

Heritage Assessment
of land at Truman's Farm,
Gotherington,
Gloucestershire



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Author Simon Woodiwiss

Summary

A Heritage Assessment for the historic environment was undertaken for land at Truman's Farm, Gotherington, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 97104 29638). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land, who intends residential development for which a planning application will be submitted.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered and the potential impact of the application is assessed.

There are no designated heritage assets adversely affected by the proposed development. It is also demonstrated that there are no significant undesignated or potential heritage assets in the application site.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A Heritage Assessment for the historic environment was undertaken for land at Truman's Farm, Gotherington, Gloucestershire (SO 97104 29638; Fig 1). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land, who intend residential development for which a planning application will be submitted to Tewkesbury Borough Council.

The proposed application site is considered likely to affect heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the proposed development.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance (DCLG 2015).

2 Aims

The aims of this assessment are to:

- establish the nature and extent of heritage assets;
- assess the significance of the heritage assets within the application site and affected by the proposed development;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Simon Woodiwiss (BA, MCIfA); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1984 and has been practicing archaeology since 1980. Illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton. Historic building assessment was undertaken by Tim Cornah (BA, MSc). Jamie Wilkins undertook the site visit and Jesse Wheeler undertook the search of Gloucestershire Archives.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the application site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and published sources were consulted at Gloucestershire Archives. Other sources were obtained via the internet (eg planning policy).

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual records from the HER are given in Appendix 1. HER references (with the prefix "GHER") have been used throughout this assessment but during its preparation additional heritage assets have been identified and their details are given in Appendix 2 (reference numbers have the prefix "HA").

Presentation of some of the evidence has been hampered by the scanner/printer being unavailable during the visit to Gloucestershire Archives, and obtaining copyright permissions. Fortunately there has been very little change within the application site (aside from construction of the railway) and reproduction of post-1880 maps would not add materially to this report.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1768-1777 Book of estate maps, D184/P1
- 1807 Enclosure map and terrier, RF141.1GS
- 1894 Auction list and plan, D1388/SL/8/12,22
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 (or equivalent) for 1884, 1902, 1923, 1954-5, 1973, 1978 and 1992 available for view through National Library of Scotland <http://maps.nls.uk/> and Old Maps websites <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/> , accessed 19 November 2015

Documentary sources

- BGS 2015 Geology of Britain Viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> , British Geological Survey, accessed 18 November 2015
- Brockhurst, C 2016 Landscape and visual appraisal, Tyler Grange report 2466_R03a_CB_HB
- CA 2015 Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington, Gloucestershire, archaeological evaluation, Cotswold Archaeology report 15861
- ClfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG 2015 Planning practice guidance, available at <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/> , accessed 18 November 2015
- GCC 2015a Gloucestershire historic landscape characterisation, available at http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/gloucs_hlc_2013/ , accessed and downloaded 20 November 2015
- GCC 2015b Rights of way map available at <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/prow>. Though this is not a definitive source it is readily available and considered appropriate for use within the context of this report
- HE 2015 *The setting of heritage assets, historic environment good practice advice in planning note 3*, Historic England
- Peters, J E C 1970 *Development of Farm Buildings in Western Lowland Staffordshire up to 1880*
- UoG, EH and CA, 2006 Historic farmsteads. Preliminary character statement: West Midlands Region, University of Gloucester, English Heritage and the Countryside Agency. Available at http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-501-1/dissemination/pdf/west_midlands/HFPC_west_midlands.pdf, accessed 5 April 2016

3.4 Hedgerows

The consideration of the application of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* is intended to be indicative rather than definitive. Searches relating to the information necessary for the regulations are restricted to those that are readily available. For instance, Worcestershire Archaeology will not usually have undertaken exhaustive searches of documents (particularly textual documents) held by a Records Office. Wildlife and landscape criteria are also beyond the scope of this report and have not been considered.

3.5 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 17 November 2015. The site visit included walking over the fields but as the north field was under a young crop access was limited to field margins and tractor tracks (the farm field was not visited as at the time it lay outside of the application site). Photographs were taken and those considered significant are included within this report. Views to and from designated assets outside of the application site were taken. In some instances access could not be gained to the assets and views were taken from the nearest available position.

A further site visit was undertaken on 17 March 2016 to undertake a historic buildings assessment. All buildings and areas of the farmyard that could be safely accessed were assessed for the presence and character of the historic buildings.

Consultation has been undertaken with Charles Parry (Gloucestershire County Council; as advisor on archaeological matters to Tewkesbury Borough Council) to establish the key issues of importance in decision-making in response to the planning application.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

Historic landscape character is taken from the GIS provided by Gloucestershire County Council and made available through the Archaeology Data Service (GCC 2015a).

A geophysical survey was undertaken and the results presented in Appendix 3.

A field evaluation was undertaken and the results presented in Appendix 4. The application boundary has changed since the evaluation was undertaken.

3.6 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 (below) have been used in the impact assessment.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>
<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> <p>Partial removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>

<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> <p>Removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>
<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>
<p>Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage assets

4 The application site

4.1 Location and size

The study area included the application site (Fig 2), though heritage assets were considered within 1km of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. In addition an extended area of search (2km) was made to encompass the settings of scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings (BGS 2015). The application site is approximately 4ha in area.

4.2 Topography and geology

The solid geology is of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, though Quaternary Cheltenham Sand and Gravel exists just to the west of Manor Lane (BGS 2015).

The ground surface slopes very gently down towards Gretton Road, to the north, though at the western end of the site the slope is more marked.

The site is bounded to the north by Gretton Road, to the east by a field, to the south by both an embankment for a heritage railway and farm buildings, and to the west by the rear of houses fronting Manor Lane.

The HER reference GHER5399 includes reference to evidence of soil movement down slope. This is, however, at the base of the steeper hillslope to the south-east, and the application site is further from the steeper slope and presumably the railway embankment has effectively halted soil

movement to the north after the 19th century. Colluvium was identified in Trenches 11, 13, 14, and 15 of the evaluation (Bradley 2016, 5), though the area affected by soil movement was variable as extant ridge and furrow earthworks also exist to the north of the railway (Bradley 2016, fig 2).

4.3 Current land-use

The application site is currently divided into two land parcels, the northern field is cultivated (currently with a young crop), that to the south is under grass and that to the east of the farm is also under grass. The landowner has indicated that the northern field had been cultivated for around 25 years. The field to the south had not been cultivated for the last 5 years, but had been for the 20 years previously. The land parcels are referred in this report as the "north field", and "south field".

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

Aside from evidence of ridge and furrow and a bank the HER records no other heritage assets within the application site.

Historic landscape character

The landscape character of the whole application site is recorded as "Less regular enclosure partly reflecting former unenclosed cultivation patterns" (GCC 2015a, A2). The evidence for ridge and furrow therefore is likely to predate this enclosure (which was formally expressed in the 1807 enclosure map), especially as there are different blocks of ridge and furrow on different alignments within each enclosed field.

Prehistoric and Roman

There is a collection of Roman pottery (1st to 4th century) from around 650m to the east of the application site (GHER5781), indicating settlement in this location.

Further evidence of later prehistoric or Roman settlement is to be found in the area (eg GHER4441, GHER427 – Dixton Hill Camp though the identification not certain, GHER432 – Nottingham Hill Camp Iron Age hillfort, barrow cemetery, and finds include a late Bronze Age hoard, flint, a cup and ring marked stone and Roman coins).

During the course of the evaluation there were a small number Mesolithic or early Neolithic flints. These were residual and no association with any occupation or settlement activity could be made, though they are of interest (Bradley 2016, 8).

Very recently an evaluation has been undertaken immediately to the north (CA 2015; fig 2). Here a geophysical survey did identify anomalies which the sample trenches tested. For the earlier periods the results (Iron Age/Roman enclosures and artefacts) contrast markedly with those from the Lioncourt site (Mesolithic/Neolithic artefacts), and with tangible evidence of buried remains, interpreted as stock enclosures.

Anglo-Saxon

Nottingham Hill Camp is said to be "Coccan Burh" mentioned in charters (GHER430 and other reference numbers). There is no evidence to suggest that any heritage asset of this period exists within the application site.

Medieval

The HER indicates aerial photographic evidence of ridge and furrow in each of the fields of the application site (HA1 and HA3).

The medieval village of Gotherington (GHER8786) is mentioned in documents from 1086 and later. There is no parish church, and Gotherington was previously within the parish of Bishops Cleeve (D9965/23).

Rectilinear earthworks have been identified from aerial photographs to the west of Manor Lane (GHER4443) and similar earthworks are known from the western end of the village (GHER4444).

These are said to relate to medieval settlement, the building platforms (crofts) and plots (tofts) of properties.

Further along Manor Lane, and now separated from the application site by the railway, the site of Manor Farm includes earthwork remains of settlement (though a later report failed to identify these) for which a 15th century date has been given (GHER5399). Manor Farm may be associated with a moat, and includes a stone dovecote (GHER7060), and sheepwash (GHER37640). There is also a local tradition that a chapel existed in this area (GHER7575). The area has been referred to as Upper Gotherington. Further upslope are the remains of medieval or post-medieval trackways (GHER39284), indicating a former routeway from Gotherington to Nottingham Hill, perhaps associated with what is now Manor Lane.

Ridge and furrow and other evidence (as recorded by the HER, the gently curving boundaries of fields, and during the evaluation) is widespread in this area. These remains relate to the former open field and strip regime of land management undertaken during the medieval period. Just outside of the application site one small area of earthworks exists (Bradley 2016, fig 2), though within the application site the evidence from the north and south fields is from crop marks, the earthworks having been presumably ploughed away.

The results of the evaluation are very similar to those from the evaluation to the north of Gretton Road (CA 2015).

Post-medieval

1768-77

A book of estate maps (Fig 3; D184/P1) shows the application site as fields. The parcels are named as New Close and Berry Croft (58; of which only the western part falls with the application site), and Nine Oak Close (47). The name of parcel 61 is unknown. This map does not appear to have been surveyed in detail and two parcels (59 and 60) in the western corner of parcel 58 may relate to the dashed sub-division indicated below, or two smaller plots with buildings on the frontage to what is now Manor Lane (outside of the application site). There is a track indicated to the north of the southern boundary of the north field, It is possible that this track is metalled and this may be identifiable as buried deposits. The present Truman's Cottage (outside of the application site) and the stable are both shown on this map, but they are both outside of the application site.

1807

The enclosure map and terrier (Fig 4; RF141.1GS) differs little from the estate map. Parcels are named as Farm Field (128) and Nine Oak Close (99). A dashed line suggests a sub-division of parcel 128, which has been identified as buried remains (Bradley 2016, 5 and fig 2, 404). There are no buildings shown within the application site.

1884

The first edition ordnance survey shows the current fields, though prior to construction of the railway. It shows the property to the west of the north field, but also a long narrow field fronting Manor Lane, later to be in-filled with houses. The one minor variation is a field boundary that no longer exists in the south field and this contains an orchard to the east. This boundary was identified in the evaluation (Bradley 2016, 5 and fig 2, 1204).

1894

An auction list and plan (Fig 5; D1388/SL/8/12, 22) for Truman's Farm indicates no significant change from 1884.

1902

As for 1884.

1923

As for 1884, but the railway is shown. The heritage railway uses the former Great western Railway line between Cheltenham and Honeybourne (GHER11184). This was opened in 1904-6 and closed in 1979, and provided a connection between Cheltenham and Birmingham.

1973

As for 1954-55, apart from expansion of Truman's Farm with the addition of a group of buildings to the south and east of the structures first shown on the 1768-77 map (outside of the application site). These buildings remained extant today.

1978

As for 1923 but the field fronting Manor Lane now contains a series of house plots, the present power line has been added, and the orchard and its western boundary are no longer shown.

The results of the evaluation are very similar to those from the evaluation to the north of Gretton Road (CA 2015).

Historic buildings by Tim Cornah and Simon Woodiwiss

Though outside of the application site there are historic farm buildings related to Truman's Farm, of which the application site forms part. The present farmhouse is just to the north of the stable and Truman's Cottage was the original farmhouse and is shown on maps from 1768-77. There are four main phases of development of the farm buildings

16th century

Though outside of the application site Truman's Cottage (also known as Truman's Farmhouse; Fig 6) is described by Historic England as

Farmhouse. Late C16. Close-studded and square-panelled timber framing with rendered or painted brick infill; part now encased in brick; jettied gable end now weather-boarded; coursed squared and dressed limestone extension. Rectangular timber-framed main body with extension at right angles giving an 'L'-shaped overall plan; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching; brick stack 1½ storeys. Jettied gable end with small moulded bracket supports; facing lane C19 two-light casement to the ground floor; similar but C20 casement to the jetty. Five-light C20 bow window with thatched roof; one C20 three-light casement and one C20 single- light casement, all with leaded panes to the right-hand return. Stone-built extension: 3-light C19 casement with cambered head to the ground floor; 2-light C19 casement above; C20 plank door under an open-sided lean-to porch to the right. Gable-end stack. Interior not inspected.

18th century

The stable is a stone structure made up of two bays (Figs 7-8). It retains a good number of features relating to its function.

This building is likely to have been one of a pair, it is shown on the map of 1768-77 as such. The additional, no longer extant building, was to the east of the stable and set at 90 degrees to it.

19th century

Before the date of the 1894 plan, the two structures seen on the 1768-77 and 1807 maps were joined by an additional structure to make an L-shaped yard. This joining structure is partially extant and remains in the form of a wall which continued the line of the northern wall of the stable and probably formed a shelter shed (Figs 9-10).

1954-5 to 1973 and later

The period between the 1954-5 and the 1973 Ordnance Survey saw the construction of the extant barns and sheds. These were constructed to the east and south of the now demolished 19th century structures. It is likely that this building was demolished at this time, along with parts of the shelter shed to facilitate access.

These buildings were of steel-frame construction with some use of breeze blocks, and clad largely with corrugated iron. One exception to this was one constructed with concrete posts and roof supports. These buildings were used almost entirely as shelters for cows. Further sheds were added after 1992. These were post-built structures covered by steel trusses and clad with corrugated aluminium (Figs 11–12) show a selection of the 20th century buildings).

Outside of the application site

Aside from the Truman's Farm buildings, there are two 17th century cottages (GHER15564) and an 18th century house (GHER15560), that are close to the application site. Though there is no medieval church there is a Countess of Huntingdon Free Church (GHER8344) built in 1833.

Undated

The HER indicates the presence of a bank (HA2, presumably indicated on the basis of aerial photographs) on part of the northern boundary of the north field along Gretton Road, though this was not identified during the site visit, nor during the evaluation.

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage

Scheduled ancient monuments

There are two scheduled ancient monuments 1km or more from the application site. Nottingham Hill Camp (GHER430 and other references) is an Iron Age to Romano-British hillfort, which also includes a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery. Dixton Hill Camp (GHER427) is said to be a hillfort and a medieval motte and bailey castle, though the HER mentions some doubt on the latter's identification.

Listed buildings

There are 23 listed buildings in Gotherington (Historic England 2015), all of which are Grade II and most of which are located in the village.

There are three listed buildings closest to the application site. Truman's Farmhouse (now Truman's Cottage (GHER15572) is a late 16th century timber-framed farmhouse. There are buildings which can be said to be within its curtilage, most obviously the stables and the farm buildings of Truman's Farm. All are outside of the application site.

Willow Cottage (GHER15564) was a pair of 17th century timber-framed houses (now converted into one). Dormer House (GHER15560) is a mid-18th century house with 19th century rear extensions.

Parks

There are no registered parks and gardens close to the application site.

Battlefields

There are no battlefields close to the application site.

Conservation Areas

Gotherington does not have a Conservation Area at present.

Wrecks

There are no wrecks within the application site.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

The application site is not within any AONB, but the boundary of the Cotswold AONB lies to the north, east and south-east. The railway forms the boundary of the AONB and the application site lies adjacent along its south-eastern boundary.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

The only known undesignated assets within the application site are a few prehistoric flints (Bradley 2016, 8), the buried remains of ridge and furrow (HA1, and HA3 the latter existing as earthworks), the earthwork bank (HA2) along the boundary between north field and Gretton Road.

5.3 Potential heritage assets

Though the most obvious assets in the area relating to earlier periods of history are the two Iron Age hillforts of Nottingham and Dixton Hill Camps, there is good evidence for occupation on the lower ground, for example the Roman artefacts (GHER5781), some 650m from the application site and the crop marks of a prehistoric or Roman settlement (GHER4441) at a distance of 1150m. The mudstone geology is also not conducive to the production of crop marks. The sites on the higher ground are manifestations of one aspect of a past landscape and it is a reasonable expectation that buried archaeological assets exist on the lower ground, and indeed this area may contain the majority of human activity for various reasons, but it will be less easy to identify. It is recognised that the evidence of ridge and furrow existing over the entire site area implies a level of disturbance in the areas of furrow. The evaluation has demonstrated that, though a few prehistoric artefacts have been found these are residual and there is an absence of any tangible prehistoric or Roman site.

A similar argument may be made for assets consisting of the buried remains from the medieval period. Whereas, as there is evidence for ridge and furrow to the east of Manor Lane (within the application site), and it may be anticipated that settlement did not extend into this area, medieval settlements did vary in size through time (for instance settlement size often reduced after such widespread events as the Black Death), and it is possible that former settlement extended into the application site. The earthworks relating to the medieval settlement (GHER4443 and GHER4444) lend support to this as they demonstrate that the medieval settlement extended beyond the boundaries of the current village, but the evaluation has demonstrated that medieval settlement did not extend into the application site.

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Scheduled ancient monument

By definition scheduled ancient monuments are of the greatest importance at a national level. Nottingham Hill Camp is traversed by a number of public rights of way, including the Winchcombe Way and this will be an important part of the significance of the asset. The asset is in an elevated position with views across the lower ground to the north-west.

Dixton Hill Camp is has no public right of way at the higher ground, or within the monument itself, and public access is not currently enhancing the significance of the asset.

6.1.2 Listed buildings

All of the listed buildings potentially affected by the development are grade II described in section 5.1 above). Grade II listed buildings are of a lesser (third in a tier of grading) importance at a national level, but are important regional assets most usually expressing characteristics of variations in architecture, materials and purpose. The listed buildings in the village are fairly dispersed and do not have an obvious significance in grouping terms (a Conservation Area has not been designated).

