Brickhampton Court Farm
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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Document Information

Document title	Brickhampton Court Farm
Document subtitle	Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report
Document reference	275191.03
Commissioned by	Mr Jeremy Evans
Site location	The Retained Land: Fairways Drive: Brickhampton Court Golf Centre, Cheltenham Road East Churchdown, Gloucestershire, GL2 9QQ
County	Gloucestershire
National grid reference	387011, 221945 (SO 87011 21945)
WA project name	Brickhampton Court Farm - TGS
WA project code	275191
Date of fieldwork	10/02/2023
Fieldwork directed by	Filippo Carrozzo
Project management by	Patricia Edwards
Document compiled by	Pamela Warne & Lydia Jones
Graphics by	Lydia Jones

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	28/02/2023	LJ	PE
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Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Brickhampton Court Farm: The Retained Land (2.1 hectares) Fairways Drive, Brickhampton Golf Centre, Churchdown Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR 387011, 221945). The project was commissioned by Mr Jeremy Evans with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of an outline planning application for residential housing, community woodland and public open space area with new public footpaths, an attenuation pond and outdoor play area for residents in Churchdown and Innsworth. Application: 22/00898/OUT.

The 2.1 hectare site comprises of a single pasture field located in the local wards of Churchdown and Innsworth. The Highgrove Estate at Innsworth is adjacent to the site's southern boundary and 4.5km from the City of Gloucester. The geophysical survey was undertaken on 10 February 2023. The detailed gradiometer survey has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest in the survey area.

The survey has been successful in detecting various ditch and pit-like anomalies in the north of the site along with an area of enhanced magnetic response. Given the medieval enclosures and building platform identified previously via aerial photography, it is likely that these relate to enclosures and settlement activity related to the medieval village of Brickhampton. However, more modern origins, such as recent agricultural and land management practices, cannot be ruled out.

The south of the site is dominated by strong magnetic responses likely associated with the removal of field boundaries and an orchard. The strong magnetic response makes it unlikely that any archaeology that may be within this area would be detected by the survey.

A former field boundary, as recorded on historical Tithe (1842) and OS mapping (1885 First Edition County Maps Series, 1:2,500) has been identified in the south of the site.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern, relating to services, agricultural activity, a drain and ferrous debris.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr Jeremy Evans for commissioning the geophysical survey and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Filippo Carrozzo and Phoebe Baker. The geophysical data was processed by Rok Plesnicar. The geophysical data was interpreted by Pamela Warne and Lydia Jones, and reported on by Lydia Jones. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Tom Richardson. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Patricia Edwards.

Brickhampton Court Farm, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Jeremy Evans to carry out a geophysical survey at Brickhampton Court Farm, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR 387011, 221945) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of a planning application for a residential development.

1.2 Scope of document

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

1.3 The site

1.3.1 The site is located in the local wards of Churchdown and Innsworth. The Highgrove Estate at Innsworth is adjacent to the site's southern boundary and 4.5km from the City of Gloucester. The survey comprises 2.1 ha of agricultural land, currently utilised for pasture. The site is bounded by further agricultural fields to the north, residential houses to the west, and a golf complex to the east with further residential buildings to the south.

1.3.2 The site is on a slight incline from 17 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern edge to 21 m aOD at the southern edge.

1.3.3 The solid geology comprises interbedded Mudstone and Limestone of the Rugby Limestone Member with overlying superficial geological deposits of Head - clay, silt, sand, and gravel (BGS 2023).

1.3.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of clay-loam, clay-rich soil, and subsoil across the majority of the site with a band of clay, silt, sand, and gravel running north – south through the north of the site (BGS 2023). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared by Gloucestershire County Council for the land at Brickhampton Court Farm, which examined the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the development area and a 1 km study area (Stratford 2007). An addendum to the DBA was prepared by Red River Archaeology to update the information presented by the DBA (Collard 2021). The following background is not exhaustive but is summarised from aspects of the DBA and addendum that are considered relevant to the interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

Summary of the archaeological resource

2.1.2 There are six listed buildings located within 1 km of the site. The Grade II* Church of St Mary and Corpus Christi is located 340 m to the north of the site in the village of Down Hatherley. It dates originally from the 15th Century but was mostly rebuilt in 1860. It is surrounded by a collection of associated listed buildings including a font like feature and various monuments in the churchyard. The Grade II post-medieval Fir Tree Cottage is located 500 m to the north-west of the site.

