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Professional Archaeological Services



WWII Bunker, Dyke Camp, Haresfield

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Client: Mrs Amanda Twilley

Project: Heritage Statement & Setting Assessment

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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. HPS has been commissioned by Willis & Co. on behalf of Mrs A. Twilley (the Client) to prepare a Heritage Statement for land adjacent to Dyke Camp, Haresfield (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The report has been requested in order to establish the significance of the Project Site and to assess the potential impact that any proposed development may have on known or unknown heritage assets within a 1km radius, including potential impact to setting.
- 1.3. The report has been prepared by Sam Driscoll MCIFA, Director, Heritage Planning Services and completed under HPS project reference HPS-308/19.

The Project Site

- 1.4. The Project Site is located close to the Parish Boundaries of Haresfield and Harescombe, 4 km northwest of Stroud. The site is defined by a high plateau (c. 254m aOD) given over to pasture. A brick WWII Bunker is located to the very north of the site within easy access of Beacon Lane. The surrounding landscape is predominantly agricultural, interspersed with woodland and sporadic dwellings dating from the late 19th century to the Modern Period.
- 1.5. The Project Site comprises a two-cell brick and concrete Bunker most likely constructed in the early months of 1941. The site is located within a small plot of enclosed land, measuring c. 0.1 of a hectare. The plot comprises a mix of grassed open space with self-set tree growth and a small copse to the southwest.
- 1.6. The site is located c. 60m east of the boundary of Dyke Camp (Scheduled Monument 1002095).

Site Visit

- 1.7. A visit to the Project Site was carried out on the 14th May 2019 in clear bright conditions. The site is currently accessed via a field gate 250m to the west. The small enclosed plot that comprises the Project Site is the location of a roadside single storey brick building with reinforced concrete roof and central entrance, protected by a brick blast wall facing Beacon Lane. A drystone wall marks the

north boundary of the plot. Land to the south of the wall was noted to be around 600mm – 800mm higher than that of Beacon Road, perhaps indicating that Beacon Road is a sunken way. The brick building is believed to be a WWII SF (Special Fire, also nicknamed Starfish) Control Bunker which maintained and operated the Standish SF Site 14(b) to the west. Large ceramic pipes at the base and top of the west bay represent the inlet and outlet vents in the engine room which housed the generator set. Remnants of the metal exhaust pipes can also be seen penetrating the wall at ground level beneath the outlet vent in the west bay.

- 1.8. An escape hatch is set into the roof of the structure above the east bay, which would have provided accommodation for the men staffing the site. Other features which likely comprised a cooking stove, telephone and field control panel, are no longer evident. All doors have also been removed from the structure.
- 1.9. To the west of the shelter is a small rectangular brick feature with concrete capping, which is assumed to be part of the silencer pit and, or exhaust box used to dampen the noise from the generators. These are typically constructed on a concrete base with baffle wall, topped with precast concrete removable slab, measuring c. 2ft in height.
- 1.10. The roof is still turfed and green, as would have been the case when originally constructed. It is assumed that the structure was originally encased in an earthen mound in order to provide blast protection and to conceal the Bunker from daytime aerial reconnaissance missions. The structure was until recently covered with a dense overgrowth. Mature trees (recently felled) had established themselves close to the building, causing stress to the fabric. One significantly can be seen to have rooted to the northwest corner of the Bunker (probably within the mound originally covering the structure) and may, on removal, be found to have penetrated the brickwork. Another to the southeast was most likely the cause of the horizontal and vertical fractures in the brickwork noted at the time of the site visit.
- 1.11. At the time of the site visit the interior of the Bunker was dry, suggesting that there has been no major water incursion thus far. Significant stress to the structure was notable to the southeast corner and within the upper coursing of the brickwork. It is likely that the upper coursing has been exposed to the elements for the longest period of time, as the mound covering the structure gradually weathered away. The extent of damage to the northwest corner has not yet been tested. Hairline fractures were noted in the visible underside of the reinforced concrete ceiling, although these may be cosmetic.



Photo 1 South facing view of the Project Site from Beacon Road



Photo 2 North facing view of the Project Site.



Photo 3 Northwest facing view of the Bunker showing stress to southeast corner.



Photo 4 Southeast facing view of Bunker with silencer / exhaust box in the foreground. A remnant of the earth mound can be seen to the left of the shot, held in place by tree roots.

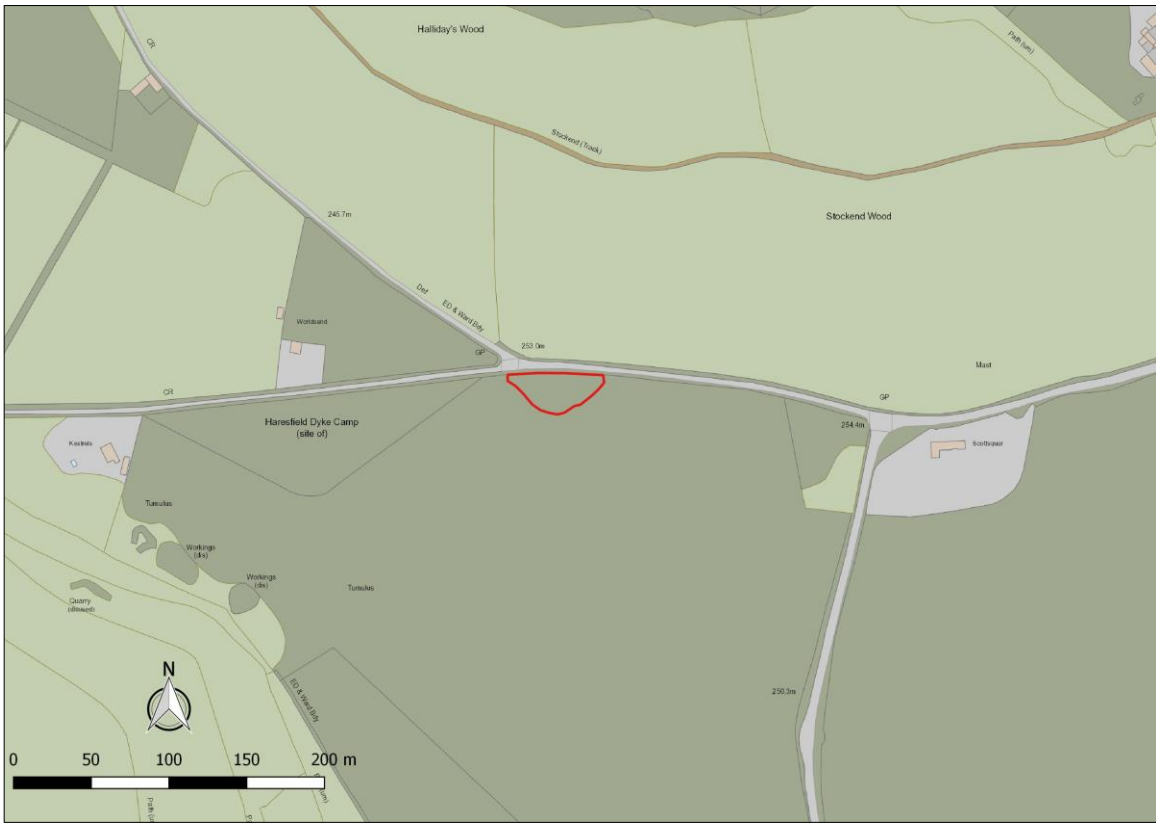


Figure 1 Detailed location of Project Site, outlined in red.

