



making sense of heritage

Longford Lane, Gloucester

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



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**Longford Lane
Gloucester
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land adjacent to the A40 trunk road, Gloucestershire. The Scheme extends from south-east of Longford to the B4063 Cheltenham Road East (NGR 384383, 220569 to 386267, 220134).

This assessment aims to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of the Scheme on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

The Scheme will directly impact one designated heritage asset – a hedgerow of historic importance - and construction could also damage buried undesignated archaeological features. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

This area is known to have been occupied in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods and has been the subject of numerous previous archaeological investigations. However, this means that the archaeological remains have largely been removed and are already preserved 'by record'. The area of highest archaeological potential lies at the eastern end of the Scheme, with a former WWII anti-aircraft battery situated within 20m of the proposed pipeline. There is potential for encountering features related to these defences which could be of archaeological and historical significance. In addition, this area has not previously been evaluated and it may contain medieval or earlier remains similar to those that are well-documented to the west.

The historic landscape character of the Scheme reflects its former and modern mixed usage as agricultural and developed land. The surrounding landscape has undergone extensive change during the 20th and 21st centuries, dramatically altering the character of the area. A single 'important' hedgerow has been identified from historic mapping. The proposed pipeline will be constructed below ground-level and there will be no long-term effect on the historic landscape.

The likelihood of the Scheme impacting upon significant archaeology is considered to be high for 19th-century and post-medieval remains; medium for medieval and modern remains; low for Romano-British remains, and unknown for prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains.

Due to the scale of previous archaeological works in the area and extensive disturbance from modern development and services along most of the Scheme, archaeological mitigation will only be required at the eastern end of the Scheme. This would take the form of a watching brief during soil stripping and excavations. The presence of a historically important' hedgerow at the eastern end of the Scheme should be noted and this featured should be reinstated. The proposed siting of any compound or storage areas will also need to be assessed to ensure that there is no risk of encountering archaeological remains.



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The report was researched and compiled and illustrated by Amy Farrington McCabe and Alex Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Alexandra Grassam.



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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land adjacent to the A40 trunk road, Gloucestershire (hereafter 'the Scheme'; NGR 384383, 220569 to 386267, 220134; **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This assessment was requested in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.1.3 The proposals include the construction a new pipeline, approximately 2.2km in length, extending from the west of Field Farm, south-east of Longford, running adjacent to the A40 trunk road and extending to the west of Cheltenham Road East, the B4063. Construction will involve stripping topsoil within the pipeline easement (up to a maximum width of 30m), excavation of a pipe trench, and groundwork associated with a compound area, the location of which is not yet known.

1.2 The Scheme

1.2.1 The Scheme is located less than 0.1km south of the village of Innsworth, approximately 3km north-east of Gloucester city centre. It traverses arable and pasture fields, crossing Horsbere Brook at the western section and Innsworth Lane at the central section. It is predominately surrounded by suburban housing estates at Innsworth and Longlevens, with fragments of agricultural land surviving only at the limits of the Scheme.

1.2.2 The Scheme crosses gently undulating land, ranging between 14m and 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The western end of the Scheme, west of Field Farm and extending to Horsbere Brook, is situated at 14m aOD, before gently sloping to 12m aOD close to the brook. To the east of the brook, the land gently slopes from 12m to 16m aOD before crossing Innsworth Lane at 16.5m aOD. To the east of Innsworth Lane, the Scheme undulates between 16.5m to 15m aOD before crossing a field boundary and continuing to undulate, gently sloping to 20m aOD at the eastern end of the Scheme.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Scheme comprises mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation with superficial deposits of alluvium at the central and eastern parts of the Scheme and Cheltenham sand and gravel at the western end of the Scheme (British Geological Survey Sheet 121 – Tewkesbury and Sheet 234 Gloucester).



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 An assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

2.1.2 The historic environment, as defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.1.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a heritage asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 0.5km from the Scheme;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting.*

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted:

- *The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER) and Gloucester City Historic Environment Record (GCHER) comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the city and the county.*
- *National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Gloucestershire Archives.*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at Gloucestershire Archives and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological*



reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Scheme were studied.

- 2.3.2 A list of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources is included in the bibliography section of this report.

2.4 Site visit

- 2.4.1 The Site was visited on April 22nd 2014. The aim was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Scheme and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

2.5 Assessment criteria

- 2.5.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

- 2.5.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

- 2.5.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value.** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
- **Historical value.** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.*
- **Aesthetic value.** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
- **Communal value.** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects*

- 2.5.4 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:



Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

| Significance | Factors Determining Significance |
|---------------|--|
| International | World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives |
| National | Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas |
| Regional | Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives |
| Local | Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives |
| Negligible | Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest |
| Unknown | The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence |

2.6 Chronology

2.6.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Table 2: Chronological periods

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Palaeolithic | 500,000 – 9500 BC |
| Early Post-glacial | 9500 – 8500 BC |
| Mesolithic | 8500 – 4000 BC |
| Neolithic | 4000 – 2200 BC |
| Bronze Age | 2200 – 700 BC |
| Iron Age | 700 BC – AD 43 |
| Romano-British | AD 43 – 410 |
| Saxon | AD 410 – 1066 |
| Medieval | 1066 – 1500 |
| Post-medieval | 1500 – 1800 |
| 19th century | 1800 – 1899 |
| Modern | 1900 – present day |



2.7 Best practice

- 2.7.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2011).

2.8 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.8.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.8.2 The records held by the GHER and GCHER 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 held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.9 Copyright

- 2.9.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 National planning policy framework

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.
- 3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.



- 3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
 - requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
 - takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
 - places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
 - requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

3.3 Local development framework

- 3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of Tewkesbury Borough Council. The Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan adopted in 2011 provides policies which govern and control development across the Borough and District, including planning policies and guidance relating to both designated and undesignated heritage assets.
- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the 0.5km Study Area around the Scheme, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known heritage assets along the Scheme and Study Area and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential heritage assets which may survive.

4.1.2 A gazetteer of the heritage assets and findspots referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Assets are numbered from **1-28** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 1**.

4.2 Previous studies

4.2.1 There have been a large number of archaeological investigations within the Study Area, due largely to the rapid modern expansion of Gloucester and the surrounding area. A significant number of these investigations have failed to identify any archaeological

remains. Only those archaeological investigations deemed to be directly relevant to the Scheme are discussed below. Desk-based assessments have been excluded from this discussion, although they have been consulted for the baseline resource when considering the wider historic setting of the Scheme.

