

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

LAND AT WESTERN WAY

DYMOCK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

NGR: SO 70000 31017

JOB N^o: BA1123LWWD



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Contents

1. Non-Technical Summary	3
2. Introduction	4
2.1 Soils and Geology	4
3. Methodology.....	5
4. Site Specific Analysis (Including Map Regression)	6
5. Site Visit.....	15
6. Conclusion.....	17
7. Copyright.....	18
8. Bibliography	19
9. Cartography.....	21
10. Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in the vicinity of the study area (NGR SO 70000 31017)	22

Frontispiece: View looking N towards Kyrleside

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1. Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development within land at Western Way, to the S of the historic settlement of Dymock, has identified that there have been no confirmed archaeological features or find-spots recorded within the study area itself to date.

- The earliest recorded evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the study area consists of a spot find of a flint Bronze Age arrowhead, thought to have been discovered during the 19th century construction of the Gloucester to Hereford canal; however, no specifics have been recorded as to where it was found and its ascribed origin within the study area appears to be baseless. Further prehistoric activity may be attested to by the discovery of a possible cist and cremation at c.250m NW of the study area.*
- Due to the close proximity of the study area to the recent excavations carried out in 2008/9 at Kyrleside by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeological Service, there is a likelihood that archaeological features of Roman date will be present; however, these are likely to be peripheral, based on the study area's distance from the Roman road.*
- A map regression established that the study area has remained pasture since at least the early 19th century, increasing the chances of survival for any archaeological resource; furthermore, no structures were noted during this time frame, making the likelihood of any medieval or post-medieval structural remains remote. However, the excavations at Kyrleside in 2008/9 uncovered some medieval and post-medieval occupation features, such as pits, ditches and post-holes, the proximity of which to the study area makes further such discoveries possible.*
- Analysis of RAF aerial reconnaissance photos taken in 1952, combined with a site visit undertaken in October 2011, identified a number of possible linear features (and a possible circular feature) within the study area of unknown function and provenance, but which are thought to predate at least the canal's construction. Additionally, possible ridge and furrow features were identified running N-S, although these do not appear in aerial photographic records of the area.*



3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Assessment

3.1.1 Research Aims

This archaeological desk-based assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological resource within the study area and to establish its character, extent, quality and importance, within a local, regional and national context.

3.1.2 Research Methods

The research carried out for this detailed archaeological assessment consisted of the following elements:

3.1.3 Evaluation and study of archaeological databases

A search was made of the National Monuments Record (English Heritage) and the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record for any sites of archaeological or historic interest in the vicinity of the study area (focused primarily within a 300m radius taken from a midpoint in the study area).

3.1.4 Evaluation and study of primary sources

Primary documentary sources relating to the study area, including estate maps, surveys and property deeds, were consulted at the Gloucestershire Archives.

3.1.5 Evaluation and study of secondary sources

Secondary sources relating to the study area were consulted using the collections held at the Gloucestershire Archives and the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, including relevant articles in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* and published and unpublished reports relating to archaeological work in the vicinity of the study area.

3.1.6 Evaluation and study of cartographic and other pictorial evidence

Historic maps of the Dymock area, including Surveys of the Hereford and Gloucester Canal (dating back to the late 18th century) and Ordnance Survey 1st-3rd edition maps (at scales of 1:2500) relating to the study area were consulted using the collections held at the Gloucestershire County Record Office. Collections of aerial photographs relating to the study area were consulted at the Gloucestershire Archives and the National Monuments Record Centre.



4. Site Specific Analysis (Including Map Regression)

The specific study area comprises a singular field to the S of the modern housing development at Kyrleside and to the E of another modern development at Western Way, which form the modern N and W boundaries respectively; the S boundary is formed by the Still House stream, while to the E lies open fields.

4.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

This section will analyse the available information from records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the study area and discuss its implications for the nature of the archaeological resource and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features.

4.1.1 Prehistoric

Unfortunately, there is an extremely limited body of evidence for the Prehistoric period in and around Dymock. A possible cremation urn and the remains of a cist were discovered during an excavation on land adjacent to Winserdine and Rose Cottage (SO 69910 31390), which lies approx. 250m NW of the study area (HER 21822).

A Bronze Age flint arrowhead was found in the study area itself, although the exact location of the find and the nature of its discovery are unknown; residing in Hereford Museum, it is part of the Ballard collection that includes a number of Mesolithic artefacts that are thought to have originated in Dymock (HER 5354). It is likely, although not certain, that this find was made during the 19th century construction work for the canal, which lies outside the boundaries of the study area, and could have in fact been discovered anywhere in and around Dymock (pers. comm. K. Elliott 12/10/11).

4.1.2 Roman

Origins

The origins of the settlement at Dymock are thought to be Roman, potentially identifiable with the *Macatonium* mentioned in the Ravenna Cosmography (Gethyn-Jones, 1966, 11; Douthwaite et al, 2007, 20). However, identifying Dymock with *Macatonium* remains problematic and is by no means certain; the place-name *Macatonium* is thought to have derived from a British dialect, meaning 'place on the noble river' (Rivet and Smith, 1979, 405), which might suggest that *Macatonium* was in fact located on the Wye rather than the Leadon (Catchpole et al, 2007, 133). Furthermore, the Ravenna Cosmography was drawn up in c.700AD, while Dymock, based on current archaeological evidence, appears to have declined by the 4th century, making it unlikely, although possible, that Dymock would have been recorded on contemporary or later itineraries (Catchpole et al, 2007, 133).