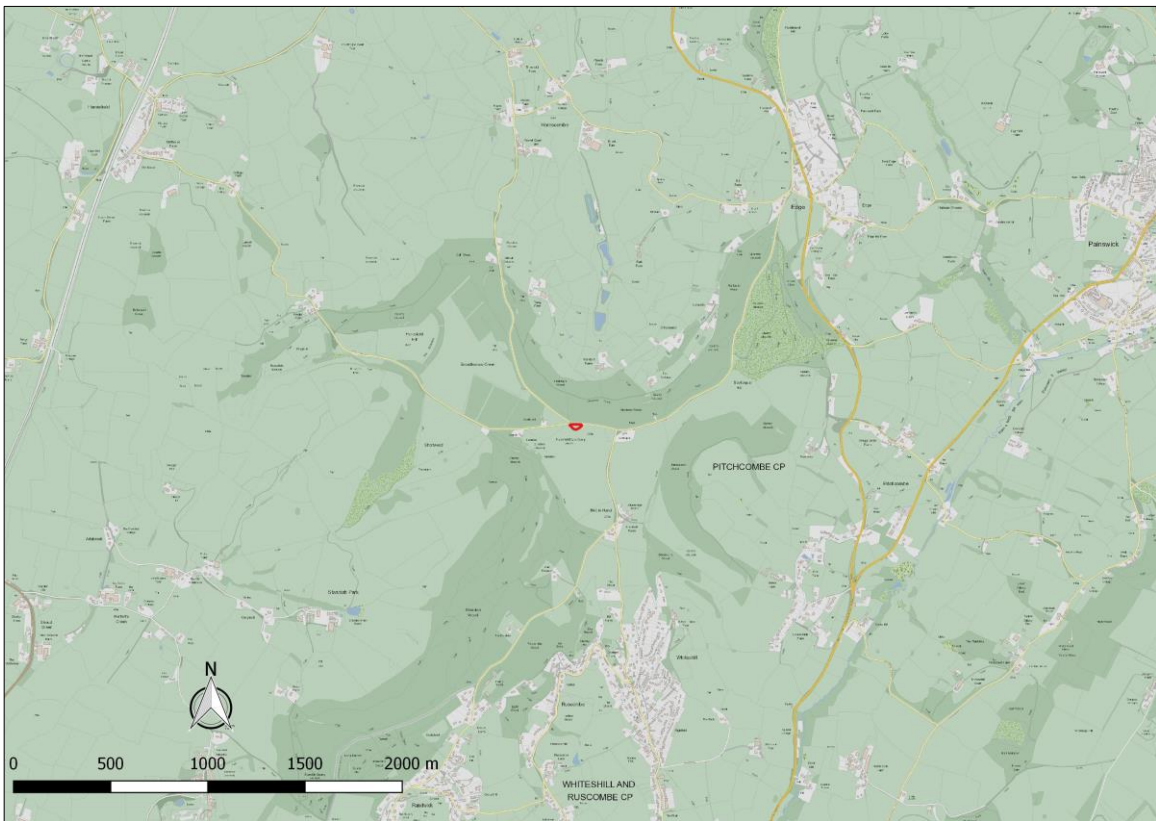


Figure 2 General location of Project Site, outlined in red.

2. Archaeological Baseline

Introduction

2.1. The archaeological baseline assesses existing information from within a 1000m radius of the site and includes records from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, National Mapping Programme, Portable Antiquities Scheme and designated heritage assets from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).