- 4.2.2 Excavations as part of the M40 development were undertaken close to the central section of the Scheme at a cropmark site identified through aerial photography (**WA28**) however, no archaeological remains were discovered (Leach 1993).
- 4.2.3 A geophysical survey along the route of a proposed bypass for the A417 extended for 2km to the east of Elmbridge Court. The full report was unavailable for consultation at the time of reporting and the survey location is unknown, but it is possible that it extended into the eastern end of the Scheme. The survey identified the presence of multiple pipelines, and 'tentative ditch and pit type anomalies' (BUFAU 1993), but no further information is available.
- 4.2.4 To the immediate south of the M40, watching brief, archaeological evaluation (Bashford 2000) and fieldwalking (Foundations Archaeology 2004) did not identify archaeological remains.
- 4.2.5 Works were undertaken at the western end of the Scheme in advance of residential development and associated infrastructure. A geophysical survey (ASUD 2004) showed clear evidence for an extensive enclosure complex, with a later evaluation revealing a Late Iron Age/ early Romano-British enclosed farmstead of 1st- to 3rd-century date (Wessex Archaeology 2004).
- 4.2.6 A geophysical survey (ASUD 2005) and subsequent archaeological evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 2006), revealed extensive prehistoric and medieval settlement activity to the immediate north of the Study Area. Geological anomalies were also identified, with paleochannels encountered during groundworks along the route of the current Scheme, at land to the immediate west of Innsworth Lane.

4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets along the Scheme or in the Study Area.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 4.4.1 Human activity in the Gloucester area in the Palaeolithic period is represented by findspots of flint tools. A Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian ficron-type handaxe has been retrieved from gravel deposits in a garden in Longlevens, Gloucester, approximately 1.2km to the south-west of the Scheme (Saville 1984a). The scarcity of resources dating to the early prehistoric periods in the vicinity of the Scheme may have been caused by later activity concealing or destroying possible evidence. It is also probable that any Palaeolithic material encountered will be no longer *in situ*, due to their recovery primarily from glacial gravel deposits (Wessex Archaeology 2012; ARS 2013).
- 4.4.2 Generally, early Prehistoric activity in Gloucestershire is represented by funerary monuments, commonly found in the uplands of the Cotswold region, but not represented in the Severn Vale. However, evidence for early Prehistoric settlement activity in the lowland areas has been recovered from several sites in Gloucester, to the south-west of the Scheme (Darvill 1984, 1987; Wessex Archaeology 2012).

- 4.4.3 Prehistoric evidence within the Study Area is limited to a single piece of 'prehistoric' pottery (**WA1**), discovered during the construction of house foundations at Little Normans, and a hearth identified during a watching brief at Hawthorns School (**WA27**), although neither have been firmly dated.
- 4.4.4 There is little evidence of the Early and Middle Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the Scheme, with hillforts of this period typically located on the higher ground in the Cotswold region in north Gloucestershire. However, possible evidence for a hillfort is situated at Churchdown Hill, approximately 2km to the south-east of the Scheme. The recorded settlement remains comprise a possible pit or ditch, and finds of Iron Age pottery. However, in spite of its elevation and prominence within the landscape, no conclusive evidence for the presence of a hillfort was available (Moore 2006; Saville 1984b; Tewkesbury District Council 1973).
- 4.4.5 Evidence for Late Iron Age and early Romano-British occupation has been uncovered through excavations to the north of the Study Area (Oxford Archaeology 2006) and at the western end of the Scheme (**WA6**) (Wessex Archaeology 2004). At both sites an enclosed farmstead was uncovered, revealing a predominately agrarian society occupying the landscape during this period.
- 4.4.6 A Roman burial (**WA2**) was discovered during a housing development at Longford Lane, with sherds of Roman pottery (**WA3**) discovered during the construction of house foundations at Little Normans, and further unstratified Roman pottery finds have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (**WA5**). Evidence uncovered during excavations to the west of the Study Area is suggestive of Roman pottery production within the immediate landscape (Wessex Archaeology 2004). A human inhumation burial was also uncovered during the same excavation.
- 4.4.7 A coin of Marcus Aurelius (AD 153-154) was discovered at a residential development in Longlevens (**WA4**).
- 4.4.8 The frequency of Romano-British finds is most likely associated with the development of Gloucester. Initially a Romano-British military camp, in the latter quarter of 1st century AD it rapidly developed into a larger settlement known as *Colonia Nervia Glevensium* (McWhirr 1984). The Scheme corresponds with the settlement's hinterland, with rural occupation comprising farmsteads, villas and smaller settlements such as those seen during the Innsworth and Longford excavations.
- Anglo-Saxon and medieval*
- 4.4.9 While no physical evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been found along the Scheme or Study Area, it is known that the surrounding landscape was occupied during this period. Gloucester was conquered in the late 6th century AD by invading Anglo-Saxon forces, and by the end of the 8th century it lay within the kingdom of Mercia (Waters 1999).
- 4.4.10 The Domesday Book shows the intensity of early medieval and potentially Anglo-Saxon settlement within the immediate vicinity of the Study Area, with manors recorded at Down Hatherley, Wotton, Paygrove and Churchdown and Gloucester forming a major administrative centre within the region.
- 4.4.11 Whilst the exact date for the establishment of these manors is not known, the place-names indicate an early medieval or earlier origin. The name Churchdown is derived from Celtic word *crouco*, meaning 'hill', to which the Old English word *dūn*, also meaning 'hill',

was added. No entry within the Domesday Book is recorded for the village of Innsworth. Situated to the immediate north of the Scheme, however, its name derives from the Old English *Ineswritin*, meaning 'Ine's Enclosure', suggesting an Anglo-Saxon or early medieval origin for the settlement (Smith 1964; Wessex Archaeology 2012). The earliest recorded settlement at Innsworth was dated to 1126 and included an entry for Norman's House (Herbert 1988).

- 4.4.12 The most substantial medieval feature within the Study Area is the site of Elmbridge Court moat (**WA7**). The former manor house included a rectangular moat, which was largely destroyed in the 1960s during housing development. Comparable moated sites to the immediate east of the Study Area were identified in the 19th century at Pirton and Parton indicating the early origins of settlement within the area (Waters 1999).
- 4.4.13 A single arch bridge (**WA10**) was uncovered on the Cheltenham Road approximately 465m south-west of the eastern end of the Scheme. The materials and method of construction are suggestive of a medieval date.
- 4.4.14 Finds of medieval pottery from within the Study Area (**WA8, WA9**) are suggestive of manuring, indicating arable used in the medieval period. This is supported by cropmarks within the north and north-western end of the Study Area, indicative of ridge and furrow. It is likely that preservation would be greater on higher land to the north and east of the Study Area with more free draining soils, in comparison to the lower lying areas as seen along the route of the Scheme (Birmingham Archaeology 2007).