The settlement is considered to have developed on high ground at or near the junction of the Roman road from *Magnis* (Kenchester) to *Glevum* (Gloucester) and another running from Tewkesbury and whose course is unknown. A military origin has been suggested (Leech, 1981, 30), although there is little definite (or suggestive) evidence to substantiate this; a possible linguistic derivation for the place-name Dymock is that it is a compound of



the Welsh 'dīn', meaning fort (although Ekwall suggest 'Ty', which means house) and 'moch', which means swine, the former element appearing to lend itself to a military presence in the area, although this is not confirmed by the archaeological evidence (Catchpole et al, 2007, 131).

Archaeological Work to date

A Desk-Based Assessment was carried out in 2007 by Archaeological & Planning Solutions for land at Kyrleside (SO 69973 31117), which concluded that the area immediately to the N of the study area lies within the extent of the Roman and medieval predecessors to the modern village (APS, 2007; HER 28812). This area (i.e. the area examined by the DBA) appears to have been the subject of a Geophysical Survey, undertaken in 2007 by Archaeological Surveys, the results of which were indeterminate (AS, 2007; HER 28835). While the magnetometry survey revealed no definite features, the resistivity survey '*located a number of high resistance area and linear anomalies. Although an archaeological origin could not be determined for these anomalies, there appears to be an increase in activity adjacent to the barn and along the eastern side of the survey area. It is possible that the resistive anomalies represent other former agricultural buildings or may be associated with ground make-up*' (AS, 2007).

This same area has been the subject of intensive archaeological study by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeological Service, with an evaluation having been undertaken in 2007 (GCCAS, 2008; HER 29086) and a further excavation having been undertaken in 2008 and 2009 (GCCAS, 2011). These archaeological investigations revealed evidence of Romano-British activity, in the form of ditches and pits, and medieval ditches possibly relating to burgage plots. Earlier, late Iron Age activity was indicated by finds from the topsoil. The excavation identified a number of features relating to metal-working, which were dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries. Natural was established, at places, as shallow as 0.35m to 0.65m, with Romano-British features being identified approximately 0.3m below the surface (GCCAS, 2011, 8).

A large number of scatters of pottery of Roman date have been recorded within Dymock and its immediate environs; an example of this, comprising Samian, Severn Valley and black-burnished ware, was noted during excavations near Village School at SO 69930 31310 (HER 6806). A further scatter was observed approx. 50m to the N of the study area in the Vicarage Garden at SO 69980 31200 (HER 14046) and another identified in the S-most extremities of the village at SO 69980 31170, which included fragments of a rolled-rim storage jar (HER 14060). A scatter was found at Sparepenny Cottage at SO 70150 31280, which consisted of pottery sherds and a coin bearing the image of Septimius Severus (193 – 211 AD) (HER 14406). Additionally, a Gaulish coin was ploughed up in fields immediately to the W of the study area (HER 5358). The exact location & nature of the discovery is unknown. Additional evidence of Roman occupation within Dymock was identified at SO 69850 31150 and at SO 69950 31290 in the late 1960s; this consisted of a possible cobbled road surface along with pottery and evidence of metalwork (HER 14404 and HER 14405).

Based on early 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping, a Roman road (No. 610, Margary, 1973, 328) is thought to run through Dymock, approx. 150m N and NE of the study area; a Watching Brief carried out in fields to the S of Rose Hill Farm appears to suggest that the road continues from Dymock as far as Preston Brook rather than continuing N as previously thought (HER 7677). The absence of pottery of Roman date uncovered during excavations for a new sewage system along the Village street at SO 70110 31220 led to speculation in the



1950s that the current road overlies its Roman predecessor (HER 14047). Magnetometry and resistivity surveys were undertaken in 2004 on the village cricket pitch, which identified the line of the Roman road at SO 70232 31218; auguring was undertaken which identified gravels (at a depth of only 0.08m below the surface) thought to relate to the road itself, as well as deposits from the ditches either side of the road (HER 9338). However, the recent Desk-Based Assessment by Archaeological and Planning Solutions suggests that the Roman road ran through the front garden of Kyrleside (APS, 2007, 6), a proposition not borne out by the evidence of the existing HER record or any other existing sources.

Although the exact course of the road has yet to be determined, Margary believed that the road headed NW from *Glevum* (Gloucester), possibly using a causeway at Over, towards Newent and Dymock; the first traces of this road appear at Dymock (in the form of an *agger*), and it appears to continue in the direction of Preston Court and Stretton Grandison (Margary, 1973, 328).

A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in and around Dymock. Excavations carried out in 1995 at the Sewage Treatment works (approx. 150m NE of the Study area at SO 70270 31230) by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeological Service revealed evidence of Roman activity ranging from the 1st to the 3rd centuries, which consisted of possibly two phases of construction of timber buildings covering c.200m² surrounded by terminated ditches, possibly forming a gated enclosure for a building or farmstead; a number of pits within the enclosed area were identified and excavated, which contained a large amount of slag and material associated with industrial activity. Additionally, five N-S orientated burials were identified outside the ditches while the remains of three infants were uncovered from the upper fill of a pit within the enclosure (HER 15285).