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the application site

The evidence of ridge and furrow (HA1) exists as buried deposits, and extends over the much of the application site. It consists of groups of ridge and furrow with different alignments and is undated. Those marked on the HER are indicated as earthworks, whereas the fields have been ploughed for many years, and it is likely this is due to the HER information being taken from earlier aerial photographs. The evaluation identified furrows over much of the application site with the exception of the south-west quadrant. The furrows lie close to the current ground surface and as such are vulnerable to building activity. Two other field boundary ditches were also identified as part of the evaluation (Bradley 2016, 5 and figure 2, 404 and 1204, Appendix 4). These relate to boundaries on post-medieval maps, and appear to mark the boundaries between groups of ridge and furrow.

The bank (HA2) is undated and was not identified during the site visit or the evaluation.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the application site

Whereas the ridge and furrow (HA1) within the application site is part of a very comprehensive coverage of similar evidence (including examples surviving as earthworks), the former field boundaries form part of later enclosure, which itself could form part of a useful research source, the asset does not achieve any considerable significance in itself. The condition of the asset does not mean it contributes directly to aspects of setting, and it is a very common form of heritage asset. Large areas of ridge and furrow earthworks are sometimes allocated a greater significance where they are particularly well preserved and where there is association with other forms of monument (former village earthworks or standing buildings), but this is not the case here. Here it is the information that is already known about the asset that is important, rather than what remains of its physical presence.

The significance of the earthwork bank (HA2) is unknown, and could not be located during the field visit, nor the evaluation, however, it seems very unlikely that it has any significance should it exist.

Potential heritage assets

The evaluation has demonstrated, beyond reasonable doubt, the absence of any significant heritage asset.

6.3 Historic building assessment, by Tim Cornah and Simon Woodiwiss

The buildings outlined within this section relate to the farm buildings historically associated with what is now known as Truman's Cottage (though they are not contemporary with it). Whilst these are not in themselves listed, they are within the curtilage of the Grade II listed former farmhouse (Truman's Cottage). These buildings are all outside of the application site.

6.3.1 Buildings discussion

The element of these buildings which survives from the 18th century is interpreted as a stable. Its overall design, features and construction are not untypical of such a building. Whilst stables dating to the 17th century or earlier would be considered as rare, such buildings are not uncommon from the 18th century onwards within this area. This was the period when the use of draught oxen declined, with horses becoming increasingly favoured (UoG, EH and CA 2006, 64).

The 19th century shelter shed only remains in the form of its back wall and truncated roof timbers within the gable end of the stable. The architecture of this building as it remains is unremarkable. This structure is of limited architectural and archaeological value.

The remainder of these buildings date to the second half of the 20th century and are unremarkable in terms of their architecture.

Historically the curtilage of the farm buildings has demonstrably changed through time, from an early focus on the farmhouse (Truman's Cottage, to include the adjacent stable, buildings now demolished, and the present range of barns and sheds and the relocation of the farmhouse to another site along Manor Lane. Further change to enhance the distinction between the historic buildings from the proposed new development may be envisaged.

6.4 Hedgerows (Fig 2)

The *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997 sets out the archaeological and historical criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows (wildlife and landscape criteria are beyond the scope of this report). The hedge must fulfil the first criterion in Table 2 and at least one of the succeeding criteria. Hedges are excluded from the regulations for the reasons given in Table 3.

The western boundary for north field is not considered as it is mostly formed of fences. Where there is a hedge (at the northern end the boundary is with a dwelling and is excluded from the regulations). The boundary between the north and south fields and that between the railway and the south field is a post and wire fence, and similarly excluded from the regulations.

Hedge/criteria	Northern hedge to north field (along Gretton Road)	Hedge to east of north field
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes – shown on map of 1768-77 and subsequent maps. The map would appear to indicate the boundary was formed by a hedge	Yes
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)*	No – the hedge is within a registered site but we understand that it is unlikely this will have been registered before 24 March 1997	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No – none known	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No – none known	No
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for	No – none known	No

Hedge/criteria	Northern hedge to north field (along Gretton Road)	Hedge to east of north field
development control purposes pre-24 March 1997)		

* can be wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, such sites, and must be associated with such sites.

Table 2. Importance of hedgerows.

Hedge/criteria	Northern hedge to north field (along Gretton Road)	Hedge to east of north field
Less than 20m in length and not joined to another hedge	No	No
Boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house	No	No

Table 3. Hedgerows excluded from the regulations.

6.4.1 Hedgerow discussion

None of the hedges are would appear to be important from an archaeological perspective.

7 The impact of the development

7.1 Impacts during construction

The proposed development will affect the following heritage assets and the impact has been categorised as described in Table 1. Even though design details are limited at present any significant archaeological heritage assets are likely to survive within 1m of the present ground surface and are vulnerable to disturbance during construction.

- Evidence of ridge and furrow (HA1) has been assigned an impact of "not significant". The asset is of no great significance, and any further mitigation would not add materially to this significance.
- Evidence for a bank (HA2) has been assigned an impact as "not significant". The asset is of no great significance, and any further mitigation would not add materially to this significance.
- The impact on prehistoric and medieval archaeological heritage assets has been assigned as "not significant". The asset consists of a few residual artefacts and is considered to be of no great significance. Any further mitigation would not add materially to this significance.
- The impact on historic hedges has been assigned as "not significant" from a historic environment perspective.
- The impact on the listed buildings and historic buildings within their curtilage has been assigned as "not significant" as they are not physically affected by the development.

7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131). Given the absence of significant heritage issues, further comment on sustainability is not considered appropriate.

7.3 Residual impacts

The proposed development will have the following impacts on setting of heritage assets outside of the application site. Historic England guidance is set out in *The setting of heritage assets* (HE 2015). Consideration of setting here focusses on heritage assets, but other aspects of setting (particularly in relation to the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Landscape Area and Public Rights of Way, and identification of receptors) are considered in the *Landscape and visual appraisal* (Brockhurst 2016) which will also support the planning application.

Nottingham Hill Camp

The most visible elevated view point is from a public right of way (GCC 2015b) below the designated heritage asset (Fig 13). Here the proposed development will be visible behind and partially shielded by the railway embankment and will be seen as a continuation of the existing village. There are no views of the application site from within the asset, and the most visible views are from the north-western edge of the asset, and these are partial (Fig 14). The design of the development (Fig 20) has a perimeter green corridor on the eastern and south-eastern boundaries, which extends through to the centre of the development.

The view from the application site towards the asset (Fig 15) is of a hill with trees to the skyline, the heritage asset is not visible.

- Impact on setting of the designated heritage asset has been assigned as "not significant".

Dixton Hill Camp

There is currently no public access to the designated heritage asset but at the base of the hill and in an area which contains grade II listed buildings views are potentially available. From the example provided (Fig 16) these are shielded by vegetation, a low ridge, and the 1.5km distance means that the application site is unlikely to be identifiable.

The view from the application site (Fig 17) does not allow the ready identification of Dixton Hill, the heritage asset is not visible.

- Impact on setting of the designated heritage asset has been assigned as "not significant".

Listed buildings closest to the application site and the heritage railway

A view from outside of Willow Cottage towards the application site is given in Figure 18. Access was not available for Dormer House but any views to the east are likely to be interrupted by existing buildings. Views of Truman's Cottage include the stable and the roof lines of the barns and sheds to the rear (Fig 6). The development will not be visible in views encompassing Truman's Cottage. Views towards Truman's Farm from the south field (Fig 19) primarily exhibit the 20th century barns and sheds rather than the more valued older buildings. The proposed development includes a corridor for farm access to other fields.

Though not a designated asset the heritage railway obviously has a heritage value and where it forms the boundary of the site, it is on an embankment avoiding obscuring passenger views to the north-west. The railway is separated by the green corridor, and towards the west the development forms a continuation of the existing built area.

- Impact on setting of the designated heritage assets has been assigned as "not significant".

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A Heritage Assessment for the historic environment was undertaken for land at Truman's Farm, Gotherington, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 97104 29638). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land, who intends residential development for which a planning application will be submitted.

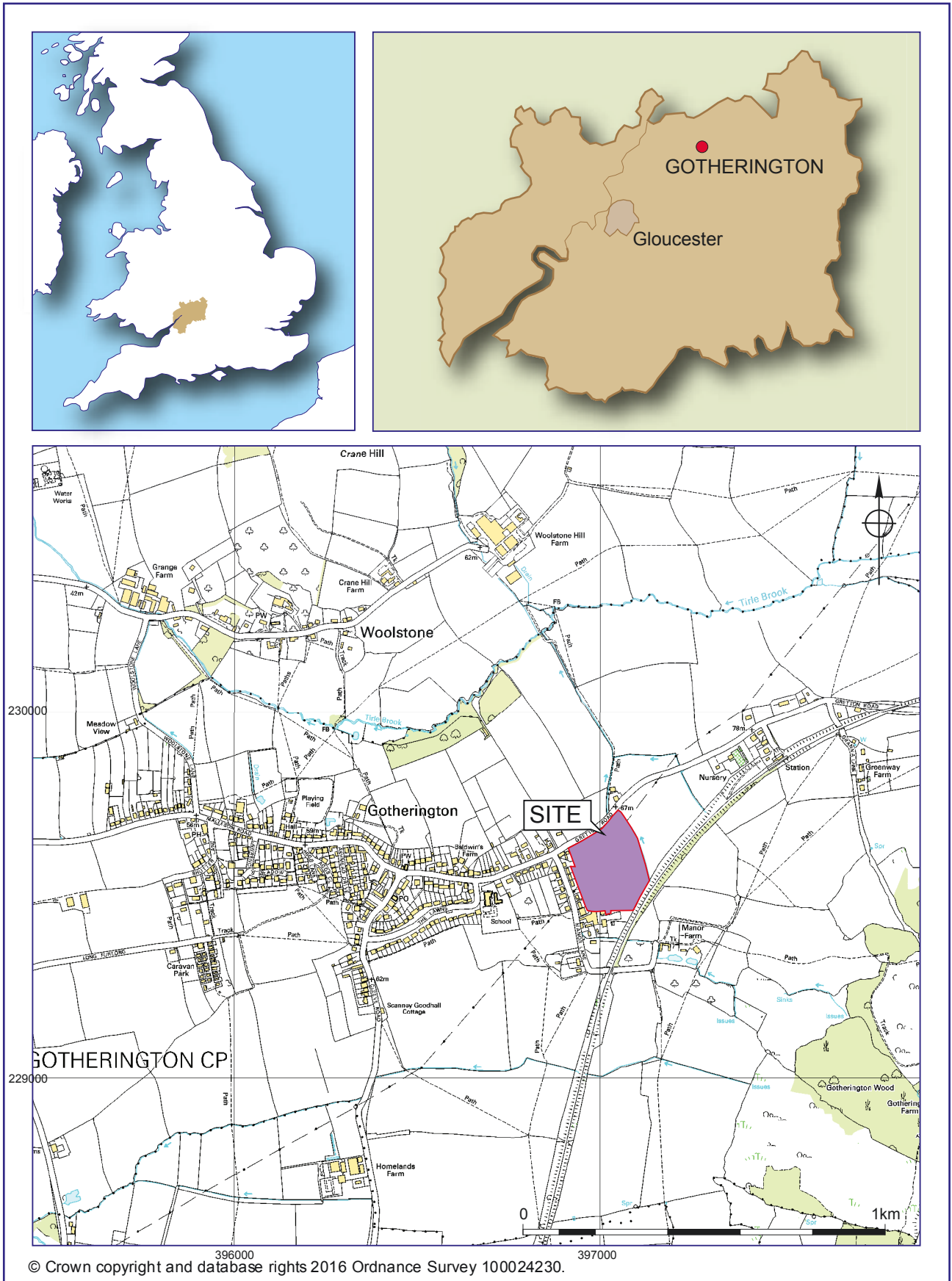
This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered and the potential impact of the application is assessed.

There are no designated heritage assets adversely affected by the proposed development. It is also demonstrated that there are no significant undesignated or potential heritage assets in the application site.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Vicky Bilton (Lioncourt Strategic Land), Charles Parry (Gloucestershire County Council, advisor to the planning authority) and James Tongue (Gloucestershire County Council, HER).

Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1



HER assets and sites mentioned in text

Figure 2



HER assets and sites mentioned in text

Figure 2



Estate map 1768-77

Figure 3



Enclosure map 1807

Figure 4



Auction plan 1894

Figure 5



Trueman's Cottage

Figure 6



Stable facing north-west

Figure 7



Stable facing north-east

Figure 8



Shelter shed facing north-west

Figure 9



Stable and shelter shed facing south-east

Figure 10



Modern barns and sheds

Figure 11



Modern barns and sheds

Figure 12



The development site from the hillslope to the south

Figure 13



The development site from the north-western side of Nottingham Hill heritage asset

Figure 14



Nottingham Hill from the development site

Figure 15



Dixton Hill towards the development site

Figure 16



Dixton Hill from the development site

Figure 17



Willow Cottage towards the development site

Figure 18



View of Trueman's Farm from south field

Figure 19



Indicative layout of proposed development

Figure 20

Appendix 1 HER records

NAME:	Dixton Hill Camp, Alderton is the earthworks of a possible motte and bailey built on the remains of an Iron Age Hillfort, Alderton.
STATUS:	SAM77
GRID REF:	398600 230600
PARISH:	ALDERTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 427 DESCRIPTION:-

Scheduled Monument Description:-

The earthworks on Dixton Hill originally thought to be remains of an Iron Age hillfort with Norman motte and bailey superimposed at the south-east end, but idea later disregarded. Surface features are partly geological and partly artificial, perhaps to do with quarrying. { Source Works 862, 403. }

The site at the end of the spur in a position well suited for a motte, commanding, as it does, the valley and approaches from both east and west. (The "relatively low south edge" is actually only a few feet lower than the crest of the outcrop, yet still about 60m above the valley floor). Therefore, though the feature may not be entirely acceptable as a motte and double bailey, it would seem to have been intentionally constructed, or partially constructed, if un-finished, for some purpose at present unexplained. See site file for full AP text. Earthwork marked on 1924 6" OS map {Source Work 599.}

1059 - "Di-Dyc(c)lesdon(e) in 1059 is the earliest reference to Dixton meaning "Down of the dike hill". {Source Work 599, 3074.}

1838 - Field names "Great Castle Hill" at SO987310, "Castle Hill" at SO989311 and "Dixton Hill" at SO986307 from Tithe Map & Apportionment dated 1838 {Source Works 425, 599.}

1883 - Not mentioned by Witts in Arch Handbook in 1883. {Source Work 862.}

1919 - Burrow mentions signs of artificial scarping. On the north-eastern extremity of the hill he describes a single ditch and bank, and further along, considerable double rampart entrenchments of imposing appearance. A spring is located nearby. {Source Work 53.}

2004 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project.

The earthwork remains of the possible Iron Age hillfort and superimposed Medieval motte were mapped from aerial photographs. The remains of three linear banks, possible rampart banks, were recorded on the northern flank of the hillfort enclosure. The circular mound supposed to be that of a motte and bailey occupies the prominent location on the end of the hilltop ridge. This mound measures approximately 42m in diameter and appears to be encircled by a ditch. Beyond this to the north there is a small enclosed area 70m x 35m occupying the full width of the top of the ridge at this point. This could be a bailey enclosure. This is divided from the remainder of the ridge by a cross-dyke. {Source Works 4249, 7549, 7530.}

AREA ASSESSMENT :-
 No plough damage. {Source Work 488.}

HER 430 DESCRIPTION:-

Scheduled Monument Description:-

Summary of Monument

Multi-period landscape within the promontory fort on Nottingham Hill (known as Nottingham Hill Camp).

Reasons for Designation

Promontory forts are a type of hillfort in which conspicuous naturally defended sites are adapted as enclosures by the construction of one or more earth or stone ramparts placed across the neck of a spur in order to divide it from the surrounding land. Coastal situations, using headlands defined by steep natural cliffs, are common while inland similar topographic settings defined by natural cliffs are also used. The ramparts and accompanying ditches formed the main artificial defence, but timber palisades may have been erected along the cliff edges. Access to the interior

was generally provided by an entrance through the ramparts. The interior of the fort was used intensively for settlement and related activities, and evidence for timber- and stone- walled round houses can be expected, together with the remains of buildings used for storage and enclosures for animals. Promontory forts are generally Iron Age in date, most having been constructed and used between the sixth century BC and the mid-first century AD. They are broadly contemporary with other types of hillfort. They are regarded as settlements of high status, probably occupied on a permanent basis, and recent interpretations suggest that their construction and choice of location had as much to do with display as defence. Promontory forts are rare nationally with less than 100 recorded examples. They are important for understanding of the nature of social organisation in the later prehistoric period.

Later Iron Age and Romano-British occupation occurred widely and included a range of settlement types. The surviving remains comprise farmsteads, hamlets, villages and hillforts, which together demonstrate an important sequence of settlement. The non-defensive enclosed farm or homestead represents the smallest and simplest of these types but they increase in size and complexity up to oppida. Most early examples are characterised by a curvilinear enclosure with round buildings, although these are sometimes superseded by rectilinear or triangular shaped enclosures with rectilinear buildings along with associated structures which may include wells, storage pits, corn-drying ovens and granary stores. Trackways and cemeteries may be located nearby. Excavation at these sites has shown a marked continuity with later prehistoric settlements.

Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period.

The promontory fort on Nottingham Hill appears to have a particularly strong strategic and territorial significance and despite some disturbance by quarrying will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to this and the construction and longevity of the hillfort, round barrow cemetery and the various types of settlement, their social organisation, longevity, ritual and funerary practices, domestic arrangements, agricultural practices, trade and overall landscape context.

History

See Details.

Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 8 July 2015. The record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records.

The monument includes a multi-period landscape within a promontory fort situated on a natural limestone plateau overlooking the wide valleys of the Dean and Langley Brooks. The narrow neck of the plateau is divided from the surrounding ground by a series of two defensive banks and ditches all surviving as prominent earthworks, although the medial ditch has been partially

backfilled and re-used as a bridleway the remaining sides of the fort are defended by steep natural scarps.