Post-medieval to modern

- 4.4.15 The post-medieval and 19th century remains recorded within the Study Area include: a Tewkesbury farthing token dated from 1659 (**WA11**); a Turnpike road (**WA12**) following the route of the B4063 to Cheltenham; a copper penny token of John Bishop of Cheltenham dated to 1812 (**WA14**) found in Longlevens, Gloucester, and a tramroad (**WA13**). Now dismantled, the tramroad ran beside the Gloucester to Cheltenham road between 1811 and 1861. The tramroad, transported coal from Gloucester's docks as well as Cotswold stone from quarries situated north of the Study Area to Cheltenham, a rapidly expanding resort town during the period.
- 4.4.16 The post-medieval intensification of agricultural practices was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the landowner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible. This resulted in the abandonment of former farming systems and the widespread enclosure of the landscape, which was largely complete by the mid-19th century.
- 4.4.17 The Gloucester Inclosure award of 1799 and the Churchdown Inclosure Award of 1844 show that prior to the 19th century the Study Area was predominantly agricultural, divided into piecemeal enclosure and private allotments, due to the absence of ridge and furrow within the area, it probable that the land was most likely used for grazing during this period (**Figure 2**).
- 4.4.18 Farmsteads formed the main focus of occupation at Innsworth during the post-medieval period with the earliest at Drymeadow Farm and Paygrove Farm from the mid-17th century onwards. Field Farm to the western end of the Scheme and Innsworth Farm within the northern end of the Study Area, were constructed in the 19th century. At this time the route

of the proposed Scheme traversed agricultural land, crossing Innsworth Lane at the centre of the Scheme and continuing across agricultural enclosures, as it does today (**Figure 3**).

- 4.4.19 In spite of the extensive expansion of settlement and associated infrastructure in the Study Area, very little significant change has occurred along the route of the Scheme itself. An isolation hospital for smallpox patients was constructed at the western end of the Scheme, south of Field Farm, following a smallpox epidemic in Gloucester in 1923. The hospital closed and many of the buildings subsequently demolished in 1947 (Herbert 1988). The remaining structures became a hide-curing works and later a hide and skin market. These were demolished as part of the construction of the M40. It would appear from cartographic sources that the route of the Scheme potentially crosses the former site (**Figure 3**). However, excavations by Wessex Archaeology (2004) did not reveal any surviving structural remains.
- 4.4.20 There has been extensive boundary loss across the Scheme, in particular within the western end, surrounding Horsbere Brook. This appears to have predominantly occurred post-1970, enlarging enclosures truncated by the M40.
- 4.4.21 Within the Study Area, there are extensive modern remains, primarily relating to the Second World War (hereafter 'WWII') defences of Gloucester.
- 4.4.22 Innsworth Farm was demolished in the mid-20th century for housing associated with Imjin Barracks, a former RAF base north of the Study Area (Herbert 1988).
- 4.4.23 A WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) battery known as Parton (**WA18**) and associated features (**WA19**) was located in eastern end of the Study Area. As a result of increasingly frequent air raids on towns of low industrial or military importance throughout the first half of 1942, the Anti-Aircraft Command decided to establish a significant number of HAA sites within a number of new Gun Defended Areas (GDAs).
- 4.4.24 The Gloucester/Brockworth GDA was the largest new wartime GDA extant by June 1942 and comprised eighteen positions (Dobinson 2001). It was established to protect the Gloucestershire Aircraft Company, the associated Staverton Airfield (now Gloucestershire Airport), and the Severn Valley (Willis and Holliss 1990). Other military features have been recorded in eastern end of the Scheme, including groups of military buildings, probably associated with the HAA battery (**WA20**). The HAA was abandoned in 1945 with the end of WWII, with the machinery removed and minimal structural remains left in place (Dobinson 1996, 2001). Although the remains are overgrown with vegetation, it is possible to identify elements associated with the battery structures today (Wessex Archaeology 2012).
- 4.4.25 Further modern remains are located in the eastern end of the Scheme, in the form of spoil dump earthworks (**WA15-17**), considered to be a result of a trackway construction.

Undated

- 4.4.26 A total of eight undated features are spread across the Study Area (**WA20-28**), primarily cropmarks identified through aerial photography. Many of these have subsequently been obscured through intervening development. A cropmark at the eastern end of the Scheme (**WA26**) is considered to be remnant of a former field boundary, with cropmarks (**WA28**) previously identified within the central part of the Scheme investigated during the M40 road construction, though no archaeological remains were discovered.



4.4.27 Satellite imagery revealed the presence of a possible ephemeral cropmark to the immediate east of Horsbere brook. The archaeological nature of the cropmark is highly uncertain, having been heavily truncated by an existing pipeline and disturbed by the construction of the M40.

4.5 Historic landscape character

4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Gloucestershire is held by the GHER. The Scheme has been characterised as irregular enclosure thought to reflect former unenclosed cultivation patterns, with land to the north at Innsworth and the south and Longlevens characterised as existing settlement. Active industrial sites have been characterised to the west of Innsworth, with enclosed riverine pasture situated to the north-west of the Scheme.

4.5.2 The surrounding landscape to the north, east and south is dominated by further contemporary settlement with the towns of Cheltenham and Gloucester, both having expanded significantly during the 20th century. Arable land is present surrounding the Severn to the west of the Scheme, primarily categorised as riverine pasture, with land to the south-east characterised as irregular enclosure.

4.6 Current conditions

4.6.1 The eastern end of the Scheme crosses arable land to the west of the Cheltenham Road East (B4063) and north of the M40. The field gently slopes downhill from the south-east to north-west and was under crop at the time of the site visit. It contains several standing structures, including telegraph poles, electricity pylons and an electricity substation situated on the south western field boundary (**Plate 1**).

4.6.2 The eastern end is bounded on all sides by extensive vegetation, with the north-western boundary formed by a well-established hedgerow, growing over a shallow ditch approximately 2m in width. To the west of the boundary, the central part is formed by a single large pasture field, bounded to the north by a large brook dividing the land from the village of Innsworth, to the south by the M40 and to the west by Innsworth Lane.

4.6.3 A scarp aligned northwest to southeast, measuring approximately 7m in width and 0.5m in height is situated in the northern end of the field, to the immediate west of the eastern boundary (**Plate 2**). It is unclear, however, whether the scarp is associated with the development of housing to the north of the brook, or forms part of a natural terrace.