A further excavation undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeological Service in 2000 at the Old Forge Garage (SO 70180 31150) identified a number of Roman features, which consisted of ditches, pits, post-holes, a gully and a later robber trench (HER 21168); an excavation carried out at land adjacent to the Rectory (approx. 150m N of the study area at SO 70009 31234) by Oxford Archaeological Unit in 2002 uncovered similar features dating as far back as the 1st century along with evidence of industrial activity, possibly associated with exploitation of the iron resources in the Forest of Dean; the pottery evidence from this site, combined with information gathered from other excavations, suggests that Roman activity in this area declined in the 3rd century (HER 21171). Previous work at the same site by Oxford Archaeological Unit in 2001 identified a N-S orientated ditch dating to the late Roman period along with a large quantity of iron-working slag (HER 32727).

An archaeological evaluation (HER 15175) and Watching Brief and excavation (HER 21822) were undertaken on land adjacent to Rose Cottage and Winserdine, approximately 220m NW of Kyrleside at SO 69910 31390. During the course of these works, Romano-British ditches, two stone-built structures and quantities of iron working slag were uncovered, while the Watching Brief and excavation identified two early Roman burials, along with a number linear ditches possibly associated with drainage and broad shallow gullies.

In 2010, a Desk-Based Assessment was carried out by CgMs Consulting in advance of the construction of a disabled toilet and storage facility at St Mary's Church; this study concluded that there was high potential for the discovery of features of Roman, early-Medieval and Medieval date, with a probability that burials would be found (HER 34758).



The settlement at Dymock can be characterised as being a ribbon settlement, being strung out along the Roman road running from *Glevum* (Gloucester) to the S and *Magnis* (Kenchester) to the N; the majority of the structural evidence appear to be clustered on the high ground around the site of the medieval church and along the putative line of the aforementioned road. However, the recent excavations by GCCAS in 2008-2009 discovered evidence of industrial activity in the area immediately to the N of the study area; however, this is not entirely surprising, as industrial activity would be expected on the fringes of the nucleus of a settlement.

4.1.3 Medieval

Dimoch is mentioned in the Domesday Book as being 20 hides in size and a property of the Crown (and of King Edward previously); it is described as having forty-two villagers, ten smallholders and eleven freedmen, as well as a priest and four riding men. The value of the village was assessed at £21 (Moore, 1982).

The Grade I listed St Mary's Church (SO 70040 31220), within the village of Dymock itself to the N of the study area, is thought to have some elements that date to the late Saxon era/11th century (Taylor and Taylor, 1965, 221-222; HER 5360); unfortunately no other evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period has been identified. However, it is thought by John Jurica that the size of the church, particularly at its E end, is indicative of a large congregation during this period, which would further imply a sizeable population in and around Dymock at this time (Jurica, 2011, 127). Much of the present church has a medieval fabric, although there is later Victorian remodelling, with considerable rebuilding of the chancel in the 14th century and the addition of the present W tower thought to have been added in the 15th century (Verey and Brooks, 2002, 345).

Dymock was granted a weekly market at SO 70022 31168 by Henry III in c.1225AD and an annual fair by Henry IV in c.1405AD; due to competition from other markets in the area, such as Newent and Ledbury, the market is thought to have declined in the mid-14th century (Catchpole et al, 2007, 131). The market is thought to have been held on an area of open land to the S of the church, extending E-wards and W-wards along the road (HER 17266). Therefore, it is possible that this could have encroached on the N-most limits of the study area.

A number of earthworks, thought to relate to medieval and post-medieval property boundaries, have been recorded at SO 70100 31200 (HER 27151). In addition, a number of further ridge and furrow, along with possible housing platforms, have been identified to the N and E of the modern village. In the field immediately to the E of the study area, there have been recorded house platforms of possible medieval date at SO 70150 31130; it is not clear as the extent to which they have been properly recorded, so a later, post-medieval date cannot be discounted (HER 9651).

Excavations carried out by GCCAS at Kyrleside in 2008/9 revealed evidence of medieval features in the area immediately to the N of the site, including six small gully or ditch features, a large rubbish pit, a small hearth and a possible well, in addition to a number of other features of uncertain function (GCCAS, 2011, 42). The ditches were orientated E-W, parallel to the medieval road that ran through Dymock, making it unlikely that these features continued into the study area; however, the proximity of these finds to the study area increases the likelihood of any medieval remains or features being found.



4.1.4 Post-Medieval

An archaeological excavation carried out in 1999 by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeological Service at Dymock Parish Hall (SO 70070 31170) identified a number of deposits of 17th century date to a depth of 1.30m, which was interpreted as representing a process of post-medieval levelling of the area. A number of medieval pottery sherds, dating as far back as the 14th century, were identified, which were interpreted as either a side-product of the levelling process, and so were imported from elsewhere, or as an indication of medieval activity in the area (HER 20354).

The W boundary of the study area is formed by the Hereford to Gloucester Canal, which opened in 1798 and completed in 1845; it closed in 1881 (HER 5303). It survives as a canal bed and visible earthworks; however, part of the canal was reused as a stretch of the Gloucester/Newent railway, the construction of which began in 1881 and opened in 1885 (HER 5893).