Over the years surveys, aerial reconnaissance and chance finds have suggested the presence of a round barrow cemetery and settlements of various ages including Romano-British and Iron Age within the fort and documentary sources indicate its possible re-use in AD 769-85 as 'Coccan Burh' an Anglo-Saxon defended centre, mentioned in charters. Chance finds and magnetic surveys produced a late Bronze Age hoard, flint working debris and a cup and ring marked stone which all indicate probable multiple periods of prolonged occupation and all survive as buried structures, deposits and features {Source Work 2873.}

1863 - Two banks and two ditches running across the ridge cut off an area of 48Ha. During excavations in 1863 "the original mound of the Britons and the superstructure of the Romans were laid bare to view". Bones, lance heads and British to Roman coins have been found at various times.

Rudder {Source Work 210.} mentions several round barrows both inside and outside the camp, but they have all disappeared. The east side of the camp appears to be artificially scarped. {Source Work 862.}

1879-1880 - Witts describes the camp as being "more than 100 acres in extent, formed by a double line of earthworks across the neck of the hill." {Source Work 1701.}

1917 - During a visit to the nearby Cleeve Hill Camp by members of the Cotteswold Naturalists Field Club on 10 July 1917 a lecture was given on that site which declared this site, like that on Cleeve Common, to have had Neolithic origins. No evidence was given in the printed account of why this should be so. {Source Work 2999.}

1919 - Burrow describes an ancient road (Grinnel Lane) that runs through the centre of the camp to the valley at Woodmancote. At the extreme end of the hill, where the road enters a field, there is evidence of earthworks on the left of the trackway, across the slope of the field, and on the right of a steep scarp. {Source Work 53.}

Saxon charters dated between 769 - 785 AD, show that the old name of Nottingham Hill fort was almost certainly "Coccan Burh" i.e. "Cock's Camp". The "camp" appears, from ground inspection, to be a promontory fort now comprising a double bank with medial ditch and vestiges of an outer one from SO 9853 2804-SO 9878 2839, cutting off a spur about 2/3 of a km in area. The perimeter of the hill is defended by steep natural slopes though extensive quarrying has, falsely, given the appearance of there being an artificial defensive scarp. The gap in the cross ridge dyke at SO 9859 2809 may be original. It is possible that entrances existed at SO 9791 2876 and SO 9806 2894, though the quarrying precludes positive identification. Two close-set banks each with an outer ditch cross the spur in the Southeast. The inner bank is placed on rising ground and stands 5 foot above the interior and 10 foot above the inner ditch. The less massive outer bank, springing from the edge of the inner ditch, reaches a height of 7 foot above the outer ditch. The entrance from the plateau was on the South, following the scarp edge, but at this point the end of the banks have been destroyed by quarrying. A hollow-way leads from lower ground into the North end of the outer ditch. A Dobunnic coin, a lance head and part of a human skeleton were found in 1844 while quarrying was taking place in the lower mound of the hill; British coffins and coins as well as Roman coins (HER 432) are reported from the encampment but all finds have been lost. Two circular enclosures are visible as cropmarks at SO 9838 2836 and SO 9841 2831. There are two larger semi-circular cropmarks at SO 9842 2823 and SO 9840 2821. A Bronze Age hoard was discovered in 1973 at about SO 9845 2817. For aerial photographic cover see site file. A third sword, a socketed knife, a palstave and other objects including pottery were subsequently recovered by excavation (info from the Committee for Research into the Iron Age in the North West Cotswolds). {Source Works 252, 3086, 2490, 403.}

Quarrying has removed rampart ends.

Exceptionally large area defined. Road crosses Nottingham Hill Camp. {Source Work 486.}

1939 - A lecture given to the Cotteswold Naturalists Field Club on 17 February 1939 dealt with Nottingham Hill. The presence of earthworks enclosing much of the hill were recorded, together with the track that largely divides the hillfort into two. A dewpond was also noted within the hillfort, and it was inferred that this is of a Prehistoric date contemporary with the occupation of the hillfort. The discussion following the lecture also noted the later Medieval history of the site. {Source Work 3638.}

1991 - Ordnance Survey land parcel 4878 visited 18th February 1991 in relation to afforestation proposal. The field (and those to the west and east) were under grass and displayed many bumps and hollows indicative of quarrying. Many of these were linear and superficially looked like terracing on earthworks. They were however discontinuous and irregular to be considered as part of the hillfort. Similar bumps were observed in the field to the west and to a lesser extent to the east. Two parallel linear banks separated by a slight hollow ran parallel to the bridle way in the south western part of this field and ran up to the boundary with Ordnance Survey parcel 4878. These were discontinuous and were interpreted as quarry mounds rather than hill fort ramparts. The irregularities in the fields pre-dated the present field boundaries. Ordnance Survey parcel 6154 - a possible counter scarp c2m high runs parallel to the bridle way. An iron framed farm building had been constructed into the south eastern part of this feature. It was not visible running into Ordnance Survey parcel 4878.

2004 - A geophysical survey (magnetic susceptibility) was undertaken by Dr A Marshall, before 11 April 2004. Readings were taken at 10m intervals over the interior of the hillfort. Within the hillfort the magnetic susceptibility increased markedly in the southern half of the interior, with major concentrations within the ramparts at the southeast end and over the upper slopes at the southwest. This pattern suggests two main zones of occupation either side of the line of entrance to the site that is still marked by the modern track through the rampart. {Source Work 484.}

AREA ASSESSMENT: -
Majority of site ploughed. {Source Work 470.}

AREA MANAGEMENT: -

Site in/or adjacent to highway

Afforestation proposal in Ordnance Survey parcel 4878, no interest registered after visit. FWS 161

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

(SO 983284) Hill Fort (AT) Promontory fort, Nottingham Hill. Two banks and two ditches running across the ridge cut off an area of 120 acres. During excavations in 1863 "the original mound of the Britons and the superstructure of the Romans were laid bare to view". Bones, lance heads and British and Roman coins have been found at various times. Rudder mentions several round barrows both inside and outside the camp, but they have all disappeared. The eastern side of the camp area appears to be artificially scarped.

Saxon charters dated between 769 and 785 AD, show that the old name of Nottingham Hill fort was almost certainly "Coccan Burh" ie "Cock's Camp" [see SO 92 NE 7 / UID: 117618].

The "camp" on Nottingham Hill appears, from ground inspection, to be a promontory fort now comprising a double bank with medial ditch and vestiges of an outer one from SO 98532804 to SO 98782839 cutting off a spur about 2/3 of a km in area. The perimeter of the hill is defended by

steep natural slopes though extensive quarrying has, falsely, given the appearance of there being an artificial defensive scarp. The gap in the cross ridge dyke at SO 98592809 may be original. It is possible that entrances existed at SO 97912876 and SO 98062894, though the quarrying precludes positive identification.

Two close-set banks each with an outer ditch cross the spur in the SE. The inner bank is placed on rising ground and stands 5 foot above the interior and 10foot above the inner ditch. The less massive outer bank, springing from the edge of the inner ditch, reaches a height of 7ft above the outer ditch. The entrance from the plateau was on the south, following the scarp edge, but at this point the ends of the banks have been destroyed by quarrying. A hollow-way leads from lower ground into the north end of the outer ditch. A Dobunnic coin, a lancehead and part of a human skeleton were found in 1844 while quarrying was taking place in the lower mound of the hill; and British coffins and coins and also Roman coins are reported from the encampment, but all finds have been lost.

Two circular enclosures are visible as cropmarks at SO 98382836 and 98412831. There are two larger semi-circular cropmarks at SO 98422823 and 98402821. A Bronze Age hoard was discovered in 1973 at about SO 98452817.

1972 - Two Ewart-Park type Bronze Age swords were ploughed up in 1972 in the Nottingham Hill Fort Area at SO 98452817. Subsequent excavation, following a proton magnetometer and metal detection survey, revealed an undisturbed Late Bronze Age hoard contained possibly in a box structure. It consisted of three leaf shaped swords, a looped palstave, socketed knife, bronze cylinder, cast conical headed rivets, cast bronze rings with bronze strap work, a tanged chisel, tanged 'awl', a whetstone and a casting jet. Other features recorded were, a markedly worn 'track' running NW to SE, hearth remains in the middle of the track alignment, five subcircular soil filled features on either side of the track and circa 150 pottery sherds. The sherds were of dark brown and paste tempered with limestone grits. A discoidal flint scraper was found in proximity to the hearth.

The finds are currently on display at Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum (The Wilson) but have no accession number according to the curator there {A Morris pers. comm. May 2015.}

The deposition of the hoard within the hillfort could be entirely fortuitous and the detailed publication of the settlement and ceramic evidence from the 1972 excavation is awaited

The Cotswold Archaeological Research Group found a Cup and ring marked stone during surface collection of occupation debris in October 1981. The stone was made of Oolitic limestone and had 2 cup marks and 3 channels two of which are rings

SO9828 Surface collections have been made over the entire internal area of Nottingham Hill Fort, but no significant levels of occupational debris were detected. Finds consisted of occasional flint-working debris, gritstone fragments and pebble fragments with heat cracking and abrasion marks. Immediately to the rear of the the inner rampart on the level ground at the base of the rampart slope, at SO98752825, a flat slab of Oolitic limestone, approximately 30cms by 35cms by 12cms was found. The object is of uncertain function.

SO 987 282. Nottingham Hill. Listed in gazetteer as a multivallate hillfort covering 4.8ha. Nottingham Hill Camp (SO 987282),promontary fort, bivallate...cuts off some 120acres on a spur of the main escarpment.

The Iron Age promontory hillfort at Nottingham Hill, referred to above, is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The ramparts comprise a linear ditch that extends for 485m roughly south-west / north-east across the promontory spur, between SO 9852 2801 and SO 9879 2832, and is flanked to either side by a linear bank, with a break at SO 9859 2809 where the lane to Cockbury

Farm passes through them. The south-western end of these features may have been damaged by quarrying (see SO 92 NE 82 / UID: 1410665) and the north-eastern end is obscured by tree cover. The rest of the perimeter is defined by natural scarps.

The cropmarks of circular enclosures sited within the hillfort and noted on the aerial photographs quoted as sources 7 and 8 appear to be agricultural tractor markings. No other internal features such as hut circles or ring ditches were visible on the available aerial photographs. {Source Work 4249.}

2009 - Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse. {Source Work 9917.}

NAME:	Nottingham Hill Camp - Roman finds, Gotherington.
STATUS:	SAM50
GRID REF:	398300 228400
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 432 DESCRIPTION:-

(See HER 430)....During excavations in 1863 "The original mound of the Britons and the superstructure of the Romans were laid bare to view". Bones lance heads and.....Roman coins have been found at various times....also Roman coins are reported from the encampment but all finds have been lost { Source Work 862.}

Road crosses Nottingham Hill Camp{Source Work 486.}
 For extensive AP cover see site file.

AREA MANAGEMENT :-
 Site in or adjacent to highway{ Source Work 486.}

1972 unpublished report by Cox referenced on the paper record could not be identified or located on 18th May 2001.

NAME:	Possible Iron Age to Roman enclosures, field systems and other ephemeral settlement remains to the north of Bishops Cleeve.
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	395800 228400
PARISH:	BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 4440 DESCRIPTION:-

Cropmarks obscured by the remains of ridge and furrow and natural features. They are mainly irregular features (some un-plottable) and print 163 shows the northern part of the site only and print 165 the southern. {Source Works 3285 and 2924.}

There are superimposed irregular features at SO95822838 that are more regular but incomplete than features at SO959296. There is an area of natural features at SO96052835. All features are positive? features although it should be noted that it was a fairly hurried plot and description and there were inadequate reference points. {Pers Comm S Brown}

Area under improved grass/arable on the 1948 mosaic and only ridge and furrow visible. {Source Work 150.}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

Two incomplete possibly rectilinear enclosures, which are most likely to be Later Prehistoric or Roman in date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9595 2859 and comprises one single-ditched partial rectilinear enclosure and one possible double ditched enclosure situated 50m to its south-west. Interpretation of the site is also complicated by the presence of geological markings across the field.

The ditch of the single-ditched enclosure measures just under 3m wide and partially encloses an area to its north that is centred at SO 9598 2861 and measures 25m long by at least 17m wide. The possible double ditched enclosure is defined

by very narrow L-shaped ditches which overlap at what could be the north-east corner of an enclosure centred at SO 9590 2855 measuring at least 65m long by 25m wide.

The enclosures could relate to a Later Prehistoric or Roman settlement site or be part of a field system and could be associated with a possibly contemporary enclosure situated 200m to their south-west. The site is overlain by ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation (SO 92 NE 84 / UID: 1410670).

2009 "A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out on land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in September and October 2009. Five separate fields were surveyed covering an area about 40ha. Field 2 [relating to this SMR] has revealed a zone of archaeological anomalies especially in the western half, indicating the presence of possible Iron Age enclosures, field systems and other ephemeral settlement remains." {Source Work 9961.}

NAME:	A later Prehistoric to Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks to the south of Long Furlong, Gotherington.
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	395750 229300
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 4441 DESCRIPTION:-

Cropmark complex visible on NMR APs {Source Works 3122, 3133}. Source Work 3133 shows only detail of E part of site. All features are positive (dark) cropmarks in medium/dark crop. Major irregular linear seems to enclose (on S side) a setting of at least 2 rectangular an irregular and a circular enclosure. Circular enclosure possible double ditched and probably recut as well. Less well defined possible circular enclosure at SO95682920. Fairly hurried plot and description.{pers comm S Brown}

Slight indications of marks in crop visible on 1948 mosaic AP {Source Work 150.} traces of light (negative marks) overlain by N-S ridge and furrow in this field.{pers comm S Brown}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

(SO 957292) A rapid examination of air photography suggests the presence of a number of enclosure cropmarks, possibly a settlement site (which may be of Iron Age or Roman date), visible as cropmarks south of Long Furlong.

The possible Later Prehistoric and / or Roman settlement referred to above is visible as incomplete cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9572 2923 and extends over an area that measures a maximum of 216m long by up to 183m wide and is orientated north / south. It comprises three curvilinear enclosures, part of a possible ditch-defined trackway and three linear ditch features but is complicated by the presence of geological cropmarks across the site.

The south-western enclosure is centred at SO 9567 2920 is defined by two arc ditch sections that define parts of either side of a possibly circular enclosure measuring circa 28m in diameter. A double-ditched roughly oval enclosure is situated 60m to its north-east, at SO 9574 2925, that measures between 17m and 19m in diameter and has an entrance on its western side. Beyond it and 3m beyond to its north-west is situated a small D-shaped enclosure, at SO 9572 2927 with two breaks or possible entrances at SO 9572 2928 and SO 9571 2926.

Three fragmentary linear ditches extend for up to 177m across the northern part of the site to a possible ditch-defined trackway which extends for 40m roughly WNW / ESE at the north-eastern end of the site, between SO 9581 2832 and SO 9578 2935.

The features probably relate to a Later Prehistoric or Roman settlement and further aerial photography may help to reveal more associated features. The site is overlain by ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation (SO 92 NE 91 / UID: 1410688), the ploughing of which has also revealed cropmark patterns of the underlying geology which complicate the interpretation of the site. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: A medieval to post medieval settlement site is visible as earthworks on Manor Lane, Gotherington.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396900 229400

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 4443 DESCRIPTION:-

Rectilinear earthworks covering an area of c1Ha (approx from sketch plot) visible on APs {Source Work 864.} possible former area of settlement bounded by ridge and furrow filling in gap between areas of present settlement Gretton Road/Manor Lane and buildings SW of Truman's Farm.{pers comm S Brown} See also 4444 earthworks N of Malleson Road Gotherington

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

A Medieval and Post Medieval settlement site is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9687 2944 and extends over an area that measures circa 200m long by up to 100m wide that is orientated north / south. It comprises a group of linear banks and ditches which combine to suggest at least two rectilinear enclosures, centred around SO 9689 2939, and three parallel oblong mounds at SO 9690 2939.

The rectilinear enclosures extend perpendicularly to the west of Manor Lane and could be Medieval settlement elements such as tofts, within which the oblong mounds could be building platforms. Linear ditches at their rear and to their north-east flank the edges of blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation (SO 92 NE 83 / UID: 1410669) probably associated with the settlement of Gotherington. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: A medieval to post medieval settlement site is visible as earthworks to the north of Hales Farm on Malleson Road, Gotherington.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396200 229700

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 4444 DESCRIPTION:-

Two areas of rectilinear earthworks visible on APs {Source Work 864.}

(i) SO962297 area of c1Ha (approx from sketch plot) possible settlement earthworks or old land boundaries - pattern fits in fairly well with present land plot pattern in an area free from ridge and furrow .

(ii) area of c.5Ha more regular features - probably drainage or modern land plots. Also free from ridge and furrow. See also earthworks 4443 situated in E end of village.{pers comm S Brown}

Gotherington Village is an early settlement. Possibly developing around a village green to the S of the main E-W road. Possibly earliest parts of the village at SO959297 and at SO965296 (smithy). Pound at SO964293{3}.

Site of medieval chapel at SO959295 {Source Work 767.} {Source Work 902.}

Upper Millham field name (Tithe No 25) at SO964299. No building extant. Also reference to early place name Millham in VCH {Source Work 767.} at SO961301 {Source Work 902.}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

A Medieval and / or Post Medieval settlement site is visible as earthworks, which have subsequently been levelled, on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9620 2975 and extends over an area that measures up to 140m long by 95m wide and is orientated north / south. It comprises a group of linear ditches which combine to form at least two conjoined roughly rectilinear enclosures, at SO 9619 2969 and SO 9624 2970 that are possibly tofts, and hollow ways perhaps defining crofts extending to their north.

The site probably represents part of the Medieval and subsequent settlement pattern of Gotherington and is therefore possibly associated with the moated site situated immediately to its east (SO 92 NE 1 / UID: 117604). {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: World War II motor transport park and/or a post war military storage depot has been located by cropmarks and extant buildings shown on aerial photographs, Bishops Cleeve.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396200 228400

PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 4715 DESCRIPTION:-

Band of light linear and block cropmarks running parallel to the west side of Gotherington Lane. {Source Work 7163.}

Ploughed site of World War II installation - similar to motor park at Naunton (HER 2299). See also Royal Air Force {Source Work 864.} and mosaic aerial photographs {Source Work 150.} for verification.{pers comm S Brown}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

A World War II motor transport park and / or post war military storage depot is visible as structures which have subsequently been cleared away leaving cropmarks, on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9622 2840 and extends over a roughly rectangular area that measures 550m long by up to 110m and is orientated north / south. It comprises a series of probably concrete square platforms that each measure circa 23m square and are linked by trackways, with an entrance from Gotherington lane at the sites north-eastern corner at SO 9638 2866.