4.6.4 The central section is crossed by multiple extant pipelines, with evidence for further buried services crossing the field. The foundations for a pedestrian bridge crossing the M40 are also situated in the northern end, with further electricity pylons present across the field (**Plate 3 & 4**).

4.6.5 Whilst having a flat topographic profile, the land across the central part appears to have been heavily disturbed, with noticeable undulations present. It is probable that this disturbance is due to pylon and pipeline construction, and its continued use as a public right of way.

4.6.6 Moving west, the Scheme crosses heavily wooded embankment, approximately 70m in width, associated with Innsworth Lane.

4.6.7 The field immediately adjacent to the west of Innsworth Lane was under crop at the time of the site visit, formed of gently undulating land, with differential cropmarks showing the



presence of former archaeological evaluation trenches and recent flooding events (**Plate 5**). The only feature of note appeared to be a large artificial mound probably a result of the construction of the M40 or a pipeline evident on satellite imagery (**Plate 6**).

- 4.6.8 Aligned northwest to southeast and approximately 8m in width, Horsbere Brook prevents direct access to Field Farm (**Plate 7**). The land to the west of the brook contained undulations resulting from previous archaeological evaluation (**Plate 8**).
- 4.6.9 Extensive construction work around the farm prevented access to the west. However, due to extensive archaeological interventions to the west of Field Farm, this was not detrimental to a full assessment of the Scheme.

5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

5.2 Known heritage assets within the Scheme

Designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 There is a single statutory designated heritage asset across the Scheme. At the eastern end of the Scheme a single hedgerow could be classed as locally designated 'important' hedgerow, as present upon the Gloucester Inclosure Award of 1799. This hedgerow is situated to the east of the pedestrian motorway bridge, and is the only remaining hedgerow which has not been removed or affected by modern development.
- 5.2.2 There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields within the Study Area.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.2.3 The Scheme crosses two sections of cropmarks identified through aerial photography, it is believed to represent a former post-medieval field boundary (**WA26**) and a possible enclosure (**WA28**), which was not identified during excavation. The Scheme also traverses an area previously subjected to archaeological intervention (**WA2**) (Wessex Archaeology 2004), though no remains of archaeological significance were discovered along this section.



5.3 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.3.1 This study has identified multiple modern services which would have caused ground disturbance during their construction. The Scheme is also located adjacent to the M40 and associated disturbance is likely.
- 5.3.2 Multiple archaeological investigations have been undertaken along the Scheme; some finding no archaeological remains. Of significance to this study are a geophysical survey (ASUD 2005) and subsequent archaeological evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 2006) which revealed extensive paleochannels on land to the immediate west of Innsworth Lane. As a result it is unlikely that archaeological remains lie between Innsworth Lane and Horsbere Brook.
- 5.3.3 The Scheme is located along the floodplain of Horsbere Brook and is subject to frequent flooding, the most notable recent events being in 2007 and 2014. These may have impacted upon potential buried archaeology; however, the nature and extent of possible impact is unknown.
- 5.3.4 Cartographic evidence shows that the landscape along the route of the Scheme has remained agricultural land since the 19th century and was likely used as such throughout the historic period. It is likely that the low-lying position and proximity to multiple water courses made it unsuitable for occupation.

5.4 Summary

- 5.4.1 The following table presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme and Study Area.
- 5.4.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.
- 5.4.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the site, based on a site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant site information (e.g. HER event records).



Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets

| Risk | Period and Description | | Significance | Value | Survival |
|----------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| High | Post-medieval and 19 th century | The landscape along the Scheme was used for agricultural purposes during this time. There is high risk of remains from these periods to be encountered, particularly field boundaries, one of which, at the eastern end of the Scheme are considered 'Important' under Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Amended). Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives. | Local | Evidential | Good |
| Medium | Medieval | The landscape along the Scheme was used for agricultural purposes during this period. There is medium risk of remains from these periods to be encountered, particularly field boundaries. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives. | Local | Evidential | Moderate |
| | WWII/ Modern | Extensive WWII remains are situated to the north-east of the Scheme. These features have a medium potential to extend across the route of the Scheme at the eastern end. The current Scheme minimises the impact to this site. Any changes to the location of the pipeline would increase the risk. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives. | Regional | Evidential | Moderate |
| Low | Iron Age/ Romano-British | Iron Age/ Romano-British sites have been recorded within the Study Area and the wider landscape. Features identified during archaeological excavation were situated north of the western end of the Scheme. However, excavations along the route of this Scheme have not revealed any significant remains. Potential Romano-British remains are limited to the eastern end of the Scheme. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives. | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |
| Unknown | Prehistoric | Earlier prehistoric remains within the Study Area are limited to pottery finds south of the Scheme, however the wider landscape has revealed evidence for prehistoric settlement and activity. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives. | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |



| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Anglo-Saxon | No Anglo-Saxon material has been found within the Study Area, however it is possible that the area surrounding Innsworth was settled during this period. and the area of the Scheme was likely used for agricultural purposes. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives. | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives the “...*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...*” (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Proposed Scheme

6.2.1 The proposed Scheme will comprise the insertion of a new pipeline. Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Topsoil stripping along the easement of the pipeline, maximum of 30m wide.*
- *Excavation of the pipe trench.*
- *Excavations for a compound area*

6.3 Statement of impact

Designated heritage assets

6.3.1 A single historically ‘*Important*’ hedgerow is situated at the eastern end of the Scheme, to the east of the pedestrian motorway bridge.

6.3.2 No other designated heritage assets are situated across the Scheme or within the Scheme’s Study Area.

Archaeological potential

6.3.3 The construction of the proposed development could result in the damage to or loss of buried archaeological features. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

6.3.4 This archaeological potential is summarised in **Table 3**.

6.3.5 Extensive archaeological investigations at the western end of the Scheme have not revealed any archaeological remains along the proposed route. The construction of modern pipelines, electrical pylons and telephone cables in the central part are likely to



have damaged any remains present. The extent of these investigations and disturbance can be seen in **Figure 4**.

- 6.3.6 The Scheme's location within a flood-prone landscape does not lend itself to settlement, with historic and modern occupation evidence primarily located within the north of the Study Area upon higher ground. It is probable that the paleochannels identified through geophysical survey extend across the central part of the Scheme. As a result it is unlikely that extensive or significant archaeological remains lie along the route of the Scheme.
- 6.3.7 Any archaeological remains which may be present are likely to correspond to past agrarian use of the landscape.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.8 The Scheme has been characterised as irregular enclosure thought to reflect former unenclosed cultivation patterns with the surrounding landscape primarily classified as existing settlement.
- 6.3.9 This reflects its historic and modern mixed usage as agricultural and developed land. A single 'Important' hedgerow has been identified from historic mapping (**Figure 4**). The surrounding landscape has undergone extensive development during the 20th and 21st century, dramatically altering the character of the area.
- 6.3.10 The construction of the proposed pipeline below ground level, will have no long-term effect on the historic landscape.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 This assessment has established that there is little archaeological potential along the Scheme; previous archaeological investigations at its western end revealed no archaeological remains, and modern developments within the central area have caused extensive ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The eastern end of the Scheme has not been excavated previously and there is potential for buried remains to be encountered during construction.