A smithy (SO 70288 31073), a Post Office (SO 69925 31184) and a Police Station (SO 70054 31191) are recorded on the OS 1st edition 25" map of 1880 (HER 17267, HER 17269 and HER 17270 respectively).

A number of features within the churchyard of St Mary's Church (as well as a number of features of the church itself) are indicators of Post-medieval activity, such as a wide pedestal tomb of the Cam family (HER 30948) and the pedestal tombs of Bishop and Grundey (HER 30949). Archaeological excavations at SO 70001 31232 at St Mary's Church in 2010 revealed four inhumations of post-medieval date within an area of the churchyard that had no grave markers (HER 35063).

Excavations carried out by GCCAS in 2008/9 at Kyrleside revealed a number of post-medieval features, including ditches (dated from the 15th to 17th centuries) and a shallow pit containing the skeleton of a cow, as well as number of occupation features, such as post-holes (GCCAS, 2011, 42); the ditch features mirrored, in the main, the modern property boundaries. However, the proximity of these finds to the study area increases the possibility that post-medieval features might be found.

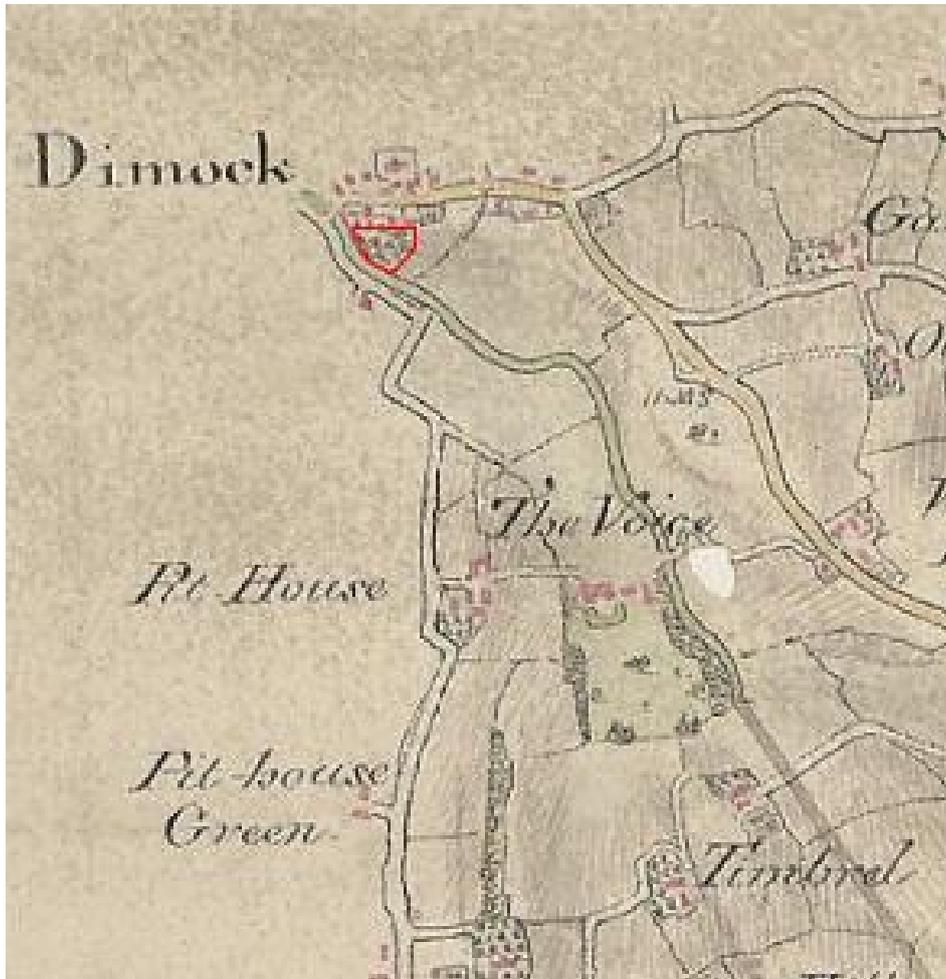
4.2 Map Regression (including Aerial Photography)

4.2.1 c.1800-1850

Unfortunately, there is little in the way of useful mapping of this area pre-1800; a survey undertaken in the 1790s prior to the construction of the Hereford and Gloucester Canal gives little to no detail of the area of land to the S of the church beyond contours.

The earliest map to show the study in appreciable detail is the Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of 1811 (*Fig. 2*). The map shows the canal forming part of the W boundary of the study area and depicts the stream which forms the S limit; unfortunately, due to the scale of the drawing, it is hard to discern any field boundaries. In a wide area to the S of the Church, buildings, denoted by red boxes, can be seen flanking the road, while, to the S of these, there can be seen a wooded enclosure, possibly an orchard. This may be identifiable with the field enclosure defining the study area, which is marked as the 'Cherry Orchard' on the

1849 tithe map of Dymock. The area to the E of this wooded enclosure or orchard is depicted as being unwooded, possibly meaning that it is under arable cultivation or pasture; however one cannot rely with complete confidence on the accuracy of the field boundaries depicted on the 1811 surveyor's drawing.