On aerial photographs taken in 1947 the northern two-thirds of the site are cluttered with a large number of small vehicles and what may be storage crates and the site may be a holding place for materials on their way to be recycled after the war. The site has been removed on aerial photographs taken in 1969 when the platforms and trackways can be seen as cropmarks. The site overlies Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (SO 92 NE 84 / UID: 1410670).

2010 - A series of evaluation trenches were dug over geophysical survey anomalies by Cotswold Archaeology during February 2010. These trenches part of a larger evaluation scheme, numbers 16, 17, 19, 38, 57, 65 and 81, recorded a series of features possibly connected with this military camp, included Modern narrow and wide shallow ditches. If these features are not to be associated with the World War 2 camp then it is likely that they are Post Medieval land division and disturbance. {Source Work 10244.}

NAME: At 34 Malleson Road is the earthwork remains of a large medieval moat, Gotherington.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396250 229700

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 5388 DESCRIPTION:-

1898 - In an article entitled "The Moats or Waterforts of the Vale of the Severn" G Arthur Cardew described Gotherington Moat as " apparently square and of a large size, the platform not being appreciably raised above the surrounding land. He noted it's position on "the green Lane from Nottingham Hill". Cardew felt that the sites he had looked at were pre-Norman or Pre-Domesday. Cardew suggested that Gotherington could be one of a number of moats sharing a common purpose, which he saw as standing in close relation to one another, close to rivers or brooks in the Severn Vale and "ancient trackways", commanding lines of communication and lying " close up to and under the very foot of the hills, the border land or marches of the vale". Cardew also suggested that "every moated fort at the foot of the hills is a counter-point to Romano-British and British forts on the hills" and put forward an idea that these moats "played a part in the Roman story of our country, and were often found useful by the invading Saxon." {Source Work 2723}

Gotherington Moat is nearly all filled in and farmhouse stands on it. Apparently square and of large size, platform not being raised above surrounding land.{Source Work 862.}

Moat has been destroyed with E and N arms overlain by new housing development. All that survives is a small pond at SO96252970, formerly NW angle. SO92652970 as OS in 1971.{Source Work 862.} Built over.

1992 - The site was visited by C Parry of Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeology section on 5.10.92 to observe groundworks connected with the conversion of a barn to holiday cottages. The interior surface of the barn was excavated to a depth of c.1m below existing floor level to insert a damp-proof membrane. Below a 0.3m deep layer of floor trample lay a yellowish brown natural clay subsoil no archaeological features were observed.

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

(SO 96282968) Moat (GT) Gotherington Moat is nearly all filled in, and a farmhouse stands on it. It was apparently square and of a large size, the platform not being raised appreciably above the surrounding land.

The moat has been destroyed with the E and N arms overlaid by new housing development. All that survives is a small pond at SO 96252970, formerly the NW angle.

The moat was originally "square and of a large size", but was recorded as having been filled in by 1898. The site now forms part of a housing estate which appears to have been built during the 1970s, and there is no visible evidence for the moat surviving above ground.

The north-western corner of the moat was visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs taken in 1946. It comprised an irregular L-shape pond that measured 11m wide, by 21m long in each of the western and northern arms. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME:	2 Stones - Odo & Dodo
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	398000 229000
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 5392 DESCRIPTION:-

Two upright stones known as 'Odo & Dodo' now in grounds of Prescott House - reported by Mr Passmore to have been removed from Nottingham Hill camp (SMR 430) about 1860. One is 7ft high, the other 6ft, both taper to rough point. (Odo & Doddo were founders of Tewkesbury Abbey 1102AD).{1}

NAME:	The Deserted Medieval Village of Upper Gotherington is visible as slight earthworks, Gotherington.
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	397200 229300
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 5399 DESCRIPTION:-

Settlement of Upper Gotherington close to Manor Farm in the 15th century and near the house are numerous mounds and depressions suggesting the sites of buildings. {Source Work 862.} Shape of watercourse S of Manor Farm possibly suggests N arm of a moat. Stone built square dovecote NW of main farm building (see HER 7060). {Source Work 902.} No detailed ground inspection, but, superficially there seems little evidence for Deserted Medieval Village-type earthworks, Private garden and orchard {Source Work 470.}

AREA ASSESSMENT :-

No plough damage {Source Work 470.}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

(SO 972293) The settlement of Upper Gotherington was close to Manor Farm in the 15th century, and near the house are numerous mounds and depressions suggesting the sites of building.

Listed in Deserted Medieval Villages of Gloucestershire

Aerial photographs show only very slight earthworks, including a rectilinear possible building platform and a Post Medieval field boundary. The possible building platform measures circa 16m by 18m and is centred at SO 9739 2937. Slight scarps, that could suggest other platforms, are visible around SO 9720 2940. The probable field boundary comprises a linear bank which measures 4m wide and extends between SO 9733 2936 and 9739 2933. The settlement remains could be obscured by areas of solifluction to the east. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME:	Prescott Deserted Medieval Village is visible as a group of indistinct earthworks between Chapel Close Farm and Manor Farm, Prescott.
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	398800 229300
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 5405 DESCRIPTION:-

There may have been a small nucleated village round the chapel at Prescott traditional site of which is 100m SE of chapel Close Farm formerly called Orchard Farm and 200m NW of Manor Farm. The site - a terrace above the stream fairly good choice for village - and unevenness visible in the pasture 1962 may indicate the foundations of houses. Chapel extant in AD1175 but by 1570 had gone out of use and site along mentioned. This area described in VCH is surrounded by rig and furrow but clear itself. Indications of banks and ditches but no definite Deserted Medieval Village {Source Work 864.}

Prescott accepted as Deserted Medieval Village 1965 {Source Work 313.} at SO983292 but this siting appears to be incorrect. {Source Work 862.}

Traditional site of chapel at SO98752937 on the 400' contour. Disused by 1570{Source Works 951, 902, 599.}

Possible DMV in field to NE of track. {Source Work 599.}

Prescott appears as "Prestechota" in 1175, meaning "The Priest's Cottage". More detail in {Source Works 547, 3074, 3756.}

Fieldname "Chapel Close" at SO987294 from Estate Map dated 1900 {Source Work 538.}

Not inspected closely on the ground, but the area concerned appears to be under pasture or woodland and not affected by ploughing. {Source Work 470.}

Prescott SO983292 {Source Work 1745.}

Local name, Prescott Manor Farm. {Source Work 1999. }

AREA ASSESSMENT :-

No plough damage. {Source Work 470.}

1993 - A visit was made on 27.08.1993 by J Erskine on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council during the processing of a Woodland Grant Scheme. Earthworks were located within the SE corner of OS parcel 7053, the southern two-thirds of OS parcel 7842, the southern half of OS parcel 8836 and the entire area of the orchard OS parcel 8719. In OS 8719 there is at least one N-S holloway with rectangular, level house platforms to E and west. The holloway has possibly been deepened by water action from the brook which flows to the south breaking its banks. Fairly substantial foundations of a stone built farm house and outbuildings can be seen at SO98892929 opposite a dutch barn. Demolished in the last 50 years.

2005 - Gloucestershrie NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

(SO 988293) There may have been a small nucleated village round the chapel at Prescott, the traditional site of which is 100 yards SE of Chapel Close Farm, formerly called Orchard Farm, and 200 yards NW of Manor Farm. The site, a terrace above the stream, would have been a fairly good choice for a village, and unevenness visible in the pasture in 1962 may indicate the foundations of houses. The chapel was extant in AD 1175, but by 1570 had gone out of use, and its site alone was mentioned.

Area described in VCH is surrounded by rig and furrow, but clear itself. There are indications of banks and ditches, but no definite evidence of DMV. SO 983292. Prescott accepted as DMV 1965. (This siting appears to be incorrect). Prescott Manor Farm SO983292 listed in Deserted Medieval Villages of Gloucestershire It appears that there is inconsistency between authorities. Authority 1 is probably correct, however further fieldwork is needed to rectify the coordinates of the site

The possible site of Prescott deserted Medieval settlement is suggested by a group of indistinct earthworks visible on aerial photographs. These extend over an area that is centred at SO 9881 2939, between Chapel Close and Manor farms. The area measures circa 455m long by 180m wide and is orientated roughly north-west / south-east. The earthwork features comprise an assortment of linear banks around SO 9876 2942, which could define tofts, plus a possible hollow way between SO 9887 2914 and SO 9887 and 2929 and irregular scarps and mounds at SO 9882 2947 and SO 9887 2938, that could be building platforms. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: Moated farmhouse
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396310 229620
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 5410 DESCRIPTION:-

Moated farmhouse at SO963296 (approx), also a rubble barn with cruck trusses. {4}

NW angle of the moat, at SO96252970, is all that survives. Another possible moat nearby (see SMR5399) {5}{3}

1998 - Site visited by A Douthwaite of English Heritage as a result of MPP on 18/11/1998. The moat was originally 'square and of a large size', but was recorded as having been filled in by 1898. The site now forms part of a housing estate which appears to have been built during the 1970s, and there is no visible evidence for the moat surviving above ground (pers comm A Douthwaite, 18/11/1998).

NAME: Listed Building grade II 16th century manor house, extended in the 18th and 19th century, known as Dixon Manor, Dixon, Alderton.
STATUS: LBII*
GRID REF: 398457 230485
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 5491 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 93 SE ALDERTON DIXTON 5/18 Dixon Manor GV II* 04/07/60

Manor house built by John Higford in 1555 as indicated by datestone on porch, altered and extended C16, altered early C18, extended early C19 by the Gist family. Coursed squared and dressed limestone with dressed stone quoins: stone slate roof. Early C19 extension red brick with concrete tile roof. C19 and C20 red brick stacks. Rectangular late C16 main body with what remains of the mid C16 range, largely demolished early C19, at the north east corner; early C19 extension to rear of the late C16 range, further C16 range, further C19 extension runs away at right angles from the south east corner. Two storeys, attic and cellar Entrance front: projecting 3-storey porch; lower 2 storeys mid C16, upper storey late C16; moulded 4-centred arched entrance with moulded impost, jewelled stops, panelled spandrels, stopped hood and continuous dripmould; rectangular datestone with incised inscription 'JOANES / HVUGGEFORD / ANO. DOMINI.. 1555..' above entrance: bench seats within porch; early studded plank door with strap hinges within a smaller 4-centred arch within porch. Squat 2-light ovolo-moulded windows to the return walls with diamond-lead panes and continuous dripmould. Early C18 sash with wide glazing bars and ovolo-moulded surround to the first floor above the entrance; ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned casements to the return walls. Ovolo-moulded 2-light stone-mullioned casements, painted to imitate windows with glazing bars to the top floor. C19 lean-to extension to the left of the porch. Paired C18 sash to the ground floor right of the porch within an ovolo-moulded surround; similar paired early C18 sash with king mullion and continuous dripmould above; partially blocked window with fixed 12-pane window within blocking upper left; 3-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned casement with stopped hood to the gable. North-west front of the late C16 range: 4 gables; 2-storey C19 four-light canted bay off-centre left lit by 18-pane sashes; parapet with two finials; paired C18 sash to the left; large 2-light stone-mullioned casement with C19 sash windows far right with stopped hood interrupting an otherwise almost continuous hoodmould. Two paired C18 sash windows and two single C18 sash windows with a continuous hoodmould over. Three 3-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned casements with stopped hoods to each gable. Glass door with glazing bars within a 4-centred arched surround to the right of the canted bay. Triple-gabled rear elevation now largely obscured by a C19 extension which is lit by 3-light moulded stone-mullioned casements with stopped hoods and leaded panes. South-facing gable end of late C16 range: paired C19 sash to ground floor; 18-pane sash above; 3-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned casement with transom and stopped hood to the attic. C19 extension to the right with 4-light canted bay; fenestration otherwise mostly 40-pane sashes; double glass doors with glazing bars. Cross-gabled turret far right lit by single-light casements with leaded panes; gable end of service wing breaks forwards to right. Large projecting stack, now incorporated into C19 extension to the late C16 range, with 8 diagonal shafts; further formerly projecting axial stacks also. Moulded coping and finials to gables.

Interior: Elizabethan dog-leg staircase with turned balusters and partly turned newels. Tall C16 round-headed arch with keystone, impost, panelled spandrels and fleur de lys stops; short diagonal passage lined with C17 panelling to entrance hall. Fielded 2-panel doors to Drawing Room which is lined with early Georgian fielded panelling; white marble fireplace. Regency mirror decorated with signs of the zodiac formerly over the fireplace, now removed. Fine C16 Tudor-arched

stone fireplace moved from its original position with entablature with frieze decorated with band of guilloches each enclosing a single open flower. Library with Regency bookcases with reeded decoration and fleurons. Several upstairs rooms with early Georgian panelling. (V.C.H. Glos. Vol VI pp 191-192; Country Life Vol 99 pp 762 and 808). Listing NGR: SO 98457 30485. {Source Work 923.}

The manor house at Dixton was rebuilt in the 16th century presumably by John Higford in 1555 when he built the porch on the north front. The chapel of All Saints formerly stood near the north side of the house and was still in use in 1790. It was apparently demolished early in 19th century when the last major structural alterations were made to the house. {Source Work 951.}

Early Renaissance manor-house over the entrance is the name John Higford and the date 1555. {Source Work 75.} {Source Work 862.}

Outstanding no remains of chapel or any indication of its site can be seen. {Source Work 862.}

Perhaps nearer Dixton manor house (or under it), than shown on Isaac Taylor's 1777 map. {Source Work 47.}

Chapel. {Source Work 599.} {Source Work 862.}

2007 A desk based assessment was carried out a Dixton Manor, Alderton on the history and structural development of the house. It was undertaken by K Rodwell. The earliest part of the house is said to be the porch with its datestone of 1555. The rest of the medieval and mid 16th century house which lay to the E of the porch were demolished in 1800. The tall gabled W range and the upper stages of the porch are of a 1600 date.

No major structural alterations were made in the early 18th century but the majority of the windows in the W range were modernised with 9 pane sashes. Internally the ground and first floor rooms were panelled and the room divisions date to this period. In the early 19th century the old wings E of the porch were demolished and the present ranges represent a partial rebuilding to make the house habitable by a gentry family. {Source Work 10317.}

NAME:	Possible Roman Buildings
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	396110 230240
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 5492 DESCRIPTION:-

Fragments of what were thought to be Roman buildings were uncovered in 1873 at Woolstone during restoration of C15 church of St Martin. Church described in Verrey {5} - Roman masonry reported. Nothing seen in excavation for pipe into church in March 1971. {4}

NAME:	Pottery Finds
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	397600 230100
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 5781 DESCRIPTION:-

Pottery found in the field on the Winchcombe side of the little brook which runs down into the Tirlle {1}

A catalogue of pottery found at Gotherington, identified by Jane Timby in 1984 (2) appears to relate to this site. The material is entirely Romano-British dating between the 1st and 4th centuries AD. The catalogue was found misfiled by C Parry in November 1992 and transferred from Moat Farm, Gotherington (Glos 5388).

NAME: Site of former Dixon Mill
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398100 230400
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 6300 DESCRIPTION:-

Between Alstone to Prescott road and Tisle Brook- site of Dixon Mill. NE aspect of junction {2}. {1} As described. {3}{4}
 Field name "Part of Little Mill Leys" at SO983304 & SO983305 & "Part of Great Mill Leys" at SO987303 from Tithe Map & Apport dated 1838{6}. {5}

NAME: Woolstone Mill
STATUS:
GRID REF: 395800 230200
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 7308 DESCRIPTION:-

Site of mill (no remains obvious) on stream, to S of road into Woolstone Village {1} {2} Water mill marked on map of 1877 {2} S of bridge on river in Woolstone Village {3}

NAME: Cistercian Pot
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396600 230700
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 7309 DESCRIPTION:-

Base of Cistercian-ware type pot found in bank of stream on Woolstone Hill {5672}. {1}

NAME: Ridge and Furrow
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396200 230700
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 7311 DESCRIPTION:-

Well preserved area of wide ridge and furrow on slopes of Crane Hill and Oxenton Hill. It covers many fields and goes up very steep slopes in some places {1}

NAME: Possible Mill Site
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398600 229500
PARISH: PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 7348 DESCRIPTION:-

Mill site at Orchard Farm {1}

NAME: Listed Building grade II ice house of unknown date, located about 15m north of Pardon Hill Farmhouse, Prescott.
STATUS: LBII
GRID REF: 398233 229597
PARISH: PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 7349 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/142 Ice house c15m north of Pardon Hill Farmhouse GV II 04/12/87

Ice house. Early C19 plank door under rough voussoirs set into bank retained by a stone wall. Interior small rectangular chamber with stone vault. Listing NGR: SO 98233 29597. {Source Work 923.}

Possible site of an icehouse between the two grid refs in Pardon Hill area. {Source Work 902.}

This icehouse is reputed to be of monastic origin and is thought to be the structure called Glacial Repository associated with the house when it was in ecclesiastical hands. The icehouse is situated on a steep bank under an artificially terraced lawn. It is built entirely of stone and measures 2.5m wide by 3.5m long. The ceiling is one complete semicircular vault, 2m high. The floor is stone-paved and set 0.32m below the land surface. The entrance 1m wide between its 1.2m thick flanking walls. Externally the flanking walls form the retaining wall for one side of the lawn terrace. There is an old door and frame, not original, set back from the face of the external wall. {Source Work 2923.}

See area management for comments from the English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme (MPP) Step 3 report. {Source Work 6925.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 18th century cider house, containing cider press of similar date, about 30m south of Pardon Hill Farmhouse, Prescott.
STATUS: LBII
GRID REF: 398211 229546
PARISH: PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 7351 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/143 Cider House c30m south of Pardon Hill Farmhouse GV II 04/12/87

Cider house. C18. Coursed squared and dressed limestone; stone slate roof. Rectangular plan with outshut under swept down roof for three-quarter width. North front: C20 single-light window to right; plank door set back to the left.