7.2 Mitigation

- 7.2.1 A summary of the differing levels of archaeological potential along the Scheme is presented in **Figure 4**.
- 7.2.2 Satellite imagery revealed the presence of a possible ephemeral cropmark to the immediate east of Horsbere Brook. The nature of the cropmark is highly uncertain, with this area having been heavily truncated by an existing pipeline and disturbed by the construction of the M40. It is important to note that this cropmark has not previously been identified, in a region heavily documented through aerial photography. This impact of the pipeline in this area will be minor.



- 7.2.3 Due to the scale of previous archaeological works in the area and extensive disturbance, it is not deemed necessary to undertake archaeological mitigation to the west of Innsworth Lane
- 7.2.4 Extensive disturbance also appears to have occurred along the central part of the Scheme, to the east of Innsworth Road, due to the construction of modern pipelines and electrical pylons (as shown on **Figure 4**).
- 7.2.5 It is believed that the former anti-aircraft battery 'A15 Parton' extends to within 20m north east of the Scheme. Due to the potential for encountering features related to these WWII defences and the otherwise untested potential for the eastern end, it is recommended that any programme of archaeological mitigation should be limited to the eastern end of the Scheme. This may include a watching brief during soil stripping and excavations.
- 7.2.6 Consideration for, and reinstatement of the historically 'Important' hedgerow at the eastern end of the Scheme is also advised (**Figure 4**).
- 7.2.7 When the exact location of any compound or storage areas is known, the proposed siting should also need to be assessed to ensure that there is no risk of encountering archaeological remains.



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8.2 Historic Environment Records

- Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record
- Gloucester City Historic Environment Record



8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

British Geological Survey Sheet 121 - Tewkesbury
British Geological Survey Sheet 234 – Gloucester
Gloucester Inclosure award 1799, Maps E, F & G (Q/RI/70)
Churchdown Inclosure Award 1844 (Q/R1/44)
Ordnance Survey Map 1885, 1:2.500
Ordnance Survey Map 1902, 1:2.500
Ordnance Survey Map 1923, 1: 2.500
Ordnance Survey Map 1938, 1: 2.500
Ordnance Survey Map 1954, 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey Map 1975, 1:10,000

8.4 Online resources

Archaeological Data Service <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>
EH Heritage Gateway <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
EH National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/default.aspx>
EH Pastscape <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>
British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/Default.aspx>

8.5 Sources Reproduced Courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives

Gloucester Inclosure Award 1799, Maps E, F & G (Q/RI/70)
Churchdown Inclosure Award 1844 (Q/R1/44)
Ordnance Survey Map 1885, 1:2.500 (OS/1/25/25/11 & OS/1/25/25/12)
Ordnance Survey Map 1902, 1:2.500 (OS/2/25/25/11 & OS/2/25/25/12)
Ordnance Survey Map 1923, 1:2.500 (OS/3/25/25/11 & OS/3/25/25/12)



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

| WA No | HER No/ SMR entry | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------------------|---|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 7172 | Sherd of Prehistoric pottery at Little Normans, discovered during the construction of house foundations. | N/A | Prehistoric | 385039 | 220218 |
| 2 | 10027 | Roman burial found in January 1967 in the garden of a property on Longford Lane. No grave goods were found but the grave fill contained nine red and three Roman grey ware sherds. | N/A | Romano-British | 384100 | 229700 |
| 3 | 7172 | Sherds of Roman pottery at Little Normans, discovered during the construction of house foundations. | N/A | Romano-British | 385100 | 220200 |
| 4 | 224 | Coin of Marcus Aurelius (AD 153-154) discovered during a residential development in Longlevens. | N/A | Romano-British | 384700 | 220058 |
| 5 | 24396 | Roman finds from Innsworth parish recorded, without a grid reference, by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005. The HER has given the finds a random grid reference within the parish to enable their inclusion on the HER database and GIS. | N/A | Romano-British | 385399 | 221099 |
| 6 | 27039 | A late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosed farmstead, overlain by settlement-related enclosures of early and middle Roman date (1 st century-3 rd century). Dumps of pottery wasters were found in the upper fill of the farmstead ditch are of particular note. These indicate the presence of a previously unknown kiln, probably operating in the late 1 st century too early to mid-2 nd century. One grave was identified (but not fully excavated) on the north-western edge of the sit. | N/A | Romano-British | 384364 | 220679 |
| 7 | 4826 | Site of the former Elmbridge Court Moat. A rectangular moat with rounded corners destroyed in the 1960s by the construction of Lavington Drive. | N/A | Medieval | 386300 | 219690 |
| 8 | 7172 | Sherds of medieval pottery at Little Normans, discovered during the construction of house foundations. | N/A | Medieval | 385064 | 220233 |
| 9 | 27820 | Early medieval finds from Innsworth parish recorded, without a grid reference, by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2005. The HER has given the finds a random grid reference within the parish to | N/A | Medieval | 385400 | 221100 |