*Fig 2: Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing by Lieut. R. Dawson of 1811
(Reproduced courtesy of the British Library)*

As the study area is not depicted on the 1845 plan of the Hereford to Gloucester canal, the next useful map is the 1849 Tithe Map (*Fig. 3*). On this map, the study area is clearly shown and is given the number of 1476; to the N, there can clearly be seen a number of buildings, which are possibly those depicted in red on the Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of 1811. According to the Apportionment that accompanies this map, the field is described as being owned by William Thurston of the White House and is called the 'Cherry Orchard', a name which may help identify the study area as (partially) within the area of woodland or orchard on the 1811 drawing (although the Apportionment describes the field as being pasture). In conjunction with the field immediately to the W of this field (which is called 'Monksdown'), which has been converted to arable land, a significant change in land use between 1811 and 1849 can be seen.

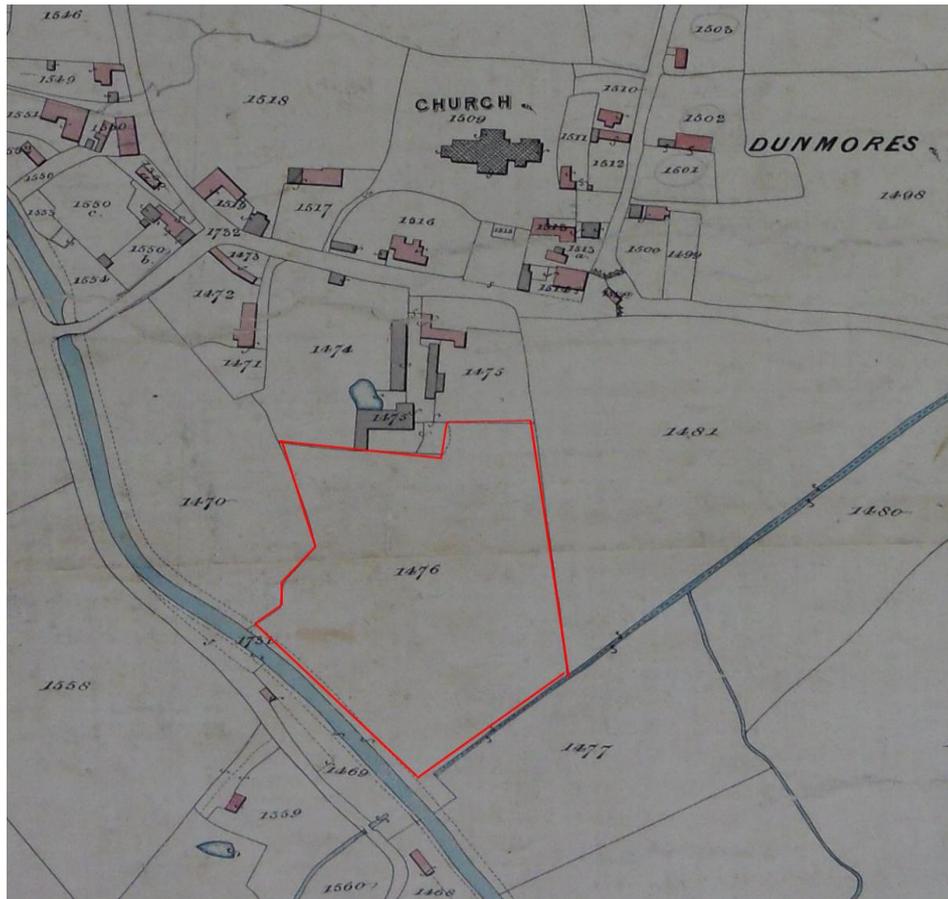


Fig 3: Extract from 1849 Tithe Map of Dymock Parish
(Reproduced courtesy of the Gloucestershire Archives)

4.2.2 c.1850-1900

Unfortunately, the study area is not depicted on deed maps of 1863 and 1882; however, these maps do indicate that the property remained in the possession of William Thurston from at least 1849 to 1882. However, the field to the W (which forms the W boundary of the study area) is still arable in 1882, which might imply a continuity of land use in 'Cherry Orchard' as well.

The study area is shown in considerable detail on the 1884 25" 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, with the field boundaries having changed considerably since the Tithe Map of 1849; the E and S boundaries has remained the same, but, to the N, there appears to be a minor change, with a field or garden plot having been enlarged and encroaching into the 'Cherry Orchard' (Fig. 4). The greatest change in terms of field boundaries is to the W, where the boundary of the adjoining field has been extended in a southerly direction, running roughly parallel to the E boundary; to the S of this, the field boundary of the study area is still defined by the Canal. The boundaries to the E, W and S appear to be wooded, with a further row of trees depicted a short distance to the S of the N-most boundary; in addition, a single tree is shown as being in the centre of the study area.