Designated Assets

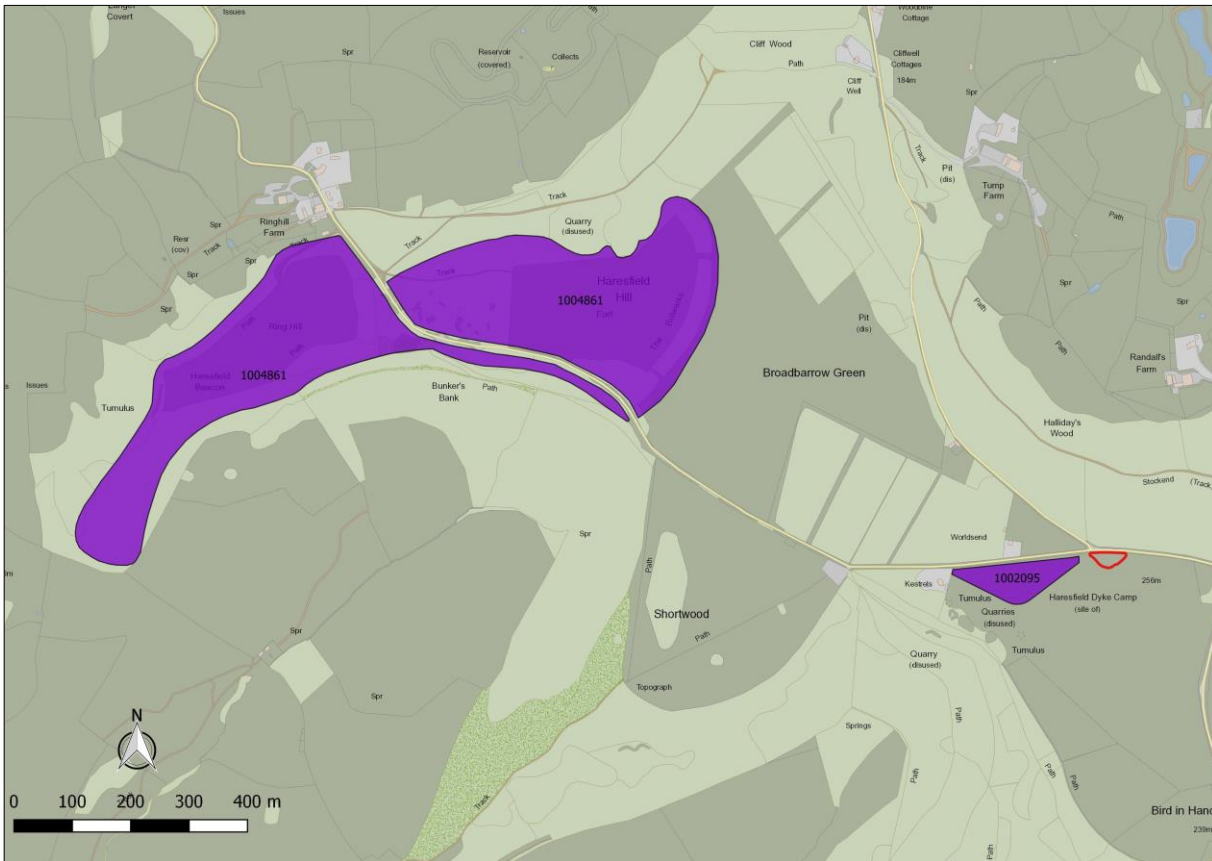


Figure 3 Scheduled Monuments within a 1km Radius of the Project Site (outlined in red).

2.2. The Project Site is neither Scheduled nor is the World War II structure within its bounds listed. The Project Site is, however, directly east of the Scheduled Monument of Dyke Camp (NHLE 1002095) and 800m WSW of Haresfield Hill Camp (NHLE 1004861).

Events

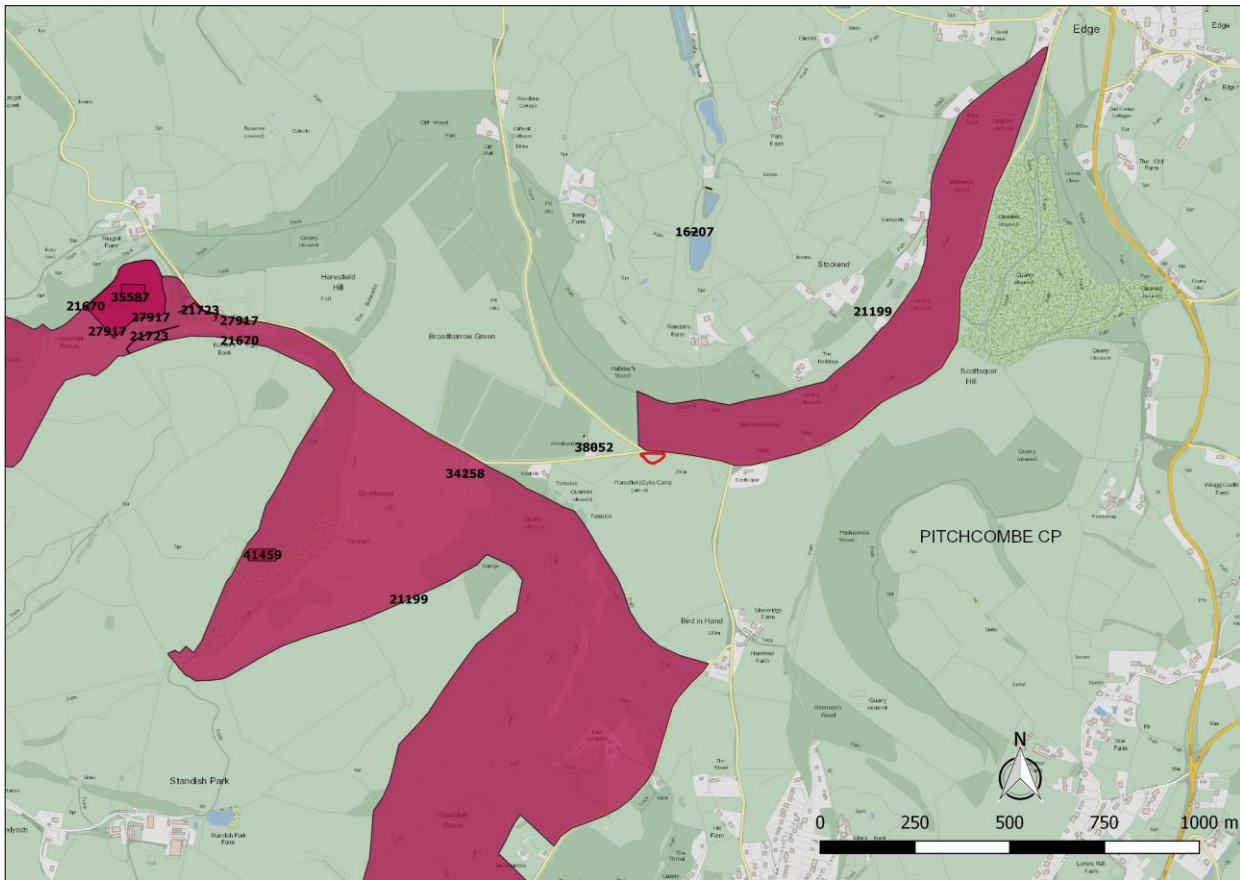


Figure 4 Events within a 1km Radius of the Project Site.

- 2.3. No archaeological events have occurred on the Project Site although a number of investigations have occurred within the Study Area. Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service carried out a survey of the Haresfield Beacon Estate in January 1995 (GCCHER 21199), which generated information transcribed into the Historic Environment Record (see below for assessment of heritage assets).
- 2.4. The nearest intrusive archaeological activity was an evaluation that took place c.155m west of the Project Site (GCCHER 38052), in advance of redevelopment of a new dwelling. No archaeology was found in any of the trenches. It is notable that these trenches were located in the northern part of the conjectured Roman Camp.
- 2.5. A further evaluation at the fishing lakes, Brook Farm, Harescombe, c.720m NNE of the Project Site also failed to show any conclusive archaeology. A single linear feature was identified which may have been geological in origin (GCCHER 16207).
- 2.6. Small scale and targeted geophysics has occurred on select sites, but these activities have little bearing on the Project Site.

Heritage Assets



Figure 5 Heritage Assets within a 1km Radius of the Project Site (outlined in red).