| WA No | HER No/ SMR entry | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------------|--|-------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| | | enable their inclusion on the HER database and GIS. | | | | |
| 10 | 299 | Single arch Blue lias and oolite bridge with road surfaces uncovered during a watching brief on the Cheltenham Road. | N/A | Medieval | 385968 | 219776 |
| 11 | 304 | Tewkesbury farthing token (1659) discovered in the garden of 28 Nine Elms Road, Longlevens, Gloucester. | N/A | Post-medieval | 386144 | 219697 |
| 12 | 41798 | Turnpike road that goes from the top of Wotton Hill, Gloucester, through Churchdown following the B4063 to meet the road connecting Coombe Hill and Cheltenham at a place formerly known as Bedlam. Administered by the Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Turnpike Trust along with the Turnpike road from Gloucester to Norton. | N/A | Post-medieval | 384419 | 218958 |
| 13 | 5593 | A tramroad which ran beside the Gloucester to Cheltenham road between 1811 and 1861. | N/A | 19th Century | 387000 | 221000 |
| 14 | 26516 | A copper token penny of John Bishop of Cheltenham, 1812, found in the garden of 7 Doverdale Drive, Longlevens, Gloucester. | N/A | 19th Century | 385935 | 219945 |
| 15 | 11035 | Earthwork south of A40 roundabout. A low mound c. 0.5 - 0.6m high, 8m diameter, to the east of the gateway. Possible spoil dump from the construction of the gateway and track. | N/A | Modern | 386440 | 219990 |
| 16 | 11037 | Earthwork west of Elmbridge Court. Large mound, c.16m diameter, c. 2.5-3.0m high. Possible spoil dump from the construction of trackway to the west. | N/A | Modern | 386470 | 219890 |
| 17 | 11038 | Earthwork west of Elmbridge Court. Large mound, c.16m diameter, c. 2.5-3.0m high. Possible spoil dump from the construction of trackway to the west. | N/A | Modern | 386470 | 219820 |
| 18 | 22371 | World War Two heavy anti-aircraft battery 'A15 Parton', Churchdown armed with 4 x 3.7 (s) guns and a GL Mk II radar. Now removed, the concrete hold-fasts are still visible. | N/A | Modern | 386389 | 220301 |
| 19 | 22372 | World War Two era buildings possibly associated with anti-aircraft battery A15 Parton (SMR 22371) or a separate rocket battery, Churchdown. The site is now Elmbridge Court Government Offices but was probably the accommodation for the troops manning the rockets/guns. | N/A | Modern | 386681 | 220018 |



| WA No | HER No/ SMR entry | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------------|--|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 20 | 27932 | World War Two huts and shelters, Drymeadow Lodge, Innsworth Lane, Innsworth. Brick built on a concrete base with a single entrance and small windows. The associated shelters, one per hut, are built of concrete and semi-submerged below the present ground level with a possible small air vent. The huts may have been part of a dispersed accommodation site for either RAF Innsworth or RAF Staverton. They may have been re-used as a PoW camp after the war to house German prisoners returned to Britain from the USA and Canada. | N/A | Modern | 385100 | 221300 |
| 21 | 4232 | Enclosure and cropmarks south of Wotton Brook. Identified through aerial photography. | N/A | Undated | 383600 | 220400 |
| 22 | 4470 | Enclosure to the south-east of Sherwood Green. Identified through aerial photography. | N/A | Undated | 384400 | 220700 |
| 23 | 4471 | Cropmarks at Longford Lane identified through aerial photography. | N/A | Undated | 384600 | 220300 |
| 24 | 7165 | Possible stone well, parallel to 376-390 Longford Lane, reported to the HER by eyewitnesses. | N/A | Undated | 383900 | 220700 |
| 25 | 7579 | Possible cropmark seen on RAF aerial photography. | N/A | Undated | 385900 | 220950 |
| 26 | 11135 | Earthwork north-west of Elmbridge Court Round. A low bank c.0.1m-0.2m high. Aligned approximately NW-SE with a kink at it's northern end. A remnant of a former field boundary prior to the construction of the A417. | N/A | Undated | 386070 | 220460 |
| 27 | 1299 | Hearth identified during a watching brief at Hawthorns School. Possible prehistoric date, though no evidence present to confirm. | N/A | Undated | 384673 | 220241 |
| 28 | 20258 | Undated cropmark, investigated during the construction of the M40, though no archaeological remains were discovered. | N/A | Undated | 385922 | 220553 |



9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

National and Local Planning Policy

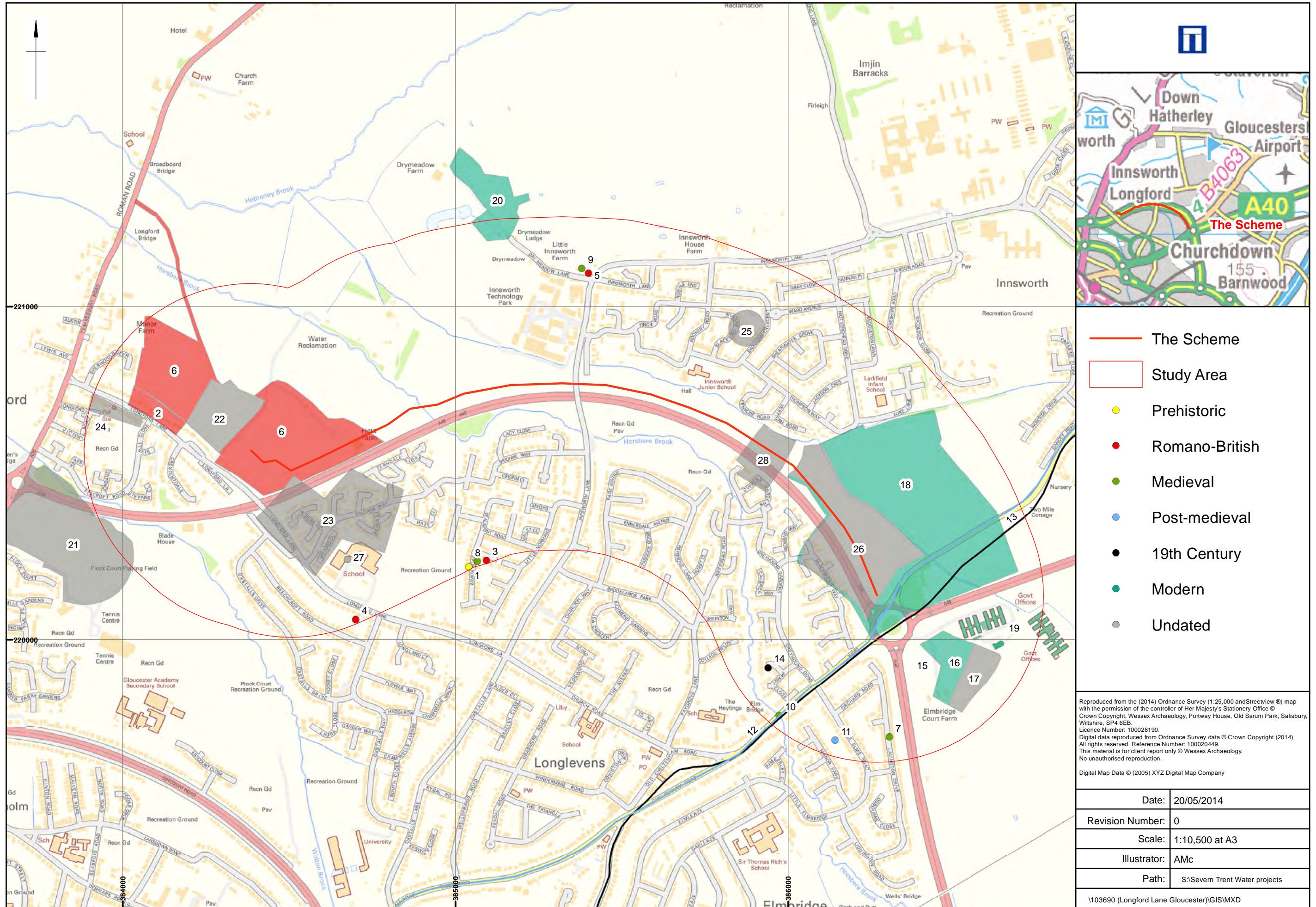
| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|-------------|--|--|
| n/a | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) | Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works. |
| n/a | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 | Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128 | In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129 | Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 132 | When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135 | The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the |



| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | | significance of the heritage asset. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 137 | Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139 | Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141 | Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible |
| n/a | Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002) | Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is: a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map. |
| Policy HEN19 | Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan: Conservation of Industrial Archaeology | Development proposals which enable the suitable re-use, conservation and interpretation of buildings and features of industrial archaeological significance will be encouraged. |




| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Policy HEN20 | Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan: Scheduled Ancient Monuments | Development which would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or other site of national archaeological importance or its setting will not be permitted. |
| Policy HEN21 | Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan: Archaeological Assessment | Where archaeological remains may be affected by a development, applicants should submit an assessment of the archaeological implications of their proposals as part of a planning application together with an indication of how the impact of the proposals on the archaeological remains will be mitigated. |
| Policy HEN22 | Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan: Archaeological Recording | Where the preservation of archaeological remains is not justified, development will not normally be permitted until adequate provision has been made, and secured through planning conditions or legal agreements under section 106 of the town and country planning act 1990, for an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation and recording. |
| Policy HEN23 | Tewkesbury Borough Local Plan: Management And Interpretation of Archaeological Sites | The proper maintenance and sympathetic management of important archaeological sites will be encouraged, including where appropriate the provision of suitable on site interpretative displays. |



Scheme location, Study Area and known heritage resource (from GHER, GCHER and other sources)