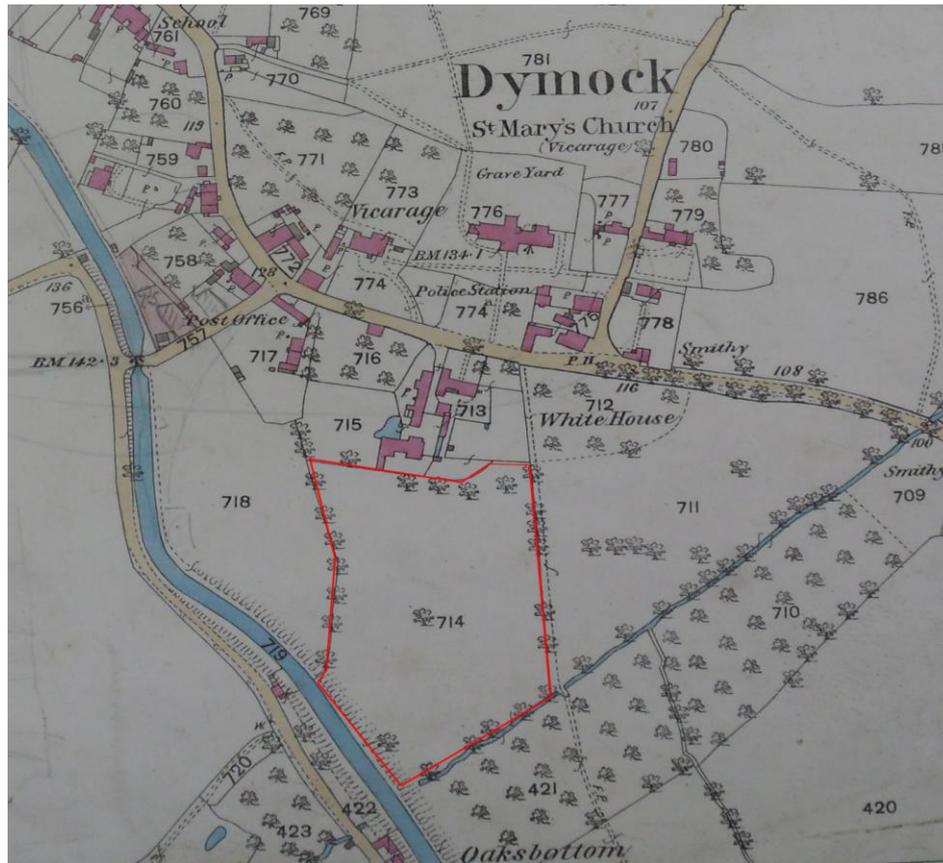


Fig 4: Extract from the 1st Edition 25" OS Map of 1884
(Reproduced courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

4.2.3 c. 1900-1950

Further change to the field boundaries of the study area can be seen in the 1902 25" 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, most significantly to the W, where the field boundaries have been altered by the railway, which has reduced the size of the enclosed area; the S boundary has shrunk as a result of the redefinition of the W boundary (Fig.5). The N boundary appears to have returned to that depicted on the 1849 Tithe Map, so the alteration which was detected on the 1884 25" 1st Edition Ordnance Map may be explained as being a deception caused by human error or perspective. No trees or vegetation are depicted on this map, although a sluice is shown in the SE corner of the area.

No change in field boundaries or detail has been detected in the 1923 25" 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map.

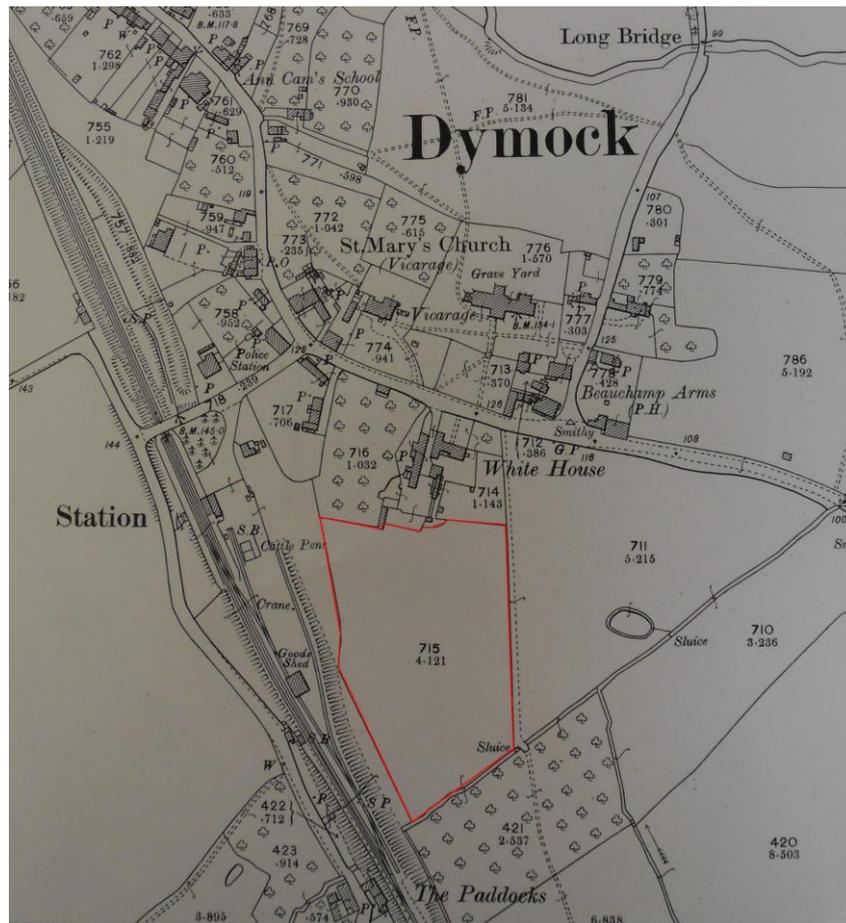


Fig 5: Extract from the 2nd Edition 25" OS Map of 1902
(Reproduced courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

