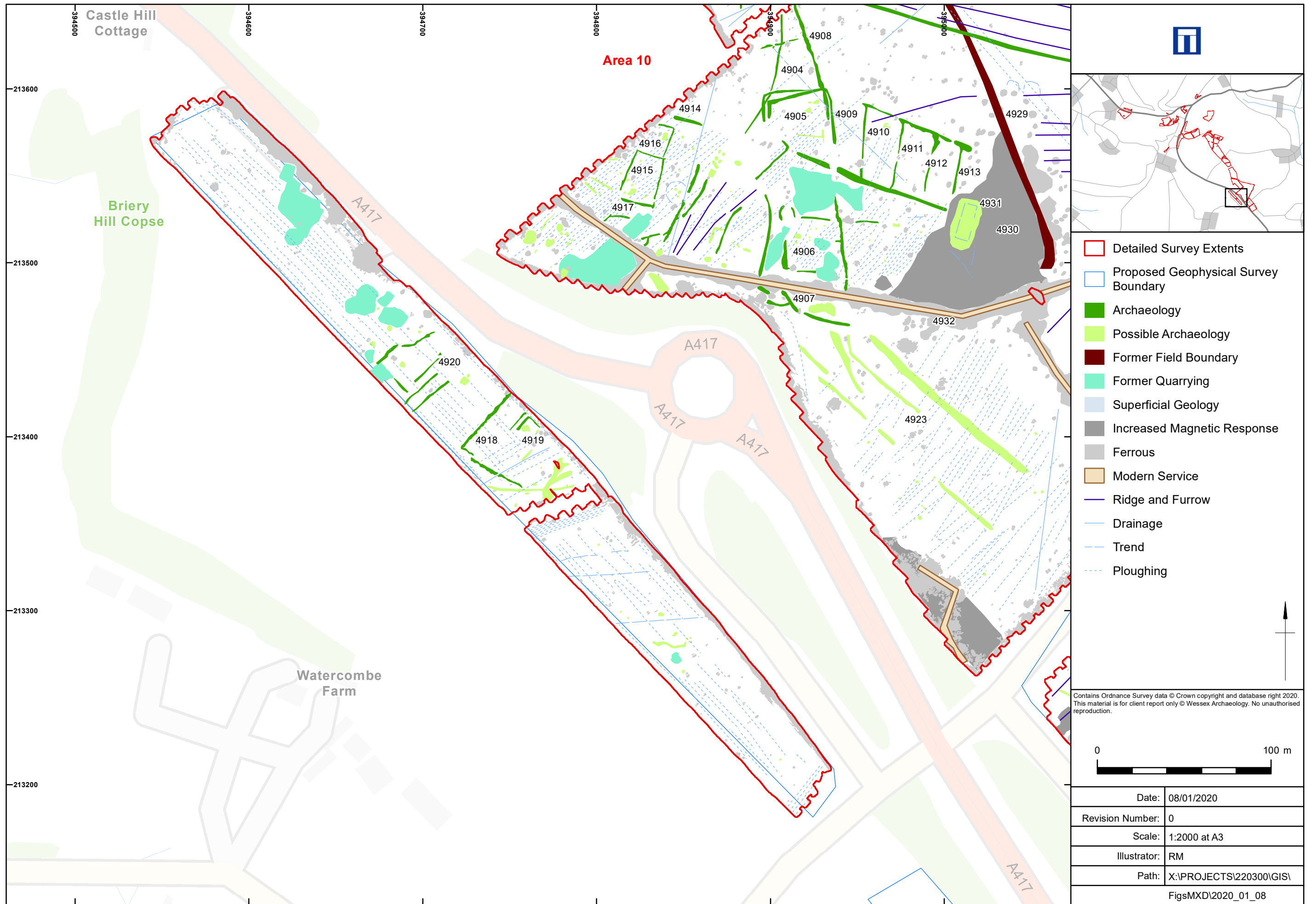
Figure 38



Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 10 east

Figure 39

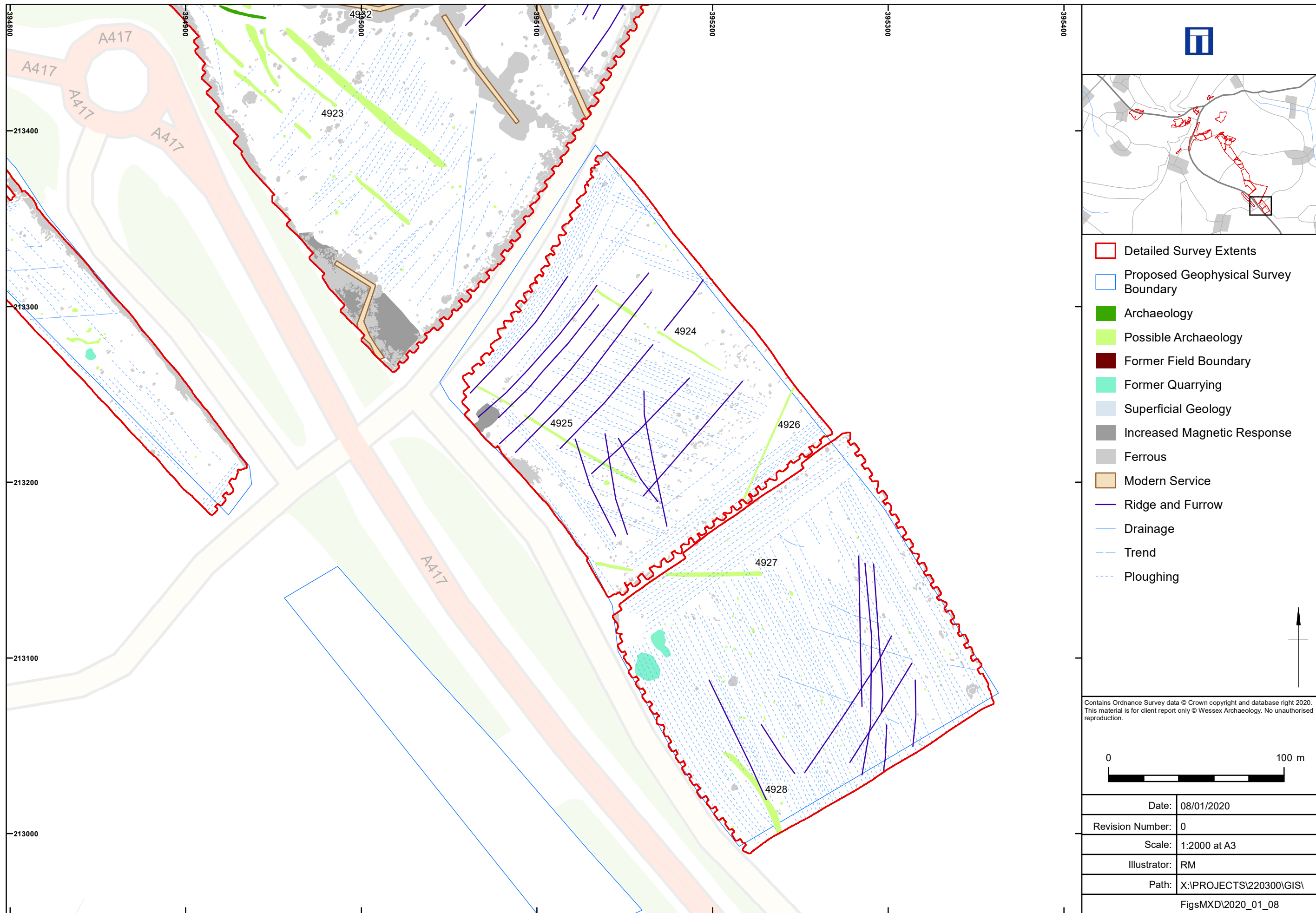




Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 10 west

Figure 40





Detailed archaeological interpretation Area 10 south

Figure 41



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