2.1.3 The study area lies within the hinterland of the major Romano-British and medieval urban settlement of Gloucester. The closest evidence of this period is a pit which contained a coin of Constantius II and a number of pottery sherds. These finds were recorded in a watching brief in 1989 to the immediate south of the site. 1 km to the west of the site archaeological evaluations revealed extensive areas of Iron Age and Roman settlement and field systems.

2.1.4 The site is situated on the low-lying land outside of Gloucester, an area in which the characteristic form of settlement has, since the medieval period, remained one of small hamlets restricted to the main roads and surrounded by agricultural land. Ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified across the fields surrounding the study area, indicating that it is likely to have been under cultivation throughout the medieval and later periods.

2.1.5 The area to the immediate east of the site has long been regarded as the location of the medieval moated manor site of Brickhampton Court. The lands and manor of Brickhampton, or Brickington, appear to have formed part of the Elmbridge Court Estate; the former manor house of Elmbridge Court was located 3 km to the south of the study area. Whilst documentary sources suggest that there was a manor house at Brickhampton (which most likely evolved into Brickhampton Court Farm) there appears to be no archaeological evidence to support the assertion that the manor was moated.

2.1.6 Within the north of the site medieval boundary ditches and building platforms were identified from earthworks visible from analysis of aerial photography. In 2012 remote sensing data indicated that the earthworks remained. A sub-rectangular platform was identified measuring 32 m north – south by 21 m east – west. A surrounding boundary ditch was also identified measuring 2.5 m to 7.7 m wide. A further sub-rectangular ditch was identified 52 m north-west of the platform, measuring 55 m by 9 – 16 m. The earthworks possibly represent part of the medieval settlement of Brickhampton.

2.1.7 Map regression of the site shows that in 1842 (Tithe map, 1993) the southern field was divided into three separate fields, and the northern was in the form it is now. Sluices ran along the western edge of the fields. By the publication of the 1885 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (First Edition County Maps Series, 1:2,500) there is an orchard recorded in the northern section of the southern field and a small rectangular structure is recorded in the northern field. By 1955 (OS1955 1:2500) one of the field boundaries dividing the southern field has been removed and just to the north of this location a trackway is now visible running from the farm to the south-western boundary of the site.

2.2 Recent investigations in the immediate vicinity

2.2.1 In 1993, an archaeological DBA was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in connection with a proposed residential development to the immediate south of the study area. The Brickhampton Court Farm, Churchdown, Gloucestershire assessment reiterated the assumption that a medieval moated manor had existed on the site of Brickhampton Court Farm but suggested that the possible deserted medieval village may lie within ‘Brickhampton Field’, located 360 m to the south-east of the study area.

2.2.2 There was an archaeological evaluation in 1993 in the field immediately south of the study area, which recorded only ridge and furrow features and evidence of modern activity associated with RAF Innsworth (located immediately to the west and south-west of the site) and the clearance of the brook.

2.2.3 Archaeological monitoring, in 1994, during construction of the golf course and associated buildings to the north and east of the study area revealed quantities of medieval pottery. The finds were attributed to the deserted medieval settlement, although, no archaeological features or deposits were identified.

2.2.4 During the excavation of a drainage trench in 1994 on the southern boundary of the site no archaeological deposits of finds were recorded.

2.2.5 A evaluation was undertaken in 1998 on the site of Brickhampton Court Farm. A total of six trenches were excavated, with one trench within the site over the location of a backfilled pond. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. Natural clay deposits were recorded at between 0.2 and 0.5 m below ground level.

2.2.6 A watching brief was undertaken between 2014 - 2019 relating to residential development 1.5 km to the south of the site which revealed episodic use of the area from the Late Bronze Age to the 20th century. A Middle Iron Age settlement and enclosure was discovered.

2.2.7 Archaeological evaluation 1 km to the west of the site discovered extensive areas of Iron Age and Roman settlement and field systems.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team on 10 February 2023. Field conditions at the time of the survey were dry throughout the period of survey. An overall coverage of 1.7ha was achieved, there were some reductions due to overgrown areas and tall vegetation.

3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and

- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

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

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;

- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and

- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Carlson BRX7 RTK instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS). Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart both hand pushed. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range at a rate of 100 Hz, producing intervals of 0.02 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

3.4 Data processing

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

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

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site, along with modern services and a large area of increased magnetic response. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:1000 (**Figures 2** to **3**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.