Prehistory

- 2.7. There is strong evidence for Bronze Age activity within the Study Area. While some of the potential barrows (GCCHER 3569, 3570 and 3571) located between 770m and 1000m WSW of the Project Site are likely to be quarry spoil, three nearby earthworks (GCCHER 3581, 3582 and 3583) are likely to form part of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. These are located between 195m and 290m to the west and southwest of the Project Site.
- 2.8. The most significant evidence for prehistoric activity in the Study Area is the Scheduled Monument of Haresfield Hill Camp (GCCHER 439), c.800m ENE of the Project Site. This monument is a slight univallate hillfort, which while national in coverage are relatively small in quantity. The hillfort, whilst likely to be Iron Age in origin (possibly even Late Bronze Age) also demonstrated evidence of later Roman occupation.

2.9. There is no suggestion, or even likelihood, that evidence of a similar nature would be found on the Project Site due to the geographical separation. Intervisibility between the monument and the site is likewise limited due to the terrain.

Roman

2.10. Roman activity is limited within the Study Area, but where found it is notably significant and includes a scheduled potential Roman Camp (Dyke Camp) and a Roman villa. Haresfield Roman Villa (GCCHER 3584) is located c.685m NNE of the Project Site included evidence for hypocaust, coloured plaster, flue tiles and other material of a clear high-status building, probably dating to the late 4th century based on coins of Emperor Theodosius. Despite these discoveries, it is too far from the site to have any bearing on the potential archaeology.

2.11. Dyke Camp, situated directly to the west of the Project Site, is an enigmatic scheduled monument, for a long time regarded as Roman. It was identified as far back as 1883 and was subsequently considered to be a rectangular or kite-shaped earthwork/enclosure which are tentatively identified as being Roman or in some cases Iron Age (GCCHER 438). This interpretation seems to be entirely based upon morphology as no investigations have taken place on the site to confirm a Roman presence and instead analogy to other sites of similar shape have determined not only its Roman ancestry but the rationale for its scheduling.

2.12. The site survives with a well-preserved southern bank (south of the road) identifiable on aerial photographs, LiDAR (NMP) and visible on the ground, but evidence for a continuation of the bank to the north of the road is conjectural.¹

2.13. The site is drawn in an article by the O'Neils (1952) who included it in their list of Roman sites, but the northern extent is open to debate.

¹ The scheduled area encompasses only the area of the fort south of the road.

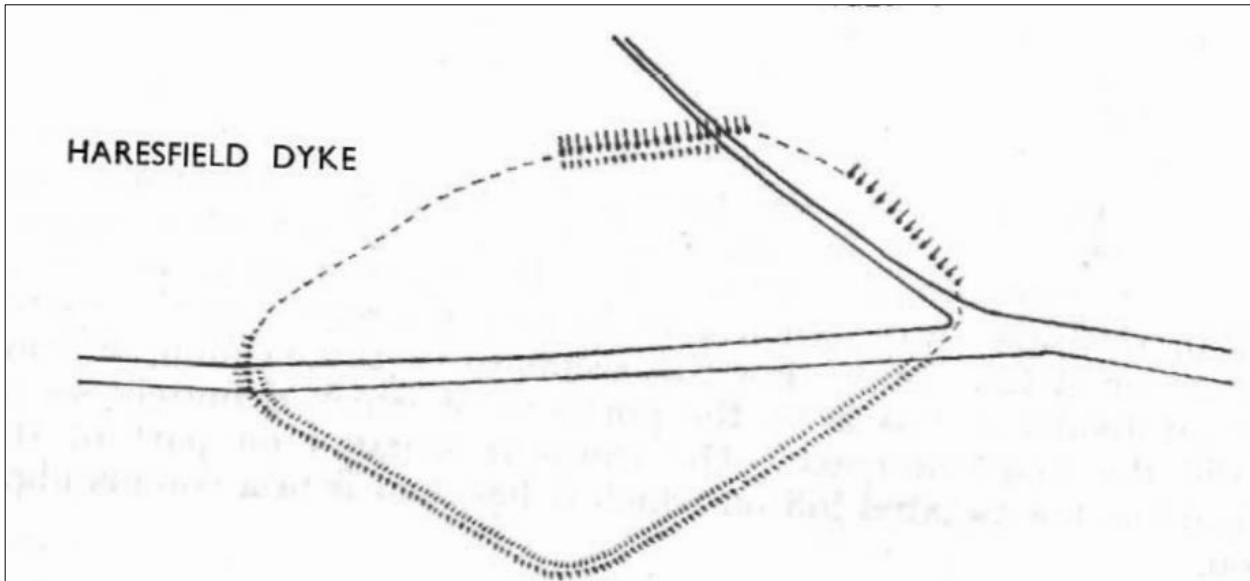


Figure xx: Drawing of Dyke Camp (O'Neil and O'Neil 1952)

- 2.14. The northeast linear of the camp curves, following the line of the footpath through woodland to the north, and whilst it may be that the footpath followed the line of a previously extant Roman Camp, there is no evidence for the return of this linear to form a northwest boundary of a camp. Although the O'Neils draw this return and depict earthworks, they may have mistaken the quarry pit (noted on the first edition OS) for the earthwork and extrapolated the shape of the camp on this basis.
- 2.15. This tentative assessment was also picked up by the NMP which was unable to identify many of the features that would confirm the site as Roman and considers that the earthworks may equally be a Medieval boundary bank.
- 2.16. The topography of the scheduled monument is also notable as it drops significantly from east to west (c. 6m). In terms of geographical placement for a Roman Camp it would be better suited on the land occupied by the Project Site to the west as the highest and flattest ground.

Medieval

- 2.17. There are a small number of Medieval assets within the Study Area, but these are largely confined to Holloway c.445m to the west of the Project Site (GCCHER 3574), the former Deerpark at Standish Park c.590m southwest of the Project Site (GCCHER 3576), a field system c.530m NNE of the Project Site (GCCHER 34500) and pottery finds c.525m northeast of the Project Site (GCCHER 16709).
- 2.18. There is no evidence for Medieval exploitation of the Project Site in any capacity other than as agricultural land and no evidence in the immediate area for a manorial (or similar) complex.

Post-Medieval

2.19. Post-Medieval archaeology in the Study Area is limited and has little bearing on the potential of the Project Site. The only site of note is a Well House located c.915m NNW of the Project Site (GCCHER 5733).

WWII

2.20. There is evidence of World War II and later Cold War related archaeology within the Study Area. The Project Site itself is the location of a WWII Bunker (GCCHER 48605) which appears to have formed part of a WWII bombing decoy site (GCCHER 27096) (see Historic Development of the Project Site for more detail on the history of the Project Site).

2.21. Largely the evidence is found to the west of the site and includes a WWII Starfish and QL decoy site² (GCCHER 48606) c.575m WSW of the Project Site.

Archaeological Potential

2.22. The Project Site preserves built heritage in the form of a WWII Bunker and there is potential for associated structural or enabling apparatus to be concealed within the immediate vicinity. Therefore, the potential for hitherto unidentified remains dating to this period within the Project Site is considered *high*.