Interior: beam with run-out stops; cider crusher with crushing stone and yolk; cobbled surround; stone vat set into floor; beams with run-out stops. Listing NGR: SO 9821129546. {Source Work 923.}

Circular stone cider mill at Pardon Hill Farm, 2.7m diameter, in fair condition. Press is a dismantled wood screw. {Source Work 902.}

NAME: Site of a medieval chapel (recorded in 1359) at Shutter Lane, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 395900 229500
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 7575 DESCRIPTION:-

Site of Medieval Chapel in Shutters Lane. {Source Work 599.}

The Victoria County History states that there was a chapel and chantry at Gotherington in 1359 when there was a dispute between the Rector of Cleeve and Tewkesbury abbey. No later references were found however, local tradition places the site near Manor Farm. {Source Work 767.}

NAME: Countess of Huntingdon Free Church Gotherington
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396460 229570
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8344 DESCRIPTION:-

Built in 1833 with an inscription that states "The gift of the Hon. Henry Augustus Berkeley Craven". The building has a gabled entrance front with a central doorway. There is a porch with pointed windows either side with Gothick glazing and a similar window-head over the entrance all three having shaped archivolts with imposts and keystones. {Source Works 291 & 599.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II* Medieval Anglican parish church, restored in the late 19th century, known as the Church of Saint Martin de Tours, Woolstone.
STATUS: LBII*
GRID REF: 396112 230244
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 8408 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/130 Church of St Martin de Tours GV II* 04/07/60

Anglican church. C14, C15 restored in 1873 by John Middleton for the Rector G.G. Coventry as indicated by an inscription over the entrance. Nave: random ashlar. Chancel: random ashlar and- random squared and dressed limestone. Tower: ashlar; stone slate roof. Plan: nave with south porch, short passage on the north links the chancel to the vestry, west tower. Nave south wall with buttresses with off-sets at the east and west ends: 4-light Perpendicular window with hollow-moulded mullions and trefoil heads within a Tudor-arched surround to the right of the porch; double C19 plank doors with decorative hinges within a moulded Tudor-arched surround within the porch. Late C19 porch with diagonal buttresses and moulded Tudor-arched entrance with moulded hood and large foliate stops. Quatrefoil with monogram 'lhs', sundial and metal gnomon; rectangular windows with tracery to the return walls. Nave north wall: 3 buttresses with off-sets; two C19 Decorated two-light windows with moulded hoods with 4-petal flowers at intervals and large carved head stops. Chancel with diagonal buttresses. Chancel south wall: 3-light late Perpendicular window with trefoil-headed lights with carved spandrels within a deeply splayed Tudor-arched surround; similar but 2-light window with geometric tracery at the top to the right. Three-light C14 east window with reticulated tracery moulded hood and carved head stops. C19 two-light window similar to- the 2-light window on the south side with reused quoin with mass dial. Vestry, dated 1975 with 2 and 3-light stone-mullioned casements. C15 two-stage tower with diagonal buttresses and moulded plinth. Clock on the south side. Two-light stone-mullioned Tudor-arched belfry windows with wooden louvres; battlemented parapet with moulded string and grotesques at each corner. Flat coping to gable ends; bases of ornate finials now lost to the gable end of the nave and chancel.

Church interior scraped: C19 four-bay arch-braced roof supported on stone corbels with foliate decoration to the nave;

trefoil-headed wooden arcading above the wall plate; double purlins linked by panels with quatrefoil decoration. C19 panelled Tudor-arched roof to chancel with two large C19 angel corbels. Flagged floor. C17 chancel arch with moulded impost. Deeply chamfered pointed arch with moulded imposts; -early plank door with fillets within a Tudor-arched surround to the right of the tower arch. Traces of the former C14 nave arcade, comprising 3 blocked pointed arches, one with an impost, within the nave north wall. Large mutilated image niche to the right of the altar; with projecting base for image with vine scroll decoration, crocketing and pilasters either side, one of which still rises up to form a crocketed pinnacle; mutilated canopy with lierne vaulting, Tudor rose and central pinnacle, now broken off. Smaller mutilated image niche to the left of altar formerly with a crocketed canopy. Octagonal late C14 limestone font inside the south door. C19 pews, pulpit and communion rails. Mid C17 priest's chair, possibly made from a Puritan Communion table from Deerhurst, near font. Simple late C19 or early C20 altar table and late C17 chair with lozenge decoration within the sanctuary. Monuments: segmental-headed slatestone monument to the left of the tower arch to Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, wife of Revd. Bishop, died 1765 with inscription "NEAR THE FONT" at top. Small ledger to Revd. Bishop, died 1766 near the font. White and grey marble monument to Revd. Luders, died 1851 on the south wall of the chancel. Recumbent effigy of priest in eucharistic garments to the left of the altar. Ledger to John Roberts, the elder, husband of Katherin Roberts died 1650 with double heart motif at bottom of inscription (q.v. inscription on The Grange); further inscription to John Roberts son of John Roberts, died 1682, below. C19 stained glass east window dedicated to Gilbert Coventry, Rector, died 1906. (David Verey, The Buildings of England, The Vale and the Forest of Dean and V.C.H. Glos, Vol VIII, p105.). Listing NGR: SO 96112 30244. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Gnawpit Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398100 230900
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 8501 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Gnawpit" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1838{2}.{1}

NAME: Windmill Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396500 229400
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8539 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Windmill Field" from Enclosure Award of 1807{2}.{1}

NAME: Townsend Croft Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396700 229300
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8540 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Townsend Croft" from Enclosure Award of 1807{2}.{1}

NAME: Grove Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 397900 229200
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8541 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Grove" from Enclosure Award of 1807{2}-.{1}

NAME: Ditch Furlong Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 395500 229300
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8542 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Ditch Furlong" from Enclosure Award of 1807{2}-.{1}

NAME: Little Hallowstead Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 397800 230000
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8543 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Little Hallowstead" from Enclosure Award dated 1807{2}-.{1}

NAME: 'Great Hallowstead' fieldname, Oxenton.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396600 230200
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 8544 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname 'Great Hallowstead' from the Gotherington Enclosure Award dated 1807. {Source Works 3381 & 599.}

NAME: Millham Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396300 229900
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8587 DESCRIPTION:-

Fieldname "Upper Millham" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1838{2}-.{1}

NAME: Gotherington Medieval Settlement
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396000 229000
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 8786 DESCRIPTION:-

Gotherington appears as Godrinton in 1086 {Source Work 169} meaning farmstead associated with Guthhere. More detail in Source Works 3074 and 599.

NAME: Woolstone Medieval Settlement
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396000 230000
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 8819 DESCRIPTION:-

Woolstone appears in Domesday Book of 1086 {3} as "Olsendone" meaning "Wulfsige's Farmstead". More detail in{2}.{1}

NAME: Medieval village, Dixton, Alderton parish.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398200 230600
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 9688 DESCRIPTION:-

Accepted Shrunken medieval village. {Source Work 3618.}

2004 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project.

No visible trace of the site of Dixton Medieval settlement could be detected during the course of mapping from aerial photographs carried out for the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project. It is thought that the site of the village is now occupied by Dixton House and Manor Farm. Both these properties are, with the exception of Dixton Hill, surrounded entirely by the remains of the Medieval open fields of ridge and furrow indicating that the village could not be located anywhere else. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 7530.}

NAME: The route of the disused Great Western Railway Cheltenham and Honeybourne line.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 393100 221900
PARISH:
MAP SHEET: SO92SW

HER 11184 DESCRIPTION:-

(11184/1) - Opened in 1904-6, one of the last main lines to be built in the U.K. It gave the Great Western Railway its own line from Birmingham to Gloucester, via Stratford on Avon, and from Honeybourne to Cheltenham. British Rail closed the line in 1979. A preservation society was formed in 1976, which is currently in the process of reopening the line, in stages, as a tourist railway, in a long term project. {Source Work 927.}

The section from Honeybourne to Toddington was opened in 1904 and was extended to Winchcombe and Bishop's Cleeve in 1905 and to Cheltenham in 1906, where a connection with the existing GWR line to St James Station was made

at Malvern Road East, where a station was opened in 1908. Intermediate Station and halts were at - Cheltenham High street, Bishop's Cleeve, Gotherington, Gretton, Winchcombe, Toddington, Laverton, Broadway (Worcestershire), Willersey and Weston-sub-Edge. The Cheltenham High Street Station closed as early as 1917 due to a lack of traffic. A station was also located at Prestbury Park, serving the Racecourse, although this was only opened on race days. Between the two world wars the Great Western Railway opened a number of halts and stations on the line, including one at Hailes Abbey between Toddington and Winchcombe in 1928. Local passenger services between Cheltenham and Honeybourne were withdrawn in 1960 when stations and halts at Weston-sub-Edge, Willersey, Laverton, Hailes Abbey and Gretton were closed. Gotherington Station had already been closed in 1960, Broadway, Toddington, Winchcombe and Bishop's Cleeve closed in the mid 1960's. All services were concentrated at the former Midland Railway's Lansdown Road station from 1966 when St James' and Malvern Road stations were closed, the Racecourse station was also closed at this time. The line was closed in 1979 and the track lifted throughout following a derailment in 1976. {Source Work 927.} See also source 5608 for history of the line.

- (11184/2-4) - SO936223 - Site of Malvern Street Station, area of sidings and goods shed.
- (11184/5) - SO941226 - Bridge over Millbrook Street, Cheltenham.
- (11184/6) - SO942228 - Bridge over Millbrook Street, Cheltenham.
- (11184/7) - SO942229 - Approximate location of Cheltenham High Street Station.
- (11184/8) - SO942229 - Bridge over High Street, Cheltenham.
- (11184/9) - SO943231 - Bridge over Swindon Road, Cheltenham.
- (11184/10) - SO943232 - Bridge over St Pauls Road, Cheltenham.
- (11184/11) - SO944236 - Bridge over cutting through railway embankment.
- (11184/12) - SO948246 - Railway tunnel.
- (11184/13) - SO954251 - Racecourse Station.
- (11184/14-16) - SO965274 - Site of Bishop's Cleeve Station, sidings and goods shed.
- (11184/17) - SO966277 - Bridge over Station Road, Bishop's Cleeve.
- (11184/18) - SO967281 - Bridge over cutting through railway embankment.
- (11184/19) - SO969288 - Bridge over cutting through railway embankment.
- (11184/20) - SO970292 - Bridge over Manor Lane, Gotherington.
- (11184/21) - SO973297 - Site of Gotherington Station.
- (11184/23) - SO976299 - Bridge over Granna Lane, Gotherington.
- (11184/24) - SO978300 - Bridge over Gretton Road, Gotherington.
- (11184/25) - SO989301 - Bridge over Gotherington Road, Gretton. {Source Work 5138.}

One of four bridges carrying the former Great Western Railway's Honeybourne to Cheltenham line across the Gotherington to Gretton road. Aligned c.E.W. built in the early 1900's, with brick abutments and a cast iron span. Although now owned by a private preservation railway, the railhead is currently to the E, and the bridge not in use. {Source Work 484.}

- (11184/26) - SO991301 - Bridge over Far Stanley Lane, Winchcombe.
- (11184/27) - SO996302 - Bridge over cutting through railway embankment.
- (11184/28) - SO999303 - Bridge over Church Lane, Stanley Pontlarge.
- (11184/29) - SP004304 - Bridge over a trackway, Gretton.
- (11184/30) - SP006304 - Bridge over Gretton Road, Gretton.
- (11184/31) - SP009305 - Bridge over Working Lane, Gretton.
- (11184/32) - SP011305 - Approximate location of Gretton Station.
- (11184/33) - SP017305 - SP022301 - Railway Tunnel. {Source Work 5138.}

Railway tunnel on the former Great Western Railway's Honeybourne to Cheltenham line. Slightly curved, but generally aligned northwest-southeast, and 693yards (634m) long. Built of brick in the early 1900's. Now used as part of a privately owned preservation railway. {Source Work 484.}

- (11184/34-36) - SP026296 - Site of Winchcombe Station, sidings and goods shed.
- (11184/37) - SP031297 - Bridge over Broadway Road, Winchcombe.
- (11184/38) - SP042303 - Bridge over cutting through railway embankment.
- (11184/39) - SP048311 - Bridge over Winchcombe Road, Stanway.
- (11184/40) - SP049314 - Bridge over Didbrook Road, Didbrook, Stanway.
- (11184/42-45) - SP049320 - Toddington Station, goods shed (X2) and area of sidings.
- (11184/46) - SP051332 - Toddington Viaduct.
- (11184/47) - SP066358 - Site of Laverton Halt.
- (11184/48) - SP066358 - Bridge over Winchcombe Road, Wormington.
- (11184/49) - SP071368 - Bridge over road at Little Buckland.
- (11184/50) - SP102399 - Site of Willersey Halt.
- (11184/51) - SP102400 - Bridge over Badsey Lane, Willersey.
- (11184/52) - SP107407 - Bridge over a trackway, Saintbury.
- (11184/53-54) - SP116417 - Site of Weston-Sub-Edge Station and sidings (located just outside county boundary). {Source Work 5138.}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

501014 - The site of Bishop's Cleeve railway station on the Honeybourne and Cheltenham line, which was opened in

1906 and closed in 1964. On aerial photographs taken in 1947 the site comprised a station building, plus two probable goods or work sheds and at least five sidings situated to the south-west of the station building. The station building was centred at SO 9662 2762 and measured 27m long by 10m wide and was situated the western platform. The two probable goods or work sheds were located at SO 9660 2756 and SO 9658 2745 around which were situated the railway sidings. Since closure the site has been redeveloped and it is now occupied by the housing development of Pine Bank, Bishops Cleeve.

500897 - Site of railway station on the Honeybourne and Cheltenham line, opened in 1906 and closed in 1964. Two rectangular buildings forming parts of the small railway station are visible on aerial photographs dating from 1947 but have been removed on those taken in 1969. The buildings each measure 14m long by just over 3m wide and flank either side of the railway line. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: Dixton House is a formal garden mainly dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, Alderton.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398477 230477
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 13702 DESCRIPTION:-

Formal gardens begun in 16th century but principally 19th and 20th century. Present gardens extend to south-west, west and north-west of the Manor. Approach drive from north, with clipped hedge on eastern side, borders to west, leading to lawn and then to woodland with a small pool north-west of the Manor. Along south front of the Manor is a terrace over looking a rectangular lawn with central fountain and 4 L-shaped beds in the corners. Southern boundary is enclosed by a clipped hedge. {Source Works 10786, 484.}

Dixton Manor has formal gardens of around two hectares. The gardens were probably begun in the 16th century, but principally date from the 19th and 20th centuries {Source Work 10786.}

2001 - Gardens removed from the Register of Parks and Gardens in September 2001.

2004 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project.

The formal gardens of Dixton Manor were seen on aerial photographs, centred at SO 9842 3045. The survey mapped the rectangular lawn with its central fountain and four L-shaped beds in the corners. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 7530.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II status bee bole wall of mid-19th century date, with 20th century extension, adjoining The Folly, number 1 Gretton Road, Gotherington.
STATUS: LBII
GRID REF: 397476 230028
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 13768 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (north side) 5/103 Bee Bole Wall adjoining No 1 (The Folly) GV II
04/12/87

Bee bole wall. Mid C19, extended C20. Coursed squared and dressed limestone and brick. Wall c20m long linked to No 1, The Folly (q.v.) but now partly obscured by C20 conservatory, extended by c2.5 metres at the west end to link with C20 garage. Height c2.80m. Ten original bee boles with brick dividing walls and timber lintel protected by a raking plank; brick walling above bee boles; Three C20 bee boles far left. The whole is now protected by a C20 lean-to with timber uprights and cedar shingle roof. Listing NGR: SO 97476 30028. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Dovecote at Moat Farm, Gotherington
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396275 229678
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

NAME: Watching brief, Home Farm, Gotherington
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396200 229600
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 14001 DESCRIPTION:-

At the instigation of A Allden of GCCs Archaeology Section, a watching brief was undertaken on a housing development by Mr Pitt (of Gotherington Local History Society?) in 1983. (1)

The exact area watched is uncertain, but was probably on the south frontage of Malleson Road. (2) The correspondence was misfiled in Glos5388 file but a sketch plan indicates the general area. No significant finds or deposits were observed.

NAME: Negative watching brief at Bramley House, Woolstone.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396080 230240
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 14426 DESCRIPTION:-

House built 1988/9 to west of St Martin's parish church, Woolstone (glos 8408) recorded site of Roman masonry seen during renovation of church in 1873 (Glos 5492).

1993 - Bramley House was visited on 03/02/1993 by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service due to building of temporary study and hobby room in back garden, in order to look for continuation of possible Roman buildings. No sign of archaeological deposits was seen. Photographs of the construction of the house were also checked and likewise indicated no sign of any archaeology on the site. {Source Work 2646.}

NAME: Iron age ditch on N slope of Dixton Hill.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398520 230990
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 15430 DESCRIPTION:-

Observation of topsoil stripping and trenching in connection with the Alderton to Winchcombe (Dixton) Water Main Scheme 1994. No features of archaeological significance were noted.

Ditch towards NE end of O.S. parcel 4400, identified by concentration of surface finds following topsoil stripping in connection with the Alderton to Winchcombe (Dixton) Water Main Scheme 1994. Although not visible at this time, it became so, in section, on excavation of the pipe trench. The feature was not excavated further, archaeologically, merely cleaned and recorded as it stood, after removal of some backfill. The ditch was c.1m wide by c.0.6m deep and appeared to be aligned N/S up/down the hill slope, although with a trench width of only c.0.4m accurate definition of alignment was not possible.

NAME: Listed Building grade II detached house of 19th century date, with later 19th and 20th century extensions, known as The Holt, number 18 Cleeve Road, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 396326 229356

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15558 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON CLEEVE ROAD (west side) 15/95 No 18 (The Holt) GV II 04/12/87

Detached house. Dated and initialled 'J.P./1884' towards the apex of the right-hand dormer. Later C19 and C20 extensions to rear. Designed by Joseph Peart. Random roughly coursed squared and dressed limestone with dressed stone quoins, thin stone slate roof; coursed squared and dressed limestone stacks with ashlar quoins. Rectangular plan with possibly later extensions at right angles to rear. Two storeys, cellar and attic. One 3-light and one 2-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned casement both with stopped hoods to the ground floor; round heads to each light matching windows to the first floor; flanking a large circular window with a stopped hood, gablets with similar 2-light windows and moulded hoods to the attic. Central studded plank door with fillets within a round-headed dressed stone surround, tall round-headed lights either side; stopped hood over door and flanking lights. Very tall dormer with lion finial at rear. Stepped coping and roll-cross saddles. Projecting gable-end stacks.