Figure 1



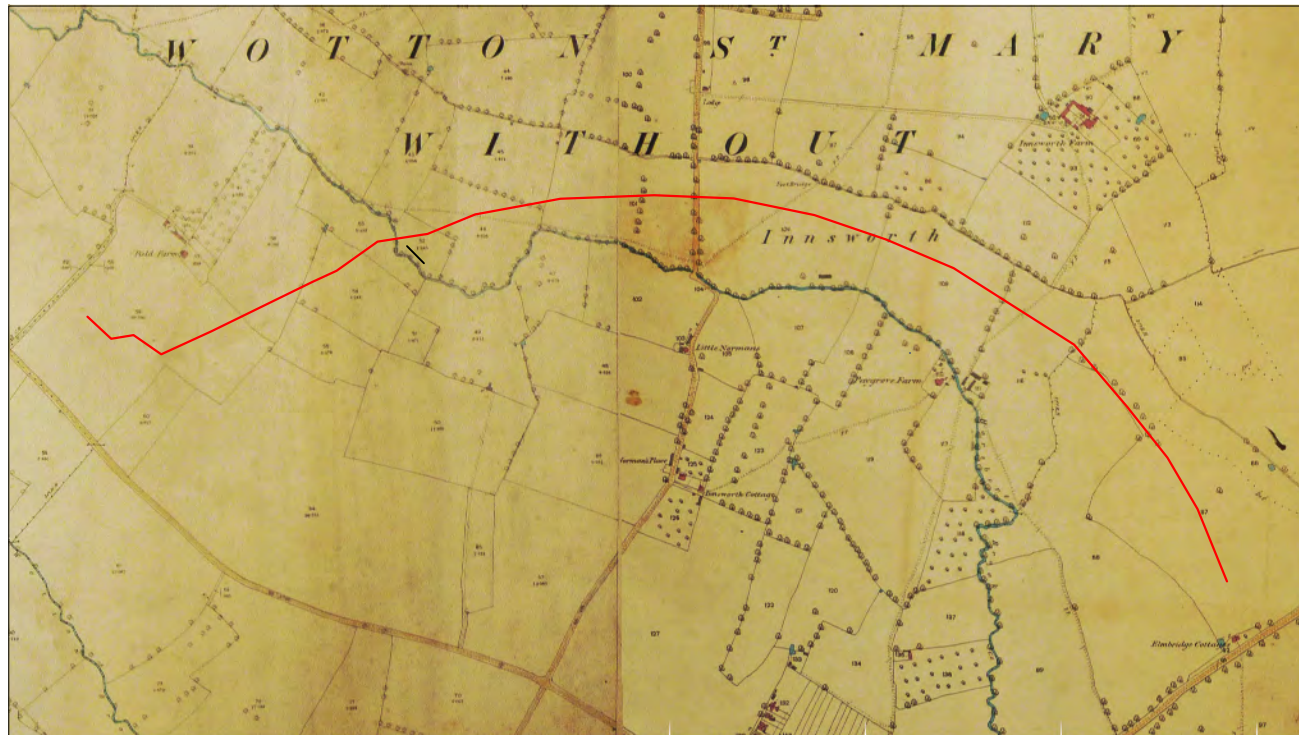
 The Scheme

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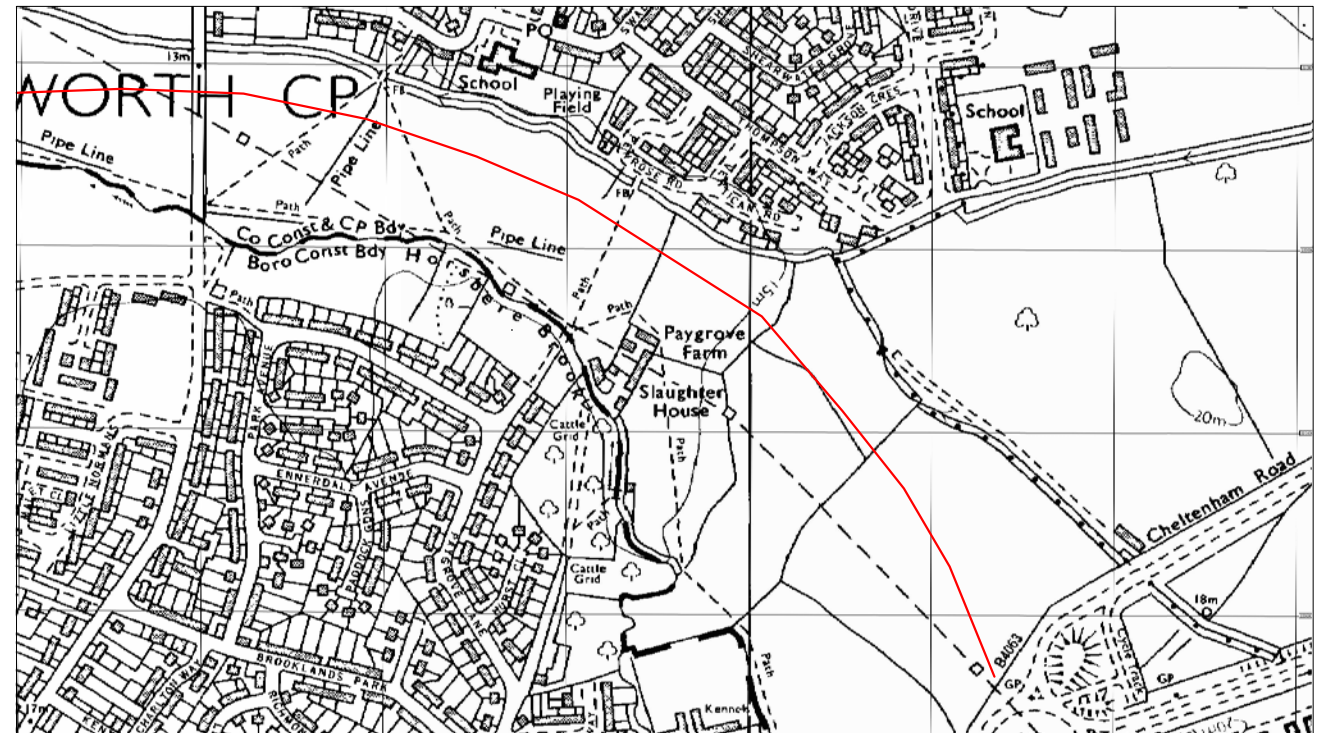
A: Ordnance Survey 1885



B: Ordnance Survey 1902



C: Ordnance Survey 1923



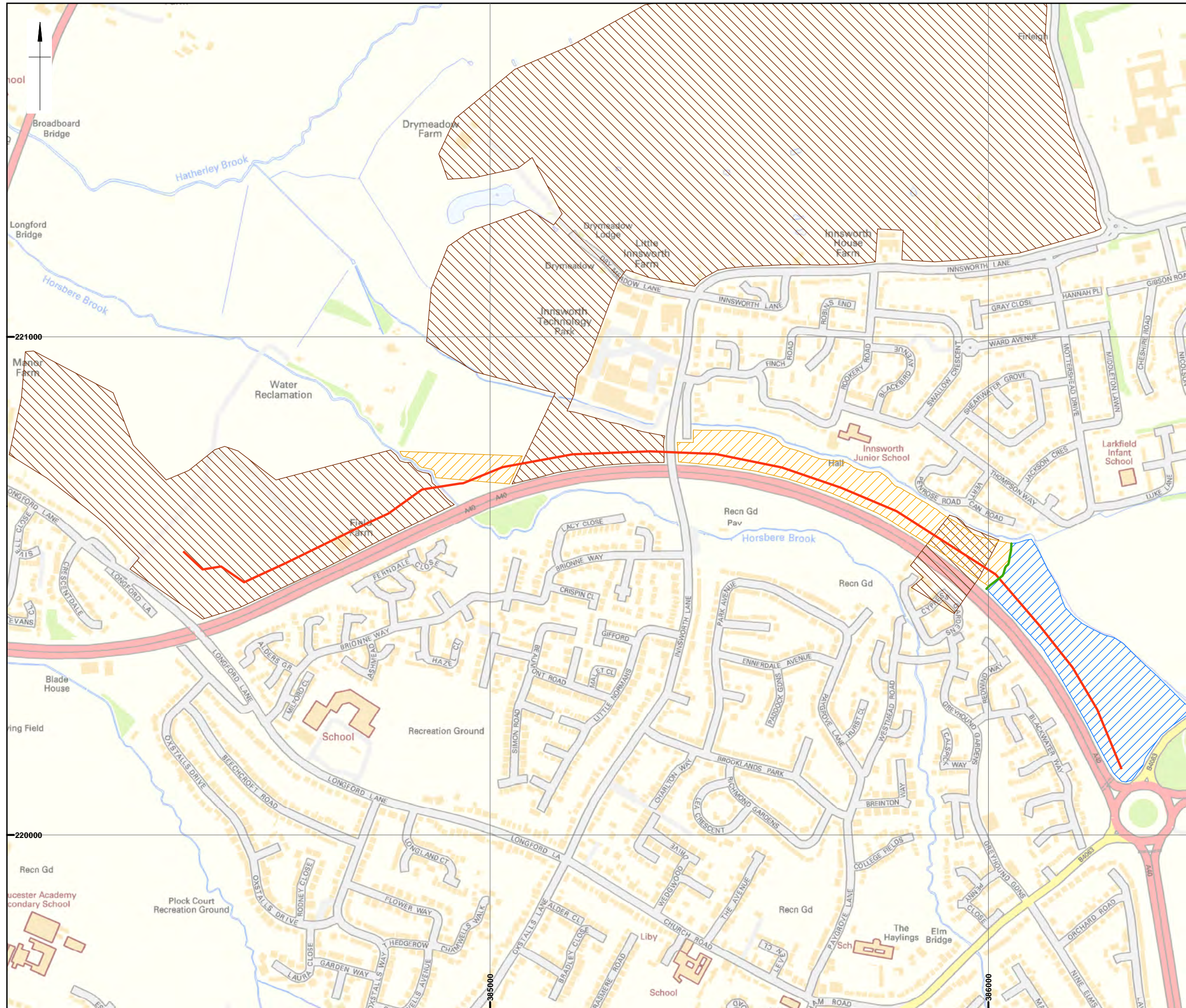
D: Ordnance Survey 1975



 The Scheme

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- Pipeline
- Historic Hedgerows
- Area for proposed mitigation
- Previous Archaeological Works
- Areas of disturbance

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V103690 (Longford Lane Gloucester)GIS

Previous groundworks and proposed mitigation

Figure 4



Plate 1: View facing south east across the eastern extent of the Scheme with Churchdown Hill in background



Plate 2: Scarp situated in the north eastern corner of the central extent


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Plate 3: Extant pipeline and pedestrian bridge crossing the M40



Plate 4: View facing west across the central extent of the Scheme


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Plate 5: View facing east of Innsworth Lane embankment and crop marks



Plate 6: View facing west showing large mound in the centre of the field boundary



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Plate 7: Horsbere Brook



Plate 8: Land adjacent to Field Farm

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