2.23. The foundations for the structure are likely to be shallow and therefore may not have caused significant damage to any earlier activity on the site, although the scraping of earth to create the covering mound may have caused truncation to earlier features. However, the baseline survey has not identified any significant activity within the Project Site. There is potential for Roman activity adjacent to the west, however as the dating of Dyke Camp is questionable, the potential for archaeology dating to the Roman Period to be preserved on the Project Site is considered *low* at this time.

² Lighting Decoy

3. Historic Development of the Project Site

- 3.1. The earliest documentary evidence available at the time of writing dates to 1811. The Project Site can be seen to be wooded at the turn of the 19th century. The outline of the southern boundary of Dyke Camp can be seen to the west of the Project Site (Fig 6) indicating that this land was unforested and that the earthwork was prominent in the landscape at this time. It is considered that this may be evidence in favour of a later Medieval date for earthwork. If Roman in origin, then it is likely that the feature would have been obscured by the woodland, whether planted or native, throughout the periods that followed, making it less likely to survive into the Post Medieval period as a field boundary.

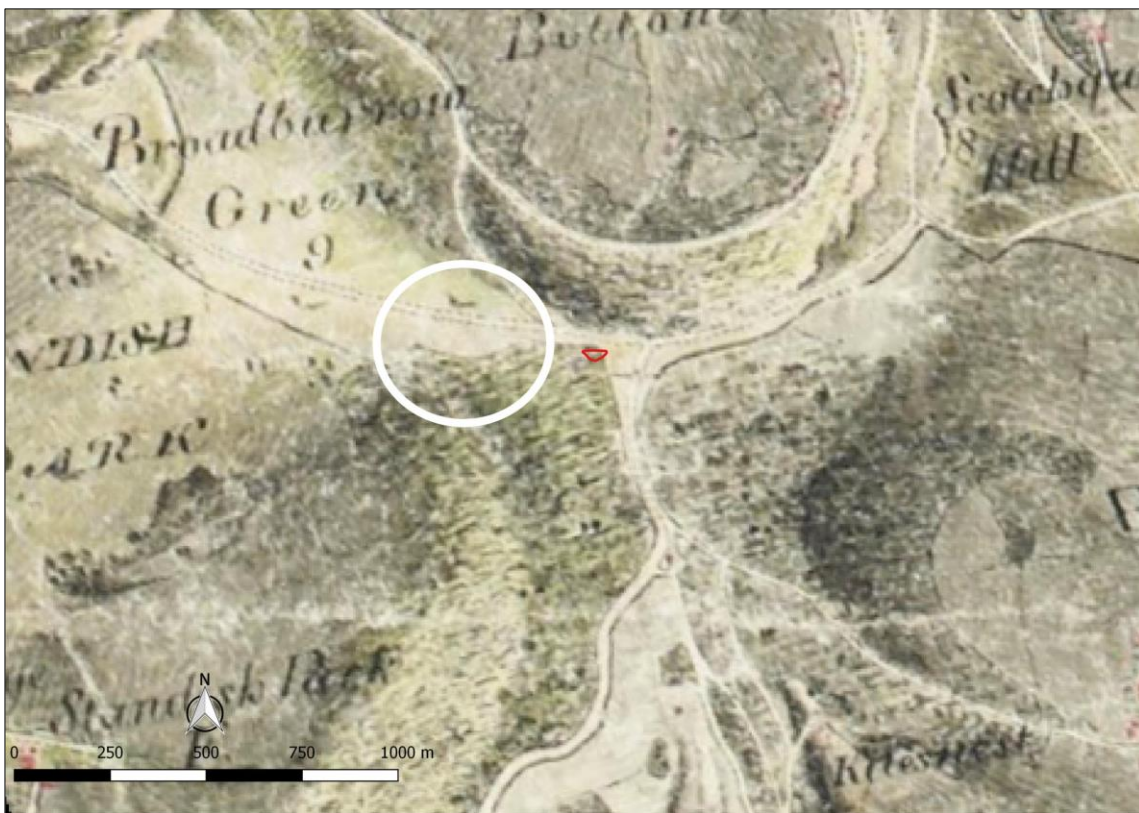


Figure 6 Cheltenham (Dawson) 1811. Approximate location of the Project site outlined in red with clearance of land to the extent of Dyke Camp circled in white.

- 3.2. The 1840s map of the Project Site shows that it was located on a large tract of land belonging to or occupied by John Butcher. The land was named Broadridge Wood. The lack of enclosure boundaries and layout of pathways detailed on the map suggest that the Project Site was still wooded at the time that the map was surveyed. The irregular layout of plot 575 labelled as belonging to / occupied by *Samuel Peach Esq* appears to be the result of the southern extension of the existing plot north of the road, rather than evidence of an earlier boundary being bisected by a new route. The land was extensively quarried, and it is likely that prospectors continued to push south in search of new

sites. Plot 567 makes use of Dyke Camp as the southern boundary which was still prominent in the landscape.



Figure 7 1840 Post Gloucestershire Enclosure Map Source Know Your Place Gloucestershire. Project site outlined in red.

- 3.3. By the Ordnance Survey of 1882 the Project Site is shown as part of a large open field with sporadic tress and quarrying to the west, one labelled Old Quarry suggested that this was not being exploited at the time of the survey. No features are noted within the boundary of the proposed development area.