4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 3**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

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

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

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

4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

4.2.1 The clearest anomalies associated with archaeological remains are located in the northern portion of the site at **4000** – **4002**. At **4000** an orthogonal shaped, positive anomaly that is aligned on a north – south and east – west orientation has been identified. It is 130 m long

in total. Located north-west of **4000** is a curving, weakly positive anomaly at **4001**, measuring 50 m on an east – west alignment. A further positive magnetic anomaly at **4002** is located in the north-east of the site and is 24 m long. These combined anomalies have widths of between 0.5 – 2 m wide. Due to their magnetic properties and form they are typical of cut features such as ditches. Given their size and morphology forming a series of sub-rectangular shapes, they may be representative of boundary ditches. Given that these ditches correspond in form and location to the sub-rectangular platforms and boundary ditch identified from analysis of remote sensing data (Collard 2021) it is likely that they are associated with the medieval settlement of Brickhampton. However, they equally could reflect former boundary ditches.

4.2.2 Located between **4000** – **4002** are a series of smaller linear and curvilinear anomalies generally between 0.7 – 2 m wide and 9 – 27 m long. They are on various orientations and at points interlock with each other. They are all weakly positive anomalies, again typical of ditch features. The relationship between these and the larger anomalies that surround them is not clear. In total all of the ditch-like anomalies cover an area of 2000 m². The morphology and location of the anomalies, along with the potential settlement features identified in aerial photography and analysis of remote sensing data, suggests a series of outer boundary or enclosure ditches (**4000** – **4002**) forming a roughly sub-rectangular shape and enclosing these smaller ditches potentially relating to medieval settlement activity.

4.2.3 Two discrete positive anomalies measuring 2 m in diameter are located in the south of the northern field at **4003**. They exhibit a strong magnetic field and given their morphology are considered likely to be infilled pits. They are contained within two much weaker positive linear and curvilinear anomalies measuring 13 m long by 0.4 m wide and 5 m long by 0.7 m wide. These are characteristic of ditch features. These are all located where a small square feature is recorded on the 1873 – 1888 (OS 25 inch SW England) mapping. The anomalies may represent the buried remnants of this feature.

4.2.4 Several discrete positive anomalies have been detected across the site measuring between 0.5 and 1.9 m in diameter. They have a strong magnetic field and are typical of pit-like features. Given their proximity to the archaeology identified in the north of the site they may be associated archaeological remains such as storage or refuse pits. However they may equally represent natural features, such as pitting in the subsurface. One larger example at **4004** with a diameter of 2.5 m is located in the north of the site separating two sections of a ditch feature (**4000**). This has a strong positive signal with negative halo to the north, characteristics typical of burning to high temperatures, possibly associated with a kiln or oven. However, it could equally relate to modern fired material deposited in the field.

4.2.5 Two linear features oriented north-east to south-west have been detected in the south of the site at **4005** and **4006**. They relate to a field boundary recorded on the 1842 Tithe and 1885 mapping (First Edition County Map Series, 1:2,500).

4.2.6 A slightly enhanced area of magnetic disturbance measuring 300 m^2 is located at **4007**. Several of the smaller possible ditch features cross it. It approximately corresponds with the recorded location of a sub-rectangular building platform identified via aerial photographs. This may therefore be magnetic enhancement caused by medieval settlement or agricultural activity, however more investigation would be needed to provide a definitive origin.

4.2.7 Strong magnetic disturbance has been detected across the southern field, this is considered likely to have been caused by removal of field boundaries and the orchard, as well as building rubble from the creation of housing to the north and south.

4.2.8 One linear dipolar anomaly has been identified in the north of the site at **4008**. This is considered like to represent a fired clay drain.

4.2.9 A curvilinear positive anomaly has been located in the south of the northern field at **4009**. This matches with tracks associated with the entrance to the northern field and is considered to be modern in nature.

4.2.10 Within the south of the northern field and across the southern field linear highly magnetic anomalies have been detected oriented south-west to north-east. These are indicative of modern services.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in identifying various ditch and pit-like anomalies in the north of the site along with an area of enhanced magnetic response. Given the possible medieval enclosures and building platform identified previously via aerial photography, it is likely that these relate to enclosures and settlement activity related to the medieval village of Brickhampton, including building platforms, enclosure ditches, pits, and a potential area of burning. However, as many of the ditch anomalies and area of disturbance are weak their extents and relationships with each other are not clear. Therefore, other more modern origins, such as recent agricultural and land management practices, cannot be ruled out. The possible pit features and area of burning, whilst possibly archaeological origin, may also be the result of more modern activity, or in the case of the pit features, variations in the underlying natural deposits.