4.2.4 c. 1950 to present

Black and white aerial photography, taken by the RAF in 1952, shows the study area in a high level of detail, showing that the current field boundaries have been established by this date (Fig. 6). The field appears to be pasture, or at least is uncultivated; while the S boundary of the study area appears to be wooded, and a tree-line appears to be present on the W extent, the E field boundary appears to be formed by a fence. A short distance to the S of the buildings immediately to the N of the study area, there appears to be circular impressions in the ground; these circular impressions appear to be close to or at the location of a row of trees that appear on the 1884 25" 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, meaning that these could be filled in tree-boles.

A series of linear features appear to cross the S portion of the study area, although their exact extent, nature and function are unclear. A possible circular feature appears to have been truncated by the W field boundary of the study area, while a linear, running roughly NE-SW, is visible. Another linear, running approximately E-W, appears to the S of the former linear, although the exact relationship of these putative features to one another is impossible to ascertain. The exact limits of these features are difficult to determine

precisely, as neither appear to be visible in the fields to the E, while the construction of the canal and the later railway makes identifying their extent to the W impossible.

Modern aerial photography, taken in 2004 and 2008, shows no change in the field boundaries from those visible in the 1952 RAF photographs. The railway has been dismantled and replaced by housing development, although this does not appear to have had any effect on the study area; additionally, land immediately to the N of the study area has been developed by 2008, although this appears not to have encroached on the study area.



*Fig 6: 1952 RAF Vertical Photograph showing the study area (marked in red)
(Reproduced courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)*

5. Site Visit

A site visit has been carried out on multiple occasions between the 24th May 2011 and 19th October 2011, during which a number of features of unknown provenance and function were observed.

The ground slopes dramatically in the S portion of the field and it is unclear whether this is the result of landscaping or a natural phenomenon; the land immediately to the W, upon which modern housing sits and where, formerly, the canal and railway ran, appears to be significantly higher. Additionally, the area to the very N in this field appears to include an area of hard-standing, which is probably the location of the site offices for the construction work for the modern housing development.

As has been noted on the 1952 RAF aerial photograph, a linear feature running E-W was observed; this may be visible on the ground as an undulation or depression, particularly where it disappears into the E hedge (Plate 1). However, no definite trace of the possible circular feature to the W or the NW-SE linear could be detected.



Plate 1: View NE, showing undulation in ground disappearing into E hedge

A number of N-S linear features were noted in the NW portion of the field, which appeared to stop at the crest of where the field drastically slopes to the S. It is possible that these are medieval (or later) ridge and furrows, however the map regression indicates that this field was under pasture or orcharding from the early 19th century onwards (Plate 2).



Plate 2: View S, the 'ridge & furrow' are just visible in the right of shot



6. Conclusion

This archaeological desk-based assessment, based upon a detailed consideration of the documentary records, historic mapping and aerial photography, as well as sources of archaeological information held at the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record at Swindon, has identified that there are no archaeological sites or find-spots within the boundaries of the specific study area. Although the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record locates a find-spot (HER 5354), namely a Bronze Age arrowhead, within the study area, this could be potentially misleading as the precise location of this find-spot remains undetermined.

Despite the lack of recorded archaeology, there is a good possibility that there may be features of Roman date due to the study area's proximity to the Roman settlement of *Macatonium* in general and GCCAS's 2008/9 excavations at Kyrleside in particular. However, based upon the premise that *Macatonium* is a ribbon settlement strung out along the Roman road, the study area is located sufficiently far back from the road and the known concentration of archaeological structural remains, which are centred around the present church and a possible *mansio* near the sewage works, that any such Roman activity is likely to be peripheral in nature (e.g. industrial/metalworking activity, which would by its very nature be on the edge of a settlement). As the site appears to have been pasture or orcharding since at least the early 19th century, any such features or remains are likely to have remained undisturbed by ploughing or other such agricultural activity. It is also worth noting that that archaeological features and deposits were encountered at the surprisingly shallow depth of c.0.3m in places during GCCAS' excavations at Kyrleside in 2008/9.

From the map regression, it is unlikely that any medieval or post-medieval structural remains would be encountered. However, a study of the RAF aerial photography taken in 1952 suggests that there might be a number of features in the S part of the study area (where the ground slopes dramatically) of unknown date and function, but which appear at first glance to predate the canal; one of these, the N-S orientated linear, was tentatively identified during a site visit. Furthermore, the site visit identified possible ridge and furrow activity, which would appear to predate the early 19th century at least, in one corner of the study area.

Excavations by GCCAS in 2008/9 at Kyrleside revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval features, such as pits, post-holes and ditches, most of which were orientated E-W parallel to the main road that ran through Dymock. Despite this (only one post-medieval ditch ran N-S and was believed to have terminated short of the study area), there remains potential for the discovery of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains in the study area on account of its proximity to these investigations.