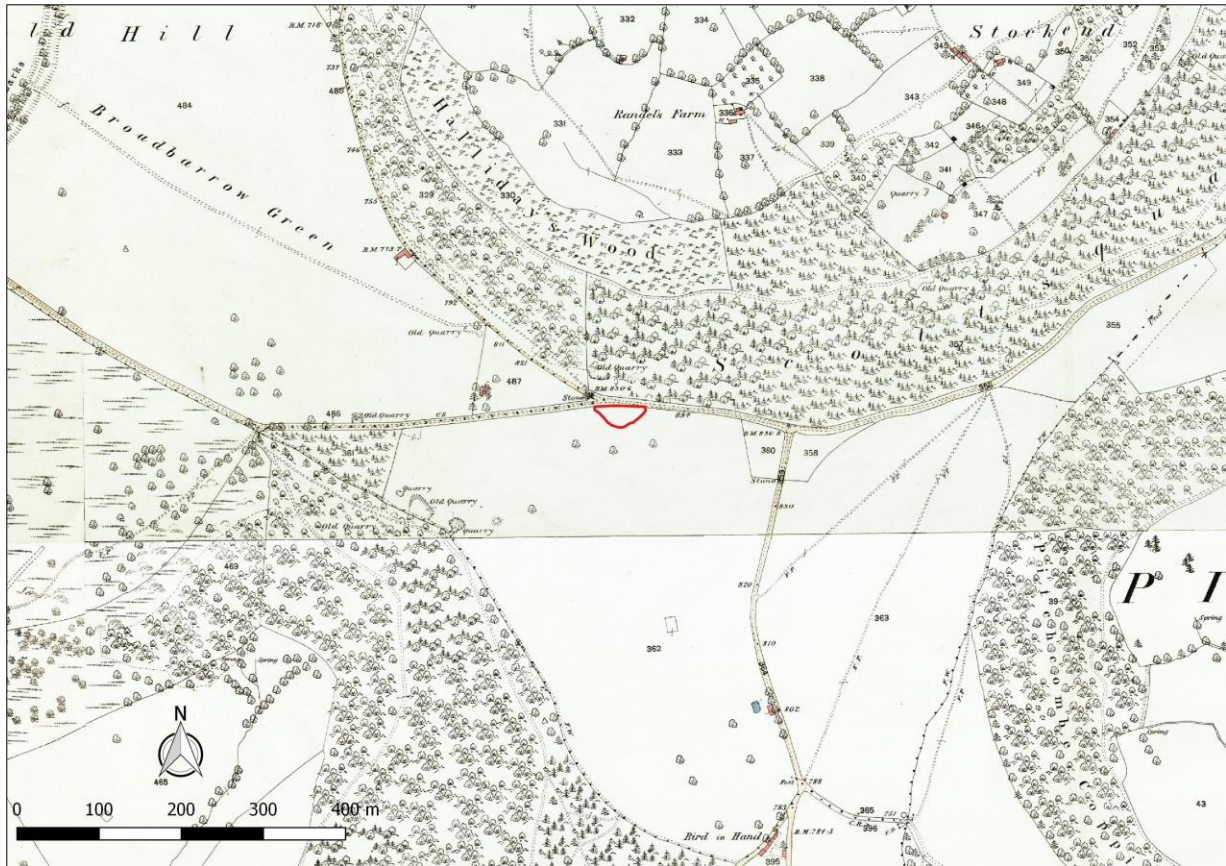


Figure 8 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Surveyed 1881 / 1882. Project Site outlined in red.

- 3.4. The Project Site remained undeveloped until the advent of the Second World War when a SF Control Bunker was erected on the plot; part of a decoy system developed to divert aerial bombardment. From 1940-1941 the Luftwaffe began to target bombing raids on the UK during the period termed *The Blitz*. As the bombing advanced, daylight raids were given up in favour of night attacks in order to avoid interception by the RAF. By October 1940 bombing raids were guided by the *X-Gerät* navigation system which used a series of three radio beams carefully aimed to define a precise bomb release trajectory. As not all bombers could be fitted with the system, a specialist unit of the Luftwaffe known as the Kampfgruppe 100 (KGr 100), was given the task of leading the raid. The following bombers would be guided to the target by the resulting fires from the initial attack.
- 3.5. The *X-Gerät* had a weakness in the communications system. Each new target required the realignment of the beams which was co-ordinated between the KGr 100 and the beam stations. The radio traffic that passed between them was sent via open wireless telegraphy, encrypted using Luftwaffe Keys. One of these Keys was decoded at Bletchley Park in September 1940 leading to the accumulation of information about the system, including some information regarding the alignment of the beams and tentative targets. (Dobinson 79). On receiving this information Churchill's Scientific Advisor, Professor Frederick Lindemann, raised the idea of laying decoy fires around targets in the event that a few hours' notice was given of a raid (Dobinson 80). This idea had already been muted in 1939 as one account in the Birmingham Mail attests.

3.5.1. Birmingham Mail - Tuesday 18 July 1939-

AIR RAID DECOYS." Sir, —*With reference to Thursday night's "black out," surely the lesson to be quickly learned is the fact that there are almost certain to be a number of lights exposed in the event of an enemy raid. I suggest that the best thing to do is to place a number of suitable "decoy lights" in parts the country outside our towns where bombs will not do any harm. These "decoy lights" would, of course, be switched on in the event an enemy raid. A. L. Summers.*

- 3.6. The concept of decoy fires was raised again on the 30th October by Whitworth Jones, Director of Fighter Operations in correspondence with Colonel Sir John F. Turner. By the end of October Turner had planned five QF sites³ to be lit once the line of attack was known. These were initially to be laid out around London in the hope of drawing the bombing raids away from the City. However, there is no record of the plans being carried out.
- 3.7. By November enough intelligence had been gained to learn that the Luftwaffe were planning a campaign against UK centres of industry, led by the KGr 100 with X-Gerät guidance systems (Dobinson 81).
- 3.8. On the afternoon of the 14th November 1940, intelligence learned that the X-Gerät beams were aligned on Coventry, just four hours before a heavy raid began. The new bombing campaign continued until late February 1941 in which time 14 major cities and ports were targeted in 48 separate raids (Dobinson 82).
- 3.9. On the 23rd November 1940 Air Chief Marshal Sir Wilfred Freeman (Vice Chief of Air Staff) instructed that decoy fires were to be established that night for areas under threat. Wing Commander J. H. Harris assembled a team, and crude decoys comprising oil and petrol filled trenches were quickly established around Birmingham and Coventry.
- 3.10. The SF Sites were soon made permanent and established in addition to the QFs. They required a large safety distance due to the intensity of the fires and a good access road to supply the fuel. Each urban area to be protected was initially planned to have three sites distributed south of an east – west line through the town or city, although it is known that some sites acquired more. Locations were to be five to ten miles from the city centre and at least two miles from the edge of urbanization. Control Bunkers were instructed to be established at least 800 yards (c. 730m) from the SF Site (Dobinson 85).

³ Small fire decoy.