Interior not inspected Originally known as Pound House. Listing NGR: SO 96326 29356. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed house known as Willow Bank, on the east side of Granna Lane, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 397695 229921

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15559 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE GOTHERINGTON GRANNA LANE (east side) 8/97 Willow Bank II 04/12/87

Cottage. C17. Square-panelled timber-framing with rendered infill on a limestone plinth; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching and rubble stack with short brick shaft at top. Rectangular plan. C20 extension to rear not of special interest. 1½ storeys. Fenestration on ground floor from left to right: small single-light casement with horizontal glazing bar; 2-light casement with leaded panes under an open-sided porch; C19 plank door; to the right 3-light casement with horizontal glazing bars. One 4-light and one 2-light eyebrow dormers to the first floor. Three 2-light casements, one lighting the attic, at the left gable end. All windows C20. Large projecting stack at the right gable end with projecting semi-circular bread oven to one side. Half-hipped left gable end.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 97695 29921. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II mid-18th century house, with late 18th and 19th century extensions to rear, known as Dormer House, on the south side of Gretton Road, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 396755 229542

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15560 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (south side) 15/98 Dormer House II 04/12/87

House. Mid C18 with late C18 and C19 extensions to rear. Brick on a limestone rubble plinth; stone slate roof with brick stacks. Rectangular plan with stairs projection now flanked by late C18 and C19 extensions to rear. Two storeys cellar and attic. Symmetrical 5-windowed roadside front with two squat double-chamfered stone-mullioned windows flanking a small single-light casement, lower right. C18 segmental-headed cross windows with wood mullions to the ground and first floors. Central 7-panelled door now with 2 glazed panels, up 3 stone steps. Three C18 two-light hipped roof dormers. All windows with leaded panes. Projecting gable-end stack and gable-end stacks.

Interior: flagged floors. C18 dog leg staircase with stick balusters and square newels. Open fireplace with cambered bressumer and C15 type moulding; herringbone brickwork at the rear of the fireplace; beams with deep flat chamfers. Beams and bressumer over fireplace may be reused from an earlier building. Original roof timbers with carpenter's marks. Flat-roofed cellar with beams with triangular stops. Listing NGR: SO 96755 29542. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed house, with 20th century lean-to extension, known as Elm Tree Cottage, on the south side of Gretton Road, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 396615 229533

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15561 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (south side) 15/99 Elm Tree Cottage GV II - - 04/12/87

Cottage. C17 and C20. Square-panelled timber framing and limestone rubble; rendered extension; thatched roof with rendered and painted brick stacks. Rectangular main body with C20 lean-to extension to the left gable end and large C20 extension at right angles to rear of main body. 1½ storeys. Symmetrical roadside front: two C20 six-light canted oriel windows with thatched roofs and moulded brackets; two 2-light eyebrow dormers to the first floor. All windows C20 wooden casements with leaded panes. Half hips to gable ends. Projecting gable-end stacks.

Interior not inspected. Included principally for group value. Listing NGR: SO 96615 29533. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 17th century farmhouse known as Baldwin's Farmhouse, on the north side of Gretton Road, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 396624 229557

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15562 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (north side) 15/100 Baldwin's Farmhouse GV II 04/12/87

Farmhouse. C17 in two phases. Limestone rubble and painted brick; concrete tile roof; brick stacks, one on an ashlar stump; 'L'-shaped plan. Two storeys. Four-windowed roadside front. Two 2-light and one 3-light C19 casement with horizontal glazing bars to the ground floor; buttress-like ashlar-built projection marks position of former bread oven inside. Three 3-light C19 casements with horizontal glazing bars and single-light casement with frosted glass, to first floor. Dressed stone jamb stones, probably reused to two of the first floor windows. Two-light casement with heavy wood frame and internal shutters at the left gable end, 3-light casement to attic. Entry now via plank door to extension at rear. Projecting gable-end stack and gable-end stack.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96624 29557. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II pair of mid-19th century houses, with extensions to rear, known as The Folly and East Folly, on the north side of Gretton Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	397507 230025
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 15563 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (north side) 5/102 The Folly and East Folly GV II 04/12/87

Pair of cottages. Mid C19. Highly fossiliferous limestone reputed to be from the Burford area and tufa on a coursed squared and dressed limestone plinth; stone slate roof with ashlar stacks. Rectangular main body with almost contemporary extensions in same style to rear. C20 flat-roofed garage to No 2 not of special interest. Symmetrical 4-windowed facade: two 3-light and two 2-light trefoil-headed stone-mullioned casements to the ground floor. Tall blocked arch with dressed stone jamb stones and quoins, and fleur-de-lys finial at the centre of each cottage; small niche marking the position of the dividing wall between the two cottages; similar niche above. Relieving arches to all ground floor windows. Four 2-light trefoil-headed stone-mullioned casements at first floor level each with projecting stone trough below its sill and single large shell at top. Similar shell within first floor niche. All windows with decorative leaded panes. Bull's-eye 'window' with radiating rubble surround and circular dressed stone centre, at centre of each cottage at first floor level. Three similar bull's-eye windows, two glazed, at the right gable end; 2-light trefoil-headed stone-mullioned casement to the ground floor. Two similar windows and C20 studded plank door within a pointed-arched surround to the lean-to to the right. Two lancet windows to the ground floor of the left gable end. Stepped gable-end coping. Gable-end, axial, and projecting stacks with 'gabled' tops.

Interior contains no features of special interest. Formerly known as Prescott Cottage and also as Rock Cottage. Listing NGR: SO 97507 30025. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II pair of two 17th century timber framed houses, now converted into one, known as Willow Cottage, number 53 Gretton Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396827 229574
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15564 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (north side) 15/104 No 53 (Willow Cottage) II 04/12/87

Formerly 2 cottages now one. C17. Square-panelled timber framing and limestone rubble; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching; limestone rubble and brick stacks. 'L'-shaped plan. 1-1½ storeys. Two fixed single-light windows with heavy-pegged frames to the gable end facing the road. Three-light C19 segmental-headed casement to the ground floor of the return; one 2-light and one 3-light C20 eyebrow dormer to the first floor. C20 plank door lower right within an open-sided thatched porch. Tall single-light casement and a 3-light casement to the ground floor of the range at right angles; 3-light eyebrow dormer above. Two 3-light casements to the ground floor of the single-storey range adjoining. Large projecting semi-circular bread oven with stone slate roof, projects from the rear wall of the same. Projecting gable-end and axial (formerly gable end) stack.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96827 29615. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II detached timber framed house of 17th century known as Woodbine Cottage, number 1 Gretton Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396464 229574
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15565 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (north side) 15/105 No 1 (Woodbine Cottage) II 04/12/87

Detached cottage. C17. Square-panelled timber framing with painted brick infill at rear; gable ends painted limestone rubble; front wall painted brick; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching; painted brick stack. Rectangular plan. Two storeys. Two segmental-headed 2-light casements to the ground floor, one C19 and one C20 two-light to the first floor, lean-to bread oven extension to the left. Gable-end stack. Interior retains early beams and open fireplace. Listing NGR: SO 96464 29574. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II timber framed house of 17th century date, with later extension, known as The Homestead, on the north side of Long Furlong, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395923 229426
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15566 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9529 GOTHERINGTON LONG FURLONG (north side) 14/106 The Homestead II 04/12/87

House. C17 with later extension. Square-panelled timber framing with rendered brick infill; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching; painted coursed squared and dressed limestone extension; brick stack to main body. Rectangular plan extension to the left gable end. Lean-to and rendered brick extension to rear not of special interest. North-facing elevation from left to right: C20 glass door with glazing bars; pair of 3-light casements with glazing bats; fixed casement with leaded panes. Two-light eyebrow dormer with leaded panes; upper left. C20 glass door with horizontal glazing bars; single-light casement with leaded panes to the upper floor. East gable end of main body hipped.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 95920 29372. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed house known as Ashmead, on the south side of Malleson Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396305 229624
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15567 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MALLESON ROAD (south side) 15/107 Ashmead II 04/07/60

House. C17. Coursed squared and dressed limestone and square panelled timber framing with rendered infill; stone slate roof; ashlar stack, paired ashlar, rendered, and brick stacks. Stone-built range facing main village street with part limestone part timber framed range at right angles to rear. Symmetrical 2-windowed entrance front lit by 3-light double-chamfered stone-mullioned casements with stopped hoods and large ornate fleur-de-lys hinges. Central C20 gabled

stone-built porch with a C20 plank door. Single 3-light double-chamfered stone-mullioned casement to the ground floor of the right gable end; similar 2-light casement in the attic. Range at right angles to rear with timber-framed first floor: 2-light stone-mullioned casement with stopped hood and C20 plate glass window to the ground floor. Small canted oriel window; larger 2-light oriel window and a C19 casement; 2-light wooden casement with horizontal glazing bars and a single-light casement with glazing bars to the first floor. Stone-built gable end with three courses of pigeon holes with projecting landings towards the apex. Stepped coping to gable ends of stone built range; roll-cross saddle to the right gable end.

Interior of front left-hand room of stone-built part: open fireplace with bressumer beam; inglenook seat to left with small cupboard door at back giving access to void which is ventilated at the top by a cupboard with pierced drop-shaped splat balusters; similar vent with 'S'-curved splat balusters to the right of the fireplace; close studded timber framed partition wall to same room; beams with moulded stops. Listing NGR: SO 96334 29627. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II late 17th century farmhouse known as Home Farmhouse, on the south side of Malleson Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396262 229609
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15568 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MALLESON ROAD (south side) 15/108 Home Farmhouse II 04/12/87

Former farmhouse. Late C17. Coursed squared and dressed limestone; artificial stone slate roof. Ashlar stack with brick capping; C20 squared and dressed limestone stack with brick shaft. Rectangular plan with lean-to extensions to the left gable end and to rear. Two storeys and attic. Symmetrical 3-windowed facade lit by 3-light casements, three C19, two C20, all with horizontal glazing bars. Central plank door with fillets within a gabled open-sided porch. Band between floors. Single central rendered C20 roof dormer. Projecting gable end stacks.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96262 29609. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II combined dovecote and house, of probable 17th and late 18th to early 19th century dates respectively, known as Stonehouse, on the south side of Malleson Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396334 229627
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15569 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MALLESON ROAD (south side) 15/109 Stonehouse II 04/12/87

House and adjoining cottage/dovecote. Combined cottage/dovecote probably C17; house late C18-early C19. Cottage/dovecote: coursed squared and dressed limestone, no roof at time of resurvey - April 1987. House: coursed squared and dressed limestone with an ashlar front with flat-chamfered side alternate quoins; artificial stone slate roof at front, large concrete tiles to rear. House with gable end to road linked at opposite gable end via small single-storey extension to cottage/dovecote. Cottage/dovecote: 2 storeys. House: 2 storeys, attic and cellar. Symmetrical 3-window entrance front to house: two 16-pane sash windows to the ground floor, two similar windows flanking a round-headed 16-pane sash to the first floor. All windows with plain architraves and keystones. Central door with 4 fielded panels and 2 flush panels within a round-headed surround with plain architrave, imposts and keystone; fanlight and open triangular pediment on moulded brackets; band between floors. Three C20 two-light roof dormers with glazing bars. Moulded stone eaves cornice; gable-end stacks one only a stump, one with moulded capping; flat coping to gable ends. No windows to gable end facing road or to rear. Combined cottage and dovecote: comprising dovecote and adjoining one-up one-down dwelling: 2-light casement with leaded panes far right to ground floor of dovecote; plank door to later extension to left; 2-light casement with glazing bars to left; fixed casement with glazing bars and flat-chamfered surround above.

Interior of cottage/dovecote large open fireplace with bressumer, spiral stairs to left. Brick-lined pigeon holes from level of first floor up on 3 sides in the adjoining room; timber-framed partition wall with rendered infill between the two parts at first floor. Combined cottage/dovecote in process of conversion at time of resurvey (April 1987). Interior of house not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96334 29627. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed house known as Elm Cottage, number 62 Malleson Road, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 396100 229671

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15570 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MALLESON ROAD (north side) 15/110 No 62 (Elm Cottage) II 04/12/87

Cottage. C17. Square-panelled timber framing with painted brick infill on a limestone rubble plinth; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching. Rectangular plan with gable end to road. 1½ storeys. Four C20 single-light windows with diamond leaded panes to the ground floor. C20 glass door with glazing bars far left. Two 2-light and one 3-light eyebrow dormer. Projecting gable end stack with upper part set away from the weather-boarded gable to the gable end facing the road; almost circular bread oven with concrete tile roof to the right of the stack.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96100 29671. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II farmhouse of probable 17th century origins, enlarged in the 18th century, known as Manor Farmhouse, on the south side of Manor Lane, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 397261 229356

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15571 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MANOR LANE (south side) 8/111 Manor Farmhouse GV II 04/07/60

Large farmhouse. Probably C17, enlarged C18. Coursed squared and dressed limestone with dressed stone quoins with stone slate roof, concrete tile and corrugated asbestos at rear; stump of ashlar stack; C20 imitation ashlar stack; part brick, part ashlar stack at rear. Long rectangular C18 range with earlier range at right angles to rear; further extension to the gable end of the early range; small square outbuilding at the south east corner; lean-to extensions to the rear of the C18 range; forming a 'T'-shaped overall plan. Five-windowed entrance front. Four cross windows with narrow wood mullions to the ground floor; five matching windows to the first floor. Central C18 door with 6 flush panes; tall single-light window with a horizontal glazing bar to the right of the door. All windows and door with dressed stone side alternate jambs. Five 2-light hipped roof dormers with early leaded panes. Earlier range to rear with single 3-light double-chamfered stone-mullioned casements; stopped hoods of two similar windows now blocked with 2-pane sash windows inserted in blocking. Single round-headed light with carved spandrels to the attic. Reused bull's eye window to the square outbuilding with pyramidal roof. Gable-end stacks and flat coping to the C18 range.

Interior not accessible. Listing NGR: SO 97261 29356. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II late 16th century timber framed farmhouse known as Truman's Farmhouse, on the east side of Manor Lane, Gotherington.

STATUS: LBII

GRID REF: 396950 229415

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 15572 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MANOR LANE (east side) 15/113 Truman's Farmhouse II 04/12/87

Farmhouse. Late C16. Close-studded and square-panelled timber framing with rendered or painted brick infill; part now encased in brick; jettied gable end now weather-boarded; courted squared and dressed limestone extension. Rectangular timber-framed main body with extension at right angles giving an 'L'-shaped overall plan; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching; brick stack 1½ storeys. Jettied gable end with small moulded bracket supports; facing lane C19 two-light casement to the ground floor; similar but C20 casement to the jetty. Five-light C20 bow window with thatched roof; one C20 three-light casement and one C20 single-light casement, all with leaded panes to the right-hand return. Stone-built extension: 3-light C19 casement with cambered head to the ground floor; 2-light C19 casement above; C20 plank door under an open-sided lean-to porch to the right. Gable-end stack.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96950 29415. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed malt house, now converted, and 18th century house, known as The Malt House, on the south side of Shutter Lane, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395930 229566
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15573 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9529 GOTHERINGTON SHUTTER LANE (south side) 14/114 The Malt Shovel GV II 04/12/87

House and former malthouse, now converted. C17 malthouse now converted with adjoining C18 house. Former malthouse: square-panelled timber framing with rendered infill now largely encased in brick and limestone rubble; concrete tile roof to former malthouse. C18 house: coursed squared and dressed limestone with slate roof. Stump of coursed squared and dressed limestone stack to malthouse; ashlar stack restored C20 with artificial stone. Former malthouse with gable end to road; C18 range at right angles with C20 extension forming a 'T'-shaped overall plan to the whole complex. West front of former malthouse: two C20 single-light casements; part-glazed C20 door with gabled canopy to the east-facing elevation. South front of house: one 3-light and one 2-light double-chamfered stone-mullioned casement to the ground floor; two 2-light double-chamfered stone-mullioned casements to the first floor; all windows with stopped hoods. Part-glazed door with gabled canopy lower left. Glass door with glazing bars and single-light casement to the C20 extension. Flat coping to gable ends of C18 range; gable end and off-the-ridge stacks.

Interior not inspected; nothing remains of interior features of malthouse. Listing NGR: SO 95930 29566. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed house, with late extension, known as The Shady Nook, on the south side of Shutter Lane, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395942 229568
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15574 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9529 GOTHERINGTON SHUTTER LANE (south side) 14/115 The Shady Nook GV II 04/12/87

Cottage. C17 with later extension. Square-panelled timber framing with brick infill, partly rebuilt in brick; artificial slate roof. Extension: coursed squared and dressed limestone with stone slate roofing on the east and red tile roofing on the west. The whole comprises a long rectangular plan with timber-framed part with the gable end to the lane; extension, possibly a stable to the south gable end. Lean-to with corrugated iron roof at the north gable end, not of special interest. Two storeys. West front of timber-framed range: single fixed casement with glazing bars and shutters; C19 plank door to the right. Small unglazed window upper right. East front: 3-light window with timber lintel to ground floor at rear; 2-light casement with early leaded panes to first floor. Stable: small double width opening with timber lintel to the ground floor; ventilation slit above; pitching window with heavy pegged frame to the left; triangular ventilation slit to the gable end. Single-light window and ventilation slit to the ground floor of the west front; single-light window to upper right.

Interior not inspected. Many stone slates off roof of stable at time of resurvey (April 1987). Listing NGR: SO 95952 29565. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II former timber framed farmhouse of 17th century date, with 20th century extension, known as White's Farm, on the south side of Shutter Lane, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395988 229582
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 15575 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9529 GOTHERINGTON SHUTTER LANE (south side) 14/116 White's Farm GV II 04/12/87

Former farmhouse. C17 in two phases. Square-panelled timber framing with rendered infill on a limestone rubble plinth; stone slate roof; early brick and painted C20 brick stack. 'T'-shaped plan. C20 flat-roofed extension not of special interest. 1½ storeys. North-facing elevation from left to right: 2-light casement with stanchion bars; single-light casement; 4-light casement with several bull's-eye glass panes. Tall timber-framed eaves dormer with ovolo-moulded oak mullions and transom and jettied gable with core. West-facing gable end: blocked doorway; two 2-light wooden casements one with bull's eye glass panes; small 2-light wooden casement above with an early fleur-de-lys shaped fastening. Lean-to porch with plank door to the right of the projecting gable. Range at right angles: from left to right: 3-light casement with early plank shutter; C20 cross window; 3-light timber-framed eaves dormer above with jettied gable with core; similar 3-light eaves dormer on the east side. Axial stack.