5.1.2 A former field boundary, as recorded on historical Tithe (1842) and OS mapping (1885 First Edition County Maps Series, 1:2,500) has been identified in the south of the site.

5.1.3 The south of the site is dominated by strong magnetic responses likely associated with the removal of field boundaries and an orchard. The strong magnetic response makes it unlikely that any archaeology that may be within this area would be detected by the survey.

5.1.4 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern, relating to services, agricultural activity, a drain, and ferrous debris.

REFERENCES

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014, *Standards and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey*. Reading, CIfA.

Collard, M., 2021, Land at Brickhampton Court Farm, Churchdown, Gloucestershire: Addendum to Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Red River Archaeology.

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

Stratford, E., 2007, An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Brickhampton Court Farm, Churchdown, Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire County Council

Online resources

British Geological Survey online viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed February 2023)

Google Earth website http://earth.google.com (accessed February 2023)

Historic England (HE) https://historicengland.org.uk (accessed February 2023)

National Library of Scotland (NLS) https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/ (accessed February 2023)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Survey equipment and data processing

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 0.6 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of ±8 µT over ±1000 nT range. All of the data are then relayed to a CS35 tablet, running the MONMX program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of FMG650/3 probes at a rate of 20 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

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

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.01 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

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

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- GPS DeStripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each data point in the transect within the defined window. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.

- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.

- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (the area around each datapoint that is included in the interpolated result).

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during the analysis of the data.

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies. (XY plots can be made available upon request)

Appendix 2 Geophysical interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

The agricultural category is used for the following:

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

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

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

Appendix 3 OASIS form

Project Details:

Project name		Brickhampton Court Farm – TGS Tewkesbury			
Type of project		Detailed gradiometer survey (Field evaluation)			
Project description		The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting various ditch and pit-like anomalies in the north of the site along with an area of enhanced magnetic response. Given the possible medieval enclosures and building platform identified previously via aerial photography, it is possible that these relate to enclosures and settlement activity related to the medieval village of Brickhampton including building platforms, enclosure ditches, potential pits and a potential area of burning. However, as many of the ditch anomalies and area of disturbance are weak their extents and relationships with each other are not clear. Therefore, other more modern origins, such as recent agricultural and land management practices, cannot be ruled out. The possible pit features and area of burning, whilst possibly archaeological origin, may also be the result of more modern activity, or in the case of the pit features, variations in the underlying natural deposits. A former field boundary, as recorded on historical Tithe (1842) and OS mapping (1885 First Edition County Maps Series, 1:2,500) has been identified in the south of the site. The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern, relating to services, agricultural activity, a drain and ferrous debris.			
Project dates		**Start:** 10-02-2023		**End:** 10-02-2023	
Previous work		DBA			
Future work		N/A			
Project Code:	PN275191	**HER event no.**	N/A	**OASIS form ID:**	wessexar1-513452
		NMR no.	N/A		
		SM no.	N/A		
Planning Application Ref.					
Site Status		None			
Land use		Agricultural			
Monument type			**Period**		

Project Location:

Site Address	Fairways Drive, Churchdown, Down Hatherley, Tewkesbury			**Postcode**	GL2 9QQ
County	Gloucestershire	**District**	Tewkesbury	**Parish**	Churchdown
Study Area	1.7 ha	**Height OD**	17 – 21 m aOD	**NGR**	387011, 221945

Project Creators:

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology		
Project brief originator	Mr Jeremy Evans	**Project design originator**	
Project Manager	Patricia Edwards	**Project Supervisor**	Filippo Carrozzo
Sponsor or funding body	Mr Jeremy Evans	**Type of Sponsor**	Private

Project Archive and Bibliography:

Physical archive	N/A	**Digital Archive**	Geophysical survey and report	**Paper Archive**	N/A
Report title	Brickhampton Court Farm, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire			**Date**	2023
Author	Wessex Archaeology	**Description**	Unpublished report	**Report ref.**	PN275191.03