- 3.11. The contract for building the initial fire apparatus was given to Sound City (now Shepperton Studios) who were already preparing the QF materials along with decoy planes, guns, landing barges and landing strips. The construction would then be handed over to local contractors to make the remaining three or four to be erected on chosen sites.
- 3.12. RAF crews were also trained at the Sound City to manage the decoy fires to create the right lighting effects to imitate that of a bomb-damaged city.
- 3.13. November 1940 saw the first phase of installations as SF Sites were established near to Bristol, Sheffield, Derby and Crewe. In December sites were established at Wolverhampton, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Cardiff and Liverpool. By the end of January 1941 SF 14(b) at Standish, Gloucester had joined the list and by the end of April 1941 the total civil SF sites is recorded as 130, covering around 42 targets (Dobinson 89).
- 3.14. Bombing raids continued until May 1941 when German forces moved East in preparation for an invasion of the Soviet Union. The construction rate of the SF Sites started to slow in June in response to the reduced threat of aerial attack. By 1944 air bombing tactics had changed, with pathfinder crews dropping parachute flares and ground markers for the following bombers to target. Normal SF action was no longer of use as a decoy, as the bombers were targeting their own flares. However, as these markers could be scattered over 100m diameter, the drop zone often covered areas in which SF sites were located, therefore smaller fire basket arrays at the SF sites could act as dummy flare markers, drawing bomber fire away from the intended targets, often industrial or military bases⁴.
- 3.15. The SF Control Bunker located on the Project Site is one of three SF Sites located to the south of Gloucester. The site lies just 6.15 miles south of the City Centre and 3.8 miles south of the Tuffley suburb of Gloucester, which marked the southern extent of urbanization in the 1940s.
- 3.16. The whole complex comprised the control Bunker within sight of a large open area set with up to 120 Special Fire braziers erected in clusters and surrounded by irregular ditches to act as fire stops. One of the fire stop ditches can be clearly seen on the 1945 aerial photograph, 640m to the west of the Project Site. However, it is noted that whilst the SF Site and Control Bunker are both set by the roadside allowing for easy access and delivery of fuel, Standish Wood lies between the two limiting the line of sight from the control to the SF field. The area is shown as wooded from the early 19th century to 1921, although the 1945 aerial photograph suggests a thinning of the woodland at this time.

⁴ Source: National Archive AIR2/4759 Personal Correspondence between Colonel Turners Dept to Jones from Colonel Sir John Turner.

3.17. Each brazier had a burn time of around 1 hour, and so clusters were arranged in three groups and lit in sequence to allow for up to 3 hours of illumination. Two areas, each containing three sets of braziers were erected on each site. The second was to act as backup for the following night, giving local contractors time to rebuild and rewire the fired site. Each set of braziers was filled with combustible material and lighting fluids. The ignition of the braziers was controlled electrically from the Bunker via a selector unit powered by generators. In the event that the electrical system failed, the braziers were to be lit by hand. For this purpose, each hut contained hand torches comprised of hessian or cotton waste tied to a stout stick, kept in paraffin or a mixture of paraffin and diesel oil, ready for the occasion⁵. Operatives were advised to wait for a lull in bombing before attempting to hand fire the braziers!

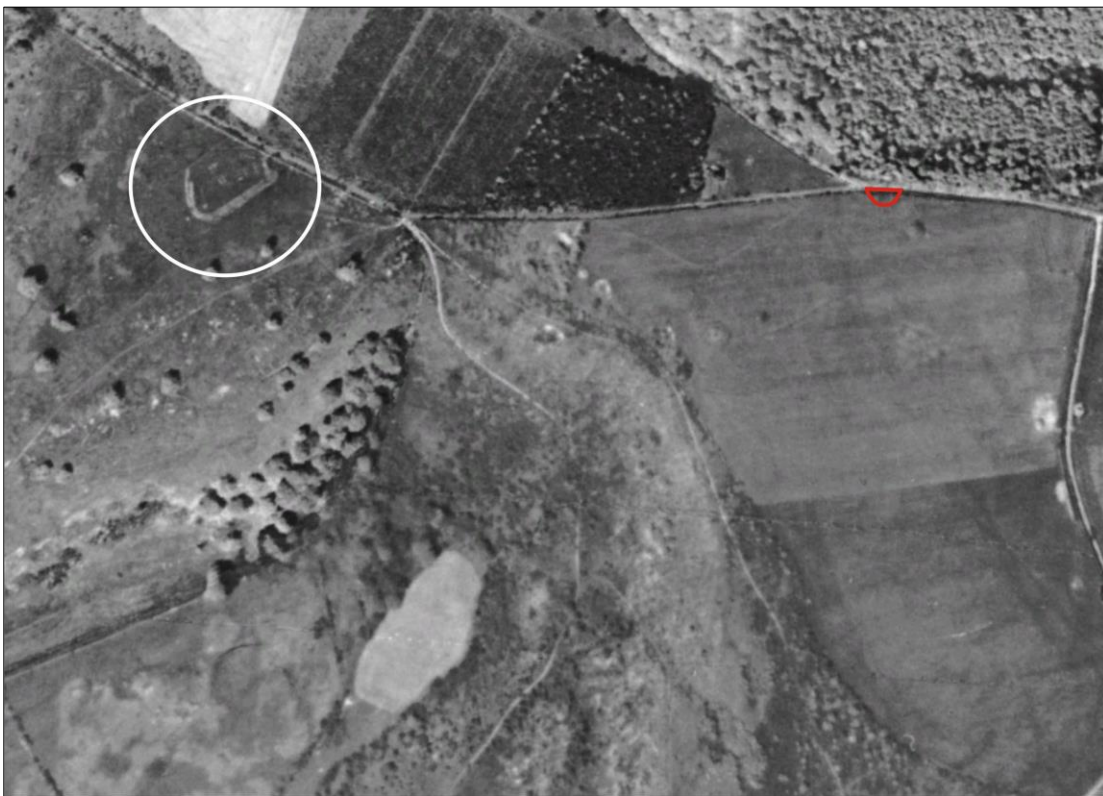


Photo 5 1945 Aerial Photo showing Project Site in red to the right and the fire stop ditch that would have surrounded a set of fire braziers, to the left, circled in white. It is noted that the Project Site is not visible in this photo, most likely due to an earthen mound that was designed to conceal it.

3.18. The records for Project Site document that in December 1941 all airmen responsible for the Standish Site were billeted on H.R.R.A Whiteshill about one mile from the Bunker, or half a mile if they were to cut across the fields⁶. Whilst the exact number of men attached to the site is unconfirmed, correspondence on May 1942 records that man-power on the larger SF sites was to be cut from 17 to 10 men (ibid). In July 1943 further correspondence states 62 men were to be withdrawn for SF

⁵ Source: National Archive AIR 40/1556 Starfish Operational Instructions to Local Controllers).

⁶ Source: National Archive AIR2/4759

sites for a period of time and that six of these were withdrawn from SF 14(b). With a minimum of four men required to man an SF site, it is assumed that Standish was manned by ten plus airmen in 1943.

3.19. It is unclear whether SF 14(b) ever drew enemy fire, however there is one account dating to 18th April 1942 of an enemy aircraft approaching from the south. At this time the Local Controller advised against the firing of the site, as the aircraft appeared to be alone (AIR2/4759).