Interior: open fireplace with bressumer with compass drawn rosette; beams with deep flat chamfers and moulded stops; several old plank doors with thumb latches; some C17 sunken panelling upstairs. A particularly good and relatively unaltered example of a farmhouse of this period. Listing NGR: SO 95988 29582. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 19th century spring head opposite gates to Dixton Manor, Alderton village, Alderton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398475 230552
PARISH:	ALDERTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 15637 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 93 SE ALDERTON ALDERTON VILLAGE 5/20 Spring head opposite gates to Dixton Manor GV II 04/12/87

Spring head. C19, possibly earlier. Dressed limestone and brick. Plank door with strap hinges within a flat-chamfered pointed arched surround at the front of a small vaulted chamber with steps down to spring. Listing NGR: SO 98475 30552. {Source Work 923.}

Spring head shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of the area up to 1:10000 (inc) as 'well'.

NAME: Culvert carrying Tirlle brook under railway
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398507 230086
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 15638 DESCRIPTION:-

Culvert carrying the Tirlle brook through the former Gt. Western Railway's Honeybourne to Cheltenham line. Built of brick in the early 1900's, with repairs in concrete dated 14.12.60 and aligned C.SSE/NNW. Although now owned by a private preservation railway, the railhead is currently (June 1994) to the E at Far Stanley, and the trackbed not in use. Culvert carrying the Tirlle brook through the former Gt. Western Railway's Honeybourne to Cheltenham line. Built of brick in the early 1900's, with repairs in concrete dated 14.12.60 and aligned C.SSE/NNW. Although now owned by a private preservation railway, the railhead is currently (June 1994) to the E at Far Stanley, and the trackbed not in use.

NAME: Sheepwash, Prescott.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398300 229100
PARISH: PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 16259 DESCRIPTION:-

Sheet XX NW, not on 6" but on XX 5 of the 1:2500. 1924 edition. Visited 19.05.1994. Beside bridleway to Pardon Hill. Sheepwash pool to east of bridleway now occupied by large willow trees. Vegetation obscures details but appears to be made of ashlar blocks. About 10' across. Sloping exit for sheep and probably water on northern side. On the other side of the bridleway are the remains of a low dam and pool, the collecting point for water coming down from springs further up and no doubt used to fill the sheepwash.

Relatively easy access from the bridleway. Landowner thinks that it must be 150 years old. It has not been used in his time and he cannot remember it being used in his father's time.

Sheet XX NW, not on 6" but on XX 5 of the 1:2500. 1924 edition. Visited 19.05.1994. Beside bridleway to Pardon Hill. Sheepwash pool to east of bridleway now occupied by large willow trees. Vegetation obscures details but appears to be made of ashlar blocks. About 10' across. Sloping exit for sheep and probably water on northern side. On the other side of the bridleway are the remains of a low dam and pool, the collecting point for water coming down from springs further up and no doubt used to fill the sheepwash.

Relatively easy access from the bridleway. Landowner thinks that it must be 150 years old. It has not been used in his time and he cannot remember it being used in his father's time.

REA 27628 DESCRIPTION:-

2001-2002 - A sheepwash survey was undertaken by Worcestershire County Archaeology Service within the Cotswolds AONB. The sheepwash at Prescott was oval and intact. {Source Work 8082.}

NAME: Homelands Farm
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396400 228500
PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 20090 DESCRIPTION:-

1995 - A desk based assessment was undertaken on the site by Countryside Planning and Management in 1995. A site visit was made in August 1995 when the ploughed fields were walked. No finds were recorded. Six sites are recorded on the sites and monuments record within the survey area (4666).

1995 - A fieldwalking survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust in November 1995. 47 hectares of recently cultivated arable fields were surveyed. Very small quantities of prehistoric and Roman material were recovered.

Medieval and later finds also appeared in very low densities. Hillwash from Nottingham Hill may have buried any archaeological material which could be confirmed by test pits across the area (4671).

NAME: System of concentric rectilinear cropmarks, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396464 230110
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 22158 DESCRIPTION:-

Series of concentric rectilinear cropmarks shown on the COGIS 'GetMapping' aerial photograph layer at 396464 230110. {Source Work 7233.}

NAME: A possible hollow way visible on aerial photographs between fields of ridge and furrow, Oxenton.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396400 230250
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 26927 DESCRIPTION:-

A possible hollow way visible on aerial photographs between fields of ridge and furrow, Oxenton.

2004 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project.

The earthwork remains of a possible hollow way were seen on aerial photographs centred at SO 9640 3025 to the east of the village of Woolstone. {Source Works 4249, 7549 and 7530.}

NAME: Three Post Medieval limestone quarries and associated trackway mapped from aerial photographs, Oxenton.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396190 230610
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 26928 DESCRIPTION:-

Three Post Medieval limestone quarries and associated trackway mapped from aerial photographs, Oxenton.

2004 - This area was mapped at 1:10,000 scale as part of the English Heritage: Gloucestershire NMP project.

The earthwork remains of three adjacent limestone quarries of probable Post Medieval date which were seen centred at SO 9619 3061 to the north of Woolstone village. The quarries are exploiting a small outcrop of oolitic limestone (inferior Oolite), and have destroyed the Medieval ridge and furrow in two fields. The three quarries are centred at SO 9620 3050, SO 9618 3059 and SO 9620 3072 and have an average size of 120m x 70m. An incised trackway leads out of the southern quarry in a south-eastern direction. This can be traced for 275m.

{Source Works 4249, 7549 and 7530.}

NAME: Sheepwash, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 397250 229300
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: so92ne

HER 27640 DESCRIPTION:-

2001-2002 - A sheepwash survey was undertaken by Worcestershire County Archaeology Service within the Cotswolds AONB. The sheepwash at Gotherington was rectangular and demolished. {Source Work 8082.}

NAME: A desk based assessment was undertaken by CGMS in August 2009 at Land to the Northwest of Bishops Cleeve.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 395017 228446
PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET: SO29NE

HER 33903 DESCRIPTION:-

2009 - A desk based assessment was undertaken by CGMS in August 2009 at Land to the Northwest of Bishops Cleeve. {Sourcework 9825}

NAME: Desk based assessment of land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396125 228208
PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET: So92ne

HER 34376 DESCRIPTION:-

2009 "An archaeological assessment of land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire (SO 9630 2875) shows that an outline proposal for development will not affect any designated archaeological sites nor their settings, and that there is little substantive evidence of undesignated archaeological sites within the area of search. There are relict landscape features within the area of search, which will be considered in master planning for any proposed development, and conjectural evidence of two possible areas of archaeological significance, for which a mitigation strategy will be developed in discussion with the County Council." {Source Work 9960.}

NAME: Geophysical survey of land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396161 228454
PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET: So92ne

HER 34377 DESCRIPTION:-

2009 "A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out on land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in September and October 2009. Five separate fields were surveyed covering an area about 40ha. Field 2 has revealed a zone of archaeological anomalies especially in the western half, indicating the presence of possible Iron Age enclosures, field systems and other ephemeral settlement remains. Field 3 showed much disturbance caused by the ploughed out remains of the former WWII military camp. However, possible traces of the camp can be seen in the resultant images as rectangular and linear features. Field 4 revealed the remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure and associated linear features possibly of Late Iron Age date. Other anomalies detected immediately to the north of this enclosure could indicate the presence of pit-like remains and other rectilinear features. Field 5 showed few archaeological

features although a single linear feature was recorded in the south-western part of the field. This may denote a former ditch-like feature of unknown date. The results in each of the fields revealed the ploughed out remains of the preenclosure field system of ridge and furrow, which has been found extensively throughout the survey area covering some 40ha. It is evident in each of the fields that the ridge and furrow has truncated many of the earlier features and may well mask other remains, which have not been detected by the gradiometer survey. Other anomalies detected include former field boundaries and zones of modern ferrous disturbance especially in Fields 3, 4 and 5." {Source Work 9961.}

NAME:	Possible late Iron Age enclosures located by a geophysical survey of land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	396648 228441
PARISH:	BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET:	So92ne

HER 34489 DESCRIPTION:-

2009 - A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out on land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in September and October 2009. Five separate fields were surveyed covering an area about 40ha. Field 4 revealed the remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure and associated linear features possibly of Late Iron Age date. Other anomalies detected immediately to the north of this enclosure could indicate the presence of pit-like remains and other rectilinear features. Field 5 showed few archaeological features although a single linear feature was recorded in the south-western part of the field. This may denote a former ditch-like feature of unknown date. The results in each of the fields revealed the ploughed out remains of the pre-enclosure field system of ridge and furrow, which has been found extensively throughout the survey area covering some 40ha. It is evident in each of the fields that the ridge and furrow has truncated many of the earlier features and may well mask other remains, which have not been detected by the gradiometer survey. {Source Work 9961.}

2010 - Several evaluation trenches were excavated across this enclosure during February 2010 by Cotswold Archaeology to the southeast of Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve. Only parts of the enclosure were excavated, including the ditch. Trench 71 recorded the enclosure ditch as about 1.3m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.27m, infilled with a single clay fill. A similar width of ditch was recorded within Trench 72 - with a U-shaped profile. No dating evidence was recovered from these trenches across the enclosure and the date suggested by the geophysical based on the morphology of the settlement still unproven. {Source Work 10244.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 17th century stables about 5m west of Baldwin's Farmhouse, on the north side of Gretton Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396605 229565
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36566 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON GRETTON ROAD (north side) 15/34 Stables c5m west of Baldwin's Farmhouse GV II
04/12/87

Stableblock. C17 in three phases. Earliest part coursed squared and dressed limestone with squared and dressed quoins, brick gable end facing road; stone slate roofing to side facing farmhouse; slate roof on the opposite side. Long rectangular plan with earliest part closest to road rebuilt at first floor level and at gable end; successive later extensions to the north gable end. East front: plank door flanked by small raking buttresses to the ground floor of the early range; plank pitching door flanked by ventilation slits to loft above. Stable door flanked by two small unglazed 2-light windows with heavy-pegged frames; single very small window below eaves, upper right.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 96605 29565. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II dovecote possibly 17th century date about 75m northwest of Manor Farmhouse, on the north side of Manor Lane, Gotherington.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	397227 229380
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36567 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 9629 GOTHERINGTON MANOR LANE (north side) 8/112 Dovecote c75m north-west of Manor Farmhouse (formerly listed with Manor Farmhouse) GV II 04/07/60

Dovecote. Possibly C17. Random roughly squared and dressed limestone with dressed stone quoins; stone slate roof. Rectangular plan with small diagonal buttresses. Plank door at the north gable end; C20 window with two small lancets cut out of a single stone block at the opposite end. Flat coping and roll-cross saddles. Weathervane at the south gable end. Flat-chamfered dressed stone eaves cornice.

Interior not accessible. Listing NGR: SO 97227 29380. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 18th century timber framed barn, Manor Farm Buildings, Dixon, Alderton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398228 230652
PARISH:	ALDERTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36609 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 93 SE ALDERTON DIXTON 5/17 Barn with gable end to road Manor Farm Buildings II 04/12/87

Barn. C18. Weatherboarded square-panelled timber framing retaining some small fragments of wattle and daub; rubble plinth; corrugated asbestos roof with quarter hips, probably originally thatched. Rectangular plan. Open-fronted store at the east gable end not of special interest. South facing elevation: C19 plank doors off-centre left, similar doors opposite. C20 garage doors at the west gable end.

Interior 4-bays with loft floor either side of the threshing floor. Original queen post roof with raking struts from the main wall posts to the soffit of the tie-beam; curving braces from the upper surface of the principal first floor beams to the wall posts; halved apex; carpenter's marks at joints. Listing NGR: SO 98228 30652. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II late 17th to mid-18th century pair of timber framed houses, now converted to one, known as Manor Farm Cottage, Dixon, Alderton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398286 230738
PARISH:	ALDERTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36610 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 93 SE ALDERTON DIXTON 5/21 Manor Farm Cottage II 04/12/87

Formerly 2 cottages, now one. Late C17-mid C18. Square-panelled timber framing with rendered infill on the north. South side rebuilt in brick; gable ends coursed squared and dressed limestone; thatched roof with decorative ridge thatching; coursed squared and dressed limestone stack heightened in brick and ashlar stack. Rectangular plan with the gable end facing the road. C20 extension to the east gable end not of special interest. South front: two 2-light segmental-headed wooden casements to the ground floor, one C20 two-light casement. Three 2-light eyebrow dormers. Plank door far left.

C20 glazed lean-to porch with glazed doors off-centre right; 4 two-light eyebrow dormers with C20 casements with glazing bars. Fixed casement with glazing bars to the right of a projecting stack at the east gable end; off-the-ridge stack.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 98286 30738. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II late 16th to early 17th century timber framed farmhouse, with 18th and 19th century extensions, known as Brook House, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395868 230260
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36622 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/128 Brook House GV II 04/12/87

Former farmhouse. Late C16-early C17 with later extensions. Close-studded timber framing to roadside front; square-panelled timber framing to rear; rendered infill; coursed squared and dressed limestone; thin stone slate roof; ashlar stacks and coursed squared and dressed limestone stack; dressed stone quoins. Rectangular main body with C18-early C19 extension to the west gable end; further extension at right angles to the latter. Timber-framed extension of c1930 by Raiger and Rogers to the east gable end of the early range. Single storey and attic. Roadside front: gable of early C20 range projects forwards to left: 4-light double-chamfered stone-mullioned casement with stopped hood to the ground floor; 2-light stone-mullioned casement with stopped hood above. C19 two-light wooden casement to the ground floor of the early range; small 2-light early roof dormer with a 2-light casement with horizontal glazing bars; C18 two-light roof dormer with early leaded panes to the right. Later range projects forwards to the right with two C20 three-light steel casements with leaded panes to each floor of the gable end. Single-similar casement to the left-hand return; fixed 2-light casement with horizontal glazing bars and stanchions to former cheese room above. Axial and gable-end stacks.

Limited interior inspection revealed no features of special interest. Listing NGR: SO 95868 30260. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed barn about 11m west of Brook House, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395837 230256
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36623 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/129 Barn c11m west of Brook House GV II 04/12/87

Barn C17. Square-panelled timber framing with painted brick infill, some early weatherboarding to the roadside front, the west gable end and the rear elevation; thatched roof. Roadside front: double plank doors towards the west gable end. Pitching door to the east gable end. Double plank doors and stable door to the south-facing elevation.

Interior: 4 bays with the original collar and tie beam roof trusses with raking struts; wattle and daub infill remains within timber framing; plank partition divides the barn from a stable with cobbled floor and loft. Listing NGR: SO 95837 30256. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II status group of 17th and 18th century chest tombs and gravestones about 9m to 15m south of the east end of the chancel of the Church of Saint Martin de Tours, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396121 230226
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36624 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/131 Group of nine monuments in the churchyard of the Church of St Martin c9-15m south of the east end of the chancel GV II 04/12/87

Two chest tombs and 7 headstones. Limestone. From north to south:-

- a) Chest tomb c9m of the south east corner of the chancel. Mid-late C18. Moulded plinth with inset corners. Bolstered inscription panels with moulded margins and quadrant corners with floral bosses on the north and south sides; fluted marginal panels set back either side. Square lugged inscription panel with a gadrooned base and no inscription at the west end. Circular inscription panel and gadrooned decoration at the east end. Capping with moulded margin and inset corners.
- b) Unidentified chest tomb c2m to south-west of the preceding. C18. Fielded inscription panels with traces of inscriptions on the north and south sides and fielded marginal panels. Segmental-headed fielded inscription panels at the east and west ends. Traces of an inscription at the east end. Capping with moulded margin.
- c) Headstone c0.6m west of the preceding with partially legible inscription and date 1694. Double scroll and bee-like feature at the top.
- d) Headstone c0.9m to south of the preceding to Margaret, wife of John Roberts of Woolston, died 1705. Unusual stylized cherub's head with ruffle at top; raised foliate marginal decoration.
- e) Headstone c0.9m to the south of the preceding to John Roberts of Woolston, died 1715. Similar decoration to the preceding headstone but with an hourglass in place of cherub's head.
- f) Headstone to Thomas Wood, died 16(5)2, c0.9m to the south of the preceding monument. Simple rectangular stone with rounded corners and simple continuous raised leaf-like zig-zag decoration to the margin. Crudely carved inscription.
- g) Headstone c2.5m east of the Margaret Roberts monument, to Robert Web and Ann his wife dated 1657. Simple segmental-headed stone with sunken inscription panel and crudely inscribed inscription in capitals. Simple continuous incised line to raised margin. Initials 'R.W.' at top of stone.
- h) Headstone c1m to south with sunken inscription panel with inscription dated 1680. Raised margin with double scroll at top.
- i) Headstone probably C17, 1m to the south of the preceding monument to 'THOMA(S) MVCHELL OF PRESCOA(T)'. No date inscribed. Listing NGR: SO 96121 30226. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II status 17th century chest tomb inscribed to Elizabeth Roberts, and other members of the Roberts family, about 5m south of the chancel of the Church of Saint Martin de Tours, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396108 230220
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36625 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/132 Elizabeth Roberts monument in the churchyard of the Church of St Martin c5m south of the chancel GV II 04/12/87

Chest tomb. Earliest date 1637 at west end; inscription commemorating Elizabeth, wife of Richard Roberts, died 1749, on the south side. Sunken rectangular inscription panel on the north side with traces of a finely carved inscription with bead and reel moulding to the border. Similar rectangular inscription panel on the south side. Traces of inscription at the west end with fleur-de-lys decoration upper right and left. Similar unused inscription panel at the east end. Thick capping with moulded edge. Set on large stone base slab. Listing NGR: SO 96108 30220. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II status 18th century chest tomb to Ann Booth, about 1.5m south of the chancel of the Church of Saint Martin de Tours, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396115 230230
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36626 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/133 Ann Booth monument in the churchyard of the Church of St Martin cl.5m south of the chancel GV II 04/12/87

Chest tomb to Ann Booth, relict of John Booth, died 1727 and other members of that family, including inscription possibly dated 1717. Limestone with moulded plinth. Raised oval inscription panel on the south side draped with a finely carved swag with rope ties at each corner. Similar inscription panel and decoration on the north side. Lyre-shaped ends with large hanging bellflower decoration to the sides. Raised oval boss with traces of an inscription at the east end; cherub's head with foliate scrollwork either side above. Similar but oval panel at the opposite end. Thick capping with moulded edge. Listing NGR: SO 96115 30230. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II status row of four 17th century gravestones about 5m east of the porch of the Church of Saint Martin de Tours, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396123 230240
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36627 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/134 Four unidentified monuments in the churchyard of the Church of St Martin c5m east of the porch GV II 04/12/87

Row of 4 unidentified headstones. Limestone. C17. From north to south:-

- a) Small segmental headed headstone with foliate decoration at the top. No legible inscription.
- b) Small segmental-headed headstone c0.9m of the preceding. Floral decoration at the top, hanging drapery down sides. No legible inscription.
- c) Small headstone c0.8m of the preceding. Double scroll and foliate decoration at the top; hanging drapery down the sides. No legible inscription. Bee-like motif centre top.
- d) Small headstone c0.7m of and matching the preceding. Listing NGR: SO 96123 30240. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II probable 18th century, partly rebuilt in 19th century, barn - partly timber framed - and 19th century stable, about 50m south of the Church of Saint Martin de Tours, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	396130 230202
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36628 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/135 Barn and adjoining stable c50m south of the Church of St Martin GV II 04/12/87

Barn and adjoining stable. Barn probably C18, partly rebuilt 1831 as indicated on datestone at the east gable end. Stable adjoining probably also dates from 1831. Coursed squared and dressed limestone, some weatherboarded timber framing to barn; thin stone slate roof. Rectangular plan to barn with stable at right angles to rear forming an 'L'-shaped overall plan. Roadside front: double plank doors towards the east gable end, similar double plank door opposite. East gable end: single-light casement and 2-light casement with horizontal glazing bars and concrete lintel, to the ground floor; plank pitching door and 2-light casement above; triangular arrangement of pigeon holes towards the apex of the gable. South front: single plank door; double plank doors and pitching window to loft. C19 stableblock adjoining: two plank doors one with a segmental head; segmental-headed window far left. Gabled pitching window set across the eaves to loft. Single continuous line of pigeon holes with landing below the eaves.