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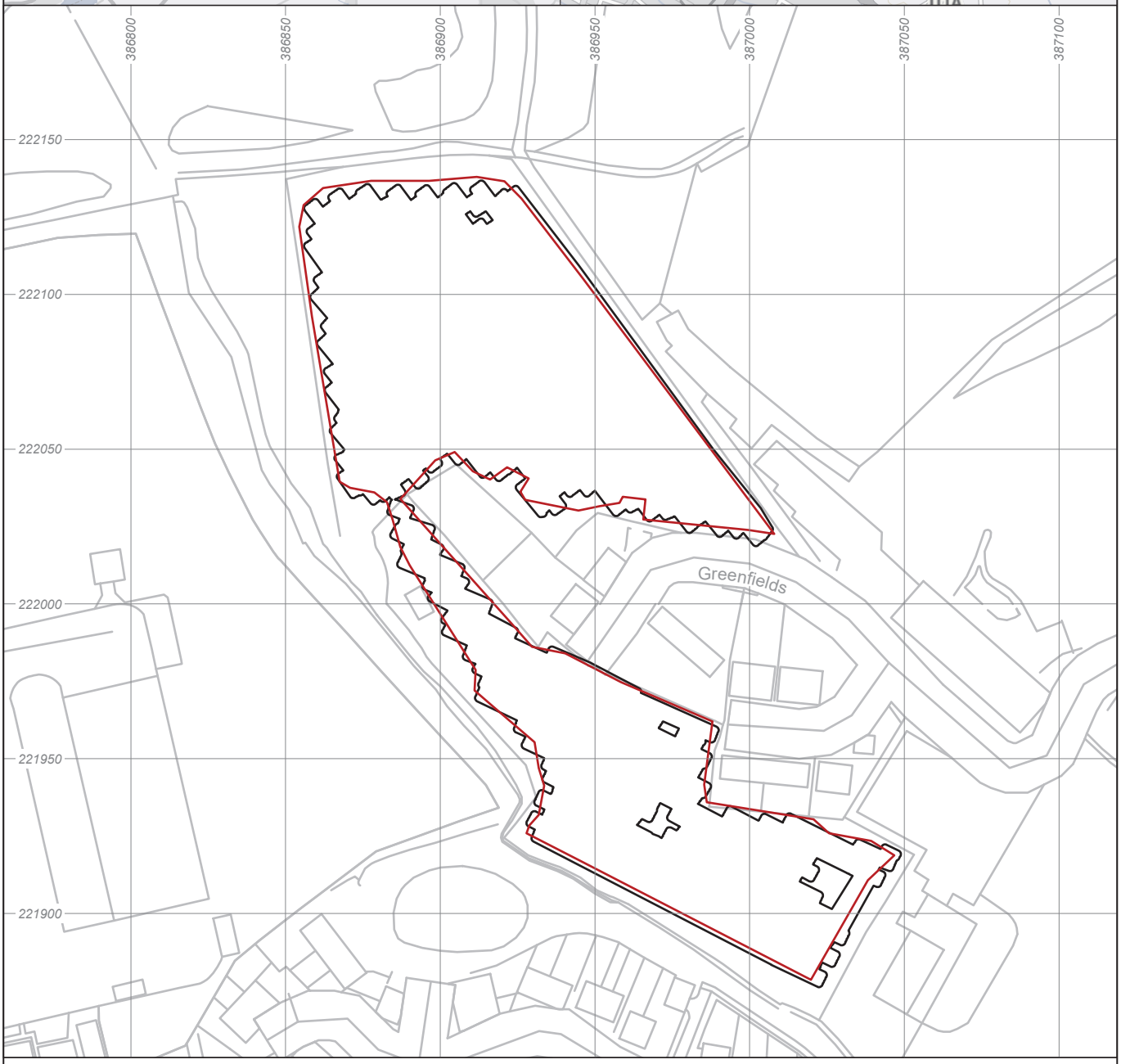

0 50 m

Date: 27/02/2023	Created by: LJ	Revision: 1	Scale: 1:2,000 at A4

Figure 1: Site location and survey extents

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386800
386900
387000
387100

222100
222000
221900

Greenfields

Site boundary
Detailed survey extent

-2 nT
3 nT

0
50 m

Date: 27/02/2023	Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3	Revision: 1

Figure 2: Detailed gradiometer greyscale plot

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386800
386900
387000
387100
222100
222000
221900

4001
4008
4004
4002
4000
4007
4003
4009
4005
4006
Greenfields

Site boundary
Detailed survey extent
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Modern service
Ferrous
Increased response
Agricultural feature
Drain

0
50 m

Date: 27/02/2023 | Created by: LJ
Scale: 1:1,000 at A3 | Revision: 1

Figure 3: Detailed gradiometer interpretation

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