4. Statement of Significance

- 4.1. Although not listed, the WWII Bunker has both national and local historic value. The Bunker preserves one of a small group of civilian decoys strategically placed around the UK in the late 1940s and early 1941s in order to counter the specific threat of aerial attack. An encounter with the structure in the modern day unavoidably evokes thoughts of associated past lives and events, giving the site symbolic value.
- 4.2. The Project Site derives significance from its setting within the landscape which was planned as part of a strategic defence system. The area was chosen for its location south of Gloucester, on high ground and with a good established access road to the SF Site. Key to the setting was the intervisibility and interconnectivity between the Bunker and the SF Site to the west. This relationship has since been compromised by the dense northwest extent of Standish Wood which now borders Beacon Lane to the north. This has resulted in the interruption of the line of site, altering the setting in the modern period, leaving the Bunker to appear quite isolated within the landscape.
- 4.3. With regards to the impact of potential development on the setting of Dyke Camp, this is considered minimal. As the form, function and date of the earthwork is yet to be convincingly tested and as recent reviews of the evidence suggest that the Scheduled Monument could plausibly be of Medieval origin. Any development would not interrupt the line of sight to and from the monument and the footprint would not encroach on the scheduled area. As there is already a precedent for building on the Project Site, a discrete development in the form of a single dwelling, in keeping with the landscape is considered to have a negligible impact on the significance of the earthwork.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1. The Project Site is the location of an early 1941 WWII Control Bunker for a SF Site located to the west. It is considered that there is a high potential for associated archaeology to survive on the site.
- 5.2. Although a potential Roman Camp is located close to the west boundary of the Project Site, the date of this is speculative and no associated archaeology has been discovered within the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. Therefore, the potential for the Project Site to preserve archaeology predating the early 20th century is considered low.
- 5.3. There is no evidence to suggest that the Project Site has the potential to preserve archaeology of such significance as to preclude development. Therefore, in the event that planning permission is sought for the redevelopment of the Project Site the following programme of work should be carried out-
 - 5.3.1. Preservation by record of the existing heritage assets, by way of a building recording to Historic England Level 2/3;
 - 5.3.2. Programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in association with all groundwork to record any hitherto unknown aspects of the site that may inform the record on the layout and function of the Control Bunker and to record any earlier deposits preserved within the Project Site.

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7. Appendices

Appendix 1 Events

GCC HER Ref	Event Name
12619	Watching brief, Highfold Farm, Painswick
16207	Evaluation at fishing lakes at Brook Farm, Harescombe
20803	Building survey at Tiled House Farm, Oxlynch, Standish.
21199	Haresfield Beacon Estate - archaeological survey, 1995.
21670	Negative modern archaeological watching brief during work improving the Cotswold Way, Haresfield Beacon.
21723	Two negative modern watching brief during fencing works at Ring Hill and Bunker's Bank, Haresfield Beacon.
27917	Modern negative watching brief at Ring Hill/Haresfield Hill Camp, Haresfield Beacon.
34258	Geophysical survey of a possible round barrow at Haresfield Beacon, Standish.
35587	A geophysical survey was carried out 10 to 14 May 2010 by Archeoscan of the interior of the Ring Hill Camp, Haresfield Beacon, to inform the management of the site and target areas for further investigation.
36246	Geophysical survey carried out by Archeoscan on 29 July 2010 within Ring Hill Camp, Haresfield Beacon, Haresfield.
38052	Series of evaluation trenches dug by Cotswold Archaeology 14 October 2010 at Broadridge Green, Haresfield Lane, Haresfield.
41459	A geophysical survey was undertaken at Shortwood, Haresfield on the 9th April 2011 by GADARG, Cirencester.
49710	2018 Stroud Resilience Scheme geophysical survey report, Whaddon - Minchinhampton.

Appendix 2 Monuments

GCC HER No	Site	Period
3569	Possible Round Barrow (one of three), Standish	Bronze Age
3570	Possible Round Barrow (one of three), Standish	Bronze Age
3571	Possible Round Barrow (one of three), Standish	Bronze Age
3581	Round Barrow, Haresfield	Bronze Age
3582	Round barrow (one of two), Harescombe	Bronze Age
3583	Round Barrow, Harescombe	Bronze Age
3585	Possible Round Barrow, Pitchcombe.	Bronze Age
6900	Bronze Age Razor Knife, Short Wood, Standish	Bronze Age
439	Haresfield Hill Camp (and Ring Hill earthworks) also known as The Bulwarks, Haresfield.	Iron Age
440	Haresfield Hill Camp and Ring Hill earthworks are an Iron Age hillfort, Haresfield.	Iron Age
438	Dyke Camp is the scheduled site of a Roman Camp located to the east of the Kestrels, Haresfield.	Roman
3584	Haresfield Roman Villa	Roman

4857	Findspot of Roman and medieval material, Harescombe	Roman/Medieval
3573	Lynchets of Field System, Standish	Uncertain but probably Medieval (underlie Ridge and Furrow)
3574	Medieval Bank and Ditch, which also forms a field boundary, in its southern section and has an adjoining bank in it's northern section. The hollow way crosses shortwood, and is possibly form a boundary with Standish Park, Standish.	Medieval
3576	Standish Park, former Medieval Deerpark	Medieval
16709	Medieval pottery from Edge, Painswick	Medieval
34500	Possible ancient field system, Harescombe	Medieval/Post-Medieval
5733	Well house known as Cliff Well House, Haresfield.	Post-Medieval
20876	Second World War pillbox located on the eastern side of Haresfield Beacon, Haresfield.	WWII
27096	WWII bombing decoy site (QL, Starfish and MY/LG) at Standish.	WWII
27103	Royal Observation Corps (ROC) post 'Stroud / Middle Lypiatt / Stonehouse'.	WWII
48605	The remains of a Second World War air raid shelter/ Control room, at Broadbarrow Green was recorded by the Defence of Britain project. Visible in aerial photographs viewed as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Broadbarrow Green, Haresfield Hill.	WWII
48606	The Second World War Starfish and QL decoy site is visible on historical aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The main site where the fires and lights were located is centred at SO 83001 08416. Shortwood, Haresfield.	WWII
21050	The site of a Royal Observer Corps (ROC) monitoring post. The site was built as part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks on the United Kingdom. Shortwood, Haresfield.	Modern/Cold War
14930	Hexagonal soilmark, Pitchcombe	Uncertain

Appendix 3 Scheduled Monuments

NHLE Ref	Site Name
1002095	Dyke Camp, Harescombe
1004861	Haresfield Hill camp and Ring Hill earthworks



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