The study area appears to have remained largely unchanged since at least 1811, although there have been some minor fluctuations in the field boundaries, particularly to the W, where the canal ran; however, it is important to note that at no point was either the canal or the railway, or any ancillary or associated structures, present within the study area.



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9. Cartography

9.1 Gloucestershire Archives

Q/Rum/1 - 1791 Survey of the Gloucester and Hereford canal with a collateral branch to Newport by Josiah Hughes, engineer, and Richard Hall, surveyor

Q/Rum/207 - 1845 Plan of Gloucester and Hereford canal and Worcester railway

GDR/T1/72 - 1849 Tithe Map and Apportionment

OS 1st edition 25-inch map - 1884

OS 2nd edition 25-inch map - 1902

OS 3rd edition 25-inch map - 1923

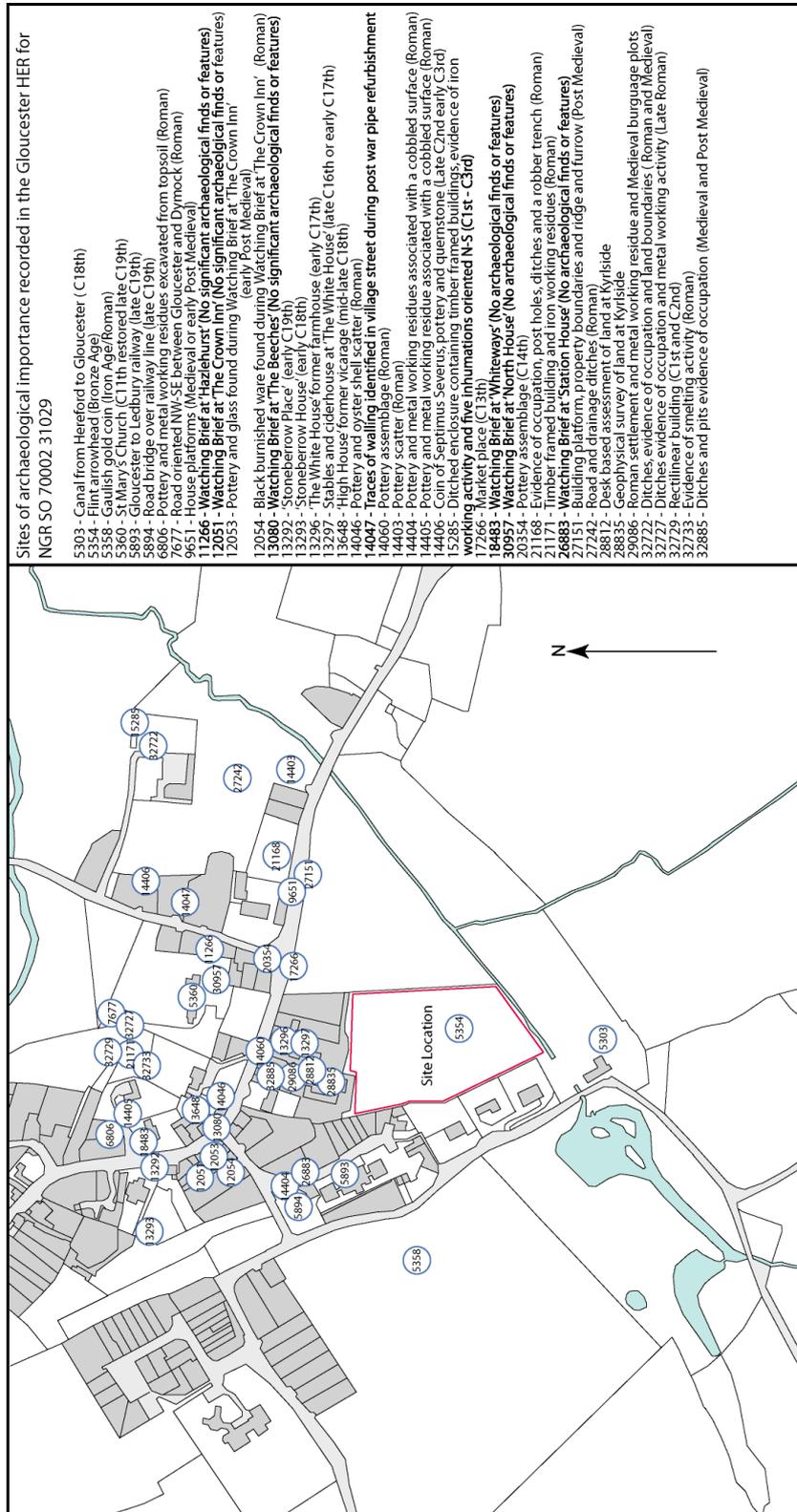
9.2 British Library

OS Surveyor's drawing by Lieut. R Dawson RN (at a scale of 2 inches to the mile) - 1811

9.3 Aerial Photographic Records

Aerial photographic records, including RAF and OS vertical and oblique photographs of the study area dating back to 1952, were consulted at the Gloucestershire Archives and the National Monuments Record Centre.

10. Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in the vicinity of the study area (NGR SO 70000 31017)





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