Barn interior: 4 bays; original roof trusses with raking struts and straight braces; flagged floor. Listing NGR: SO 96130 30202. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 17th century house, with 18th and late 18th to early 19th century alterations, known as The Grange, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	395977 230258
PARISH:	OXENTON
MAP SHEET:	SO93SE

HER 36629 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/136 The Grange GV II 04/12/87

House. Early range dated and initialled J.R. K.R. / 1639 (John and Katherine Roberts monuments in Woolstone Church q.v.). C18 and late C18-early C19. Coursed squared and dressed limestone; dressed stone quoins and brick; stone slate roof to the C17 range; slate roof to the late C18-early C19 range; ashlar stacks. Remnants of rectangular C17 range partially rebuilt when a late C18-early C19 range was added to the west gable end; C18 service wing at right angles to the C17 range, rear right. Late C18-early C19 range extended back at rear mid-late C19. C17 and C18 range: single storey and attic. Late C18-early C19 range: 2 storeys attic and cellar. C17 range: 3-light stone-mullioned casement with stopped hood. Partly blocked door with a plain dressed stone architrave with a 2-light casement with leaded panes and stanchions inserted within the blocking, to the left. Single-light C20 dormer with hanging slate and steel casement; similar 2-light dormer to the right. Three-light stone-mullioned casement to the right gable end; similar 2-light stone-mullioned casement above; blocked 2-light casement to attic all with stopped hoods. Both original ground floor casements have hollow mouldings to their outer surface and stepped mouldings to their inner surface and appear to have had their sills lowered. Symmetrical 3-windowed entrance front to the early C18-late C19 range: 4 sixteen-pane sashes with dressed stone architraves to the ground floor; 3 matching sashes to the first floor; central 6-pane front door with 4-fielded and two flush panels, dressed stone pilasters either side, rectangular hall light with geometric glazing and fine reeded decoration, open stone pediment supported on moulded stone brackets. Parapet with moulded cornice. Two C20 two-light segmental-headed dormers flanking a segmental-headed single-light dormer. Blind sash window painted to imitate a window with ginger cat at the west gable end. Rear wall extended back and rebuilt in brick C19. C18 service range: 2-light casement and 4-light casement with-glazing bars and dressed stone lintel with keystone; two 2-light roof dormers; central C18 door with flush panels, two now glazed. Gable-end and axial stacks with moulded cappings. Flat coping and roll-cross saddle to the gable end of the C17 range.

Interior: dogleg staircase with stick balusters and circular newels; decorative brackets at the end of each riser. Late C18-early C19 fireplace with unusually narrow reeded decoration. Regency moulded marble fireplace with roundels upper right and left in another downstairs room. Listing NGR: SO 95977 30258. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II status 18th century sundial about 6m soth of The Grange house, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS: LBII
GRID REF: 395967 230244
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 36630 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/137 Sundial c6m south of The Grange GV II 04/12/87

Sundial dated 1741. Limestone Doric column with bronze gnomon and dial, moulded base and capping to the column. Square sundial with gnomon in the form of a fish. Inscription around the margin 'Mids summere floweres I'tell ye hours / When wintere steals ye flowers awaye / I tell ye passage of there day / Beyond ye tombe fresh floweres bloom'. Listing NGR: SO 95967 30244. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 17th century timber framed house, with 20th century extension, known as Thatch Cottage, Woolstone, Oxenton.
STATUS: LBII
GRID REF: 396211 230207
PARISH: OXENTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 36631 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SP 93 SE OXENTON WOOLSTONE 5/138 Thatch Cottage II 04/12/87

Cottage. C17. Square-panelled timber framing with rendered infill on a coursed squared and dressed limestone plinth; gable ends and south wall coursed squared and dressed limestone; cedar shingle roof. Rectangular plan. Extension dated 1984, not of special interest. 1½ storeys with two small C20 single-light top-opening steel casements to the roadside front. C19 plank door far left. Two-light steel casement and a single-light casement with plastic frame to the ground floor of the west-facing gable end; single-light and 2-light casements with plastic frames to the first floor. Single-light and two-light casement with plastic frames to the east gable end. Axial stack.

Interior not inspected. Formerly thatched, the name now misleading. Listing NGR: SO 95459 31360. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Listed Building grade II 17th century farmhouse, with 18th and 19th century alterations and extensions, known as Pardon Hill Farm, Prescott.
STATUS: LBII
GRID REF: 398221 229591
PARISH: PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 36633 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/140 Pardon Hill Farm GV II 04/12/87

Farmhouse. C17 altered and extended C18 and C19. Coursed squared and dressed limestone; stone slate roof; ashlar and rendered stacks. Rectangular C17 range with early C18 extension at right angles on the east side; C19 extension at right angles to the latter, linking house to possible C17 external kitchen/bakehouse. Two storeys and attic. East front: single light 2 and 3-light stone-mullioned casements to the half-hipped gable end of the early C18 range; two tripartite sashes to the C19 range to the left; 2-light hipped roof dormer to the C19 range; former external kitchen with 3-light casement with glazing bars projects forwards to the left. North-facing gable end of C17 range: cellar access, dressed opening with keystone formerly for sash window above; stone-mullioned cross window to the first floor; 2-light stone-

mullioned casement to attic. Canted bay window; 2-light steel casement within opening for sash window with a dressed stone surround and keystone above; 2-light stone-mullioned casement to attic. West front largely obscured by C20 lean-to extension. Flat coping. Gable-end stacks.

Interior of house not inspected. Formerly external kitchen contains a large open fireplace with crane and bread oven. Listing NGR: SO9822129591. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II 18th century workshop, possibly dormitory accommodation over cheese room, located at Pardon Hill Farm, Prescott.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398215 229575
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36634 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/141 Workshop Pardon Hill Farm GV II 04/12/87

Workshop, possibly originally dormitory accommodation over cheese room. C18. Coursed squared and dressed limestone; stone slate roof; dressed stone quoins with ashlar stacks. Rectangular plan linked to Pardon Hill Farmhouse (q.v.) via an open-sided lean-to. North front: two C20 steel casements to the ground floor two C18 wood mullioned cross windows with leaded panes and timber lintels to the first floor, similar windows at first floor level on the opposite side. Gable-end stacks with moulded cappings. Flat coping to gable ends.

Interior: no interior sub-divisions; beams with runout stops. Listing NGR: SO 98215 29575. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II pair of stones reputed to come from Belas Knap and mark graves, located about 30m north of Prescott House, Prescott.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398324 229287
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36635 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/145 Two monoliths c30m north of Prescott House II 04/12/87

Two monoliths. Limestone. Set c8m apart. Each stone is c2m in height, 0.5m wide and tapers towards the top. The stones are said to have come from the Belas Knap chambered tomb and to mark the graves of Lord Ellenborough's two Indian concubines who lived in Prescott House (q.v. monument to Lord Ellenborough Oxenton Church and The De la Bere Hotel). Listing NGR: SO 98324 29287. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II early 19th century group of three cottages, now converted to one house, known as Wick Hill Farmhouse, Prescott.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398710 228486
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36638 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/148 Wick Hill Farmhouse GV II 04/12/87

Marked as Prescott Hill Farm on the 6in O.S. map. Formerly 3 cottages now one house. Early C19 probably built by Thomas Peacey (q.v. barn at Wick Hill Farm) extended mid-late C19 by Lord Ellenborough. Coursed squared and dressed limestone with finely squared and dressed quoin; stone slate roof, slate and concrete tile roofing Rectangular plan to early range, smaller later range runs parallel to the rear of the main body. Two storeys and attic. Four-windowed facade with three 3-light and one 2-light stone-mullioned casement to the ground floor; one 3-light and three 2-light stone-mullioned casements to the first floor. Blocked doorway with timber lintel which is continued over an adjoining window towards the south gable end; access now via central C20 plank door with concrete lintel; C20 double glass doors with steel frames and stone lintel and further blocked opening towards the north gable end. Two-light slate-hung roof dormer. Gable-end dovecote with landings. Two and 3-light stone-mullioned casements to the later range. Axial and gable-end stacks to the main body. Flat coping and roll-cross saddles to the later range.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 98710 28486. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II mid- to late 19th century coach house, now converted into two dwellings, known as The Corner Cupboard and Bugatti Cottage, Wick Hill Farm.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398686 228477
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36639 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT - 8/149 The Corner Cupboard and Bugatti Cottage, Wick Hill Farm GV II 04/12/87

Former coach house now converted into two dwellings. Mid-late C19 by Lord Ellenborough. Coursed squared and dressed limestone; slate roof; ashlar stack. Rectangular plan with symmetrical outshuts under swept roofs. Two storeys. Gable end facing lane and farmhouse: 3 segmental-headed double-width entrances. The two central arches are now blocked and partly glazed; double plank doors to the remaining arch; segmental-headed plank door to the left. Segmental-headed window flanked by ventilation slits. Further ventilation slit towards the apex of the gable. Edward Ellenborough monogram below. Two and 3-light stone-mullioned casements, one-with the mullion removed to the opposite gable end. Two large 4-light rooflights; one 5-light rooflight. Flat coping to gable ends. Gable-end stack.

Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SO 98686 28477. {Source Work 923.}

NAME:	Listed Building grade II late 16th to early 17th century timber framed farmhouse known as Chapel Close Farm, Prescott.
STATUS:	LBII
GRID REF:	398585 229497
PARISH:	PRESCOTT
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 36644 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

SO 92 NE PRESCOTT PRESCOTT 8/154 Chapel Close Farm II 04/12/87

Marked as Orchard Farm on 6in O.S. map. Farmhouse. Late C16-early C17. Square-panelled timber-framing and coursed squared and dressed limestone with large dressed stone quoins; slate roof with ashlar stack. Rectangular-plan with wash-house extension to the north gable end. Later lean-to extension to rear, not of special interest. Single-storey and attic with single-storey wash-house extension. Twin-gabled east front: C20 two-light casement with glazing bars and a 9-pane sash to the ground floor. Both ground floor windows with glazing bars. C20 three-light casements with leaded panes to each gable; small attic window with shutter towards the apex of the left-hand gable. C19 plank door off-centre left. projecting gable-end stack. Timber framing to rear largely obscured by later extension.

Interior of principal downstairs room: some reused C17 panelling reputed to come from the chapel which formerly stood nearby; spine beam with moulded stops; joists with moulded stops; open fireplace with bressumer, now blocked; curved wind bracing to roof. Listing NGR: SO 98585 29497. {Source Work 923.}

NAME: Archaeological evaluation work of 82 trenches excavated by Cotswold Archaeology from 1 to 19 February 2010 on land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396269 228413

PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 37007 DESCRIPTION:-

2010 - An archaeological evaluation of 82 trenches was carried out from 1 to 19 February 2010 by Cotswold Archaeology for Archaeological Risk Management on behalf of Comparo Ltd on land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, to inform an environmental impact assessment. The trenches excavated all measured 50.0m by 1.80m and were targeted onto locations of geophysical anomalies previously recorded, being dug by machine to the top of the first archaeological horizon or natural being observed. Thereafter the archaeological contexts identified were dug by hand. Undisturbed natural soils were identified as sandy clay with occasional gravel and clay inclusions. A pit/post hole of mesolithic date was recorded along with prehistoric enclosures, an Iron Age ring ditch and a Roman ditch. Medieval or post-medieval furrows and a Second World War military camp were also recorded. Some of the trenches excavated across the whole area were found to contain no archaeological interest. {Source Work 10244.}

NAME: Pair of Prehistoric enclosures recorded by geophysical survey and partially excavated in evaluation work by Cotswold Archaeology during February 2010 southwest of Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 395883 228519

PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 37011 DESCRIPTION:-

2010 - An enclosure thought to be of late Prehistoric date was recorded in geophysical surveying across this area, and subsequently partially excavated in evaluation trenches southwest of Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, excavated by Cotswold Archaeology during February 2010. The enclosure appears to have been with two sections and a regular shape. The ditch in Trench 8 was recorded with a U-shaped profile, which was 1.62m wide by 0.56m deep, and yielded a single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Within Trench 11 the ditch was recorded as wider, though with a similar profile. {Source Work 10242.}

NAME: Possible ring ditch of Iron Age date recorded by geophysical survey and partially excavated in evaluation work by Cotswold Archaeology during February 2010 west southwest of Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 395773 228555

PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 37013 DESCRIPTION:-

2010 - An enclosure thought to be of Iron Age date was recorded in geophysical surveying across this area, and subsequently partially excavated in evaluation trenches southwest of Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, excavated by Cotswold Archaeology during February 2010. A pair of curvilinear ditches, possibly representing a ring ditch, were recorded with pit or post hole internal to the bounded area were partially excavated. The full extent of the feature was not identified in the excavation work carried out and it is uncertain what function this ring ditch may have had. {Source Work 10242.}

NAME: A desk based assessment was carried out a Dixton Manor, Alderton on the history and structural development of the house. It was undertaken in 2007 by K Rodwell.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 398457 230485

PARISH: ALDERTON

MAP SHEET: SO93SE

HER 37542 DESCRIPTION:-

2007 A desk based assessment was carried out a Dixton Manor, Alderton on the history and structural development of the house. It was undertaken by K Rodwell. The earliest part of the house is said to be the porch with its datestone of 1555. The rest of the medieval and mid 16th century house which lay to the E of the porch were demolished in 1800. The tall gabled W range and the upper stages of the porch are of a 1600 date.

No major structural alterations were made in the early 18th century but the majority of the windows in the W range were modernised with 9 pane sashes. Internally the ground and first floor rooms were panelled and the room divisions date to this period. In the early 19th century the old wings E of the porch were demolished and the present ranges represent a partial rebuilding to make the house habitable by a gentry family. {Source Work 10317.}

NAME: Medieval to post medieval trackways are visible as earthworks in the western part of Gotherington Wood, Gotherington.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 397150 229230

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 39284 DESCRIPTION:-

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

Medieval or Post-Medieval trackways are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site comprises numerous discontinuous straight and sinuous ditches extending generally north-west / south-east up a coombe, between SO 9715 2923 and SO 9765 2876. The tracks have been cut into the hillside and extend over an area which measures circa 680m long by up to 100m wide. The track segments each measure between 11m and 300m in length and take a number of different courses, probably representing the collective result of centuries of route ways up the coombe. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: Four post medieval quarries are visible to the north of Nottingham Hill, Prescott.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 398220 228850

PARISH: PRESCOTT

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 39287 DESCRIPTION:-

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

Four Post Medieval quarries are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9822 2885 and comprises four amorphous quarry pits that are dispersed over an area that measures 335m long by up to 72m wide. The site straddles the parish boundary between Gotherington and Prescott on the northern scarp of Nottingham hill. They are marked as "old quarries" on the 1st edition map, which suggests that they may have gone out of use by the latter 19th century. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: A Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery is part of the scheduled monument at Nottingham Hill, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398300 228400
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 39288 DESCRIPTION:-

1863 - Two banks and two ditches running across the ridge cut off an area of 48Ha. During excavations in 1863 "the original mound of the Britons and the superstructure of the Romans were laid bare to view". Bones, lance heads and British to Roman coins have been found at various times.

Rudder {Source Work 210.} mentions several round barrows both inside and outside the camp, but they have all disappeared. The East side of the camp appears to be artificially scarped.{Source Work 862.}

A Dobunnic coin, a lance head and part of a human skeleton were found in 1844 while quarrying was taking place in the lower mound of the hill; British coffins and coins as well as Roman coins (HER 432) are reported from the encampment but all finds have been lost. A Bronze Age hoard was discovered in 1973 at about SO98452817. A third sword, a socketed knife, a palstave and other objects including pottery were subsequently recovered by excavation (info from the Committee for Research into the Iron Age in the NW Cotswolds).{Source Works 252, 3086, 2490, 403.}

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

Promontory fort, Nottingham Hill. Two banks and two ditches running across the ridge cut off an area of 120 acres. During excavations in 1863 "the original mound of the Britons and the superstructure of the Romans were laid bare to view". Bones, lance heads and British and Roman coins have been found at various times. Rudder mentions several round barrows both inside and outside the camp, but they have all disappeared.

A Dobunnic coin, a lancehead and part of a human skeleton were found in 1844 while quarrying was taking place in the lower mound of the hill; and British coffins and coins and also Roman coins are reported from the encampment, but all finds have been lost.A Bronze Age hoard was discovered in 1973 at about SO 98452817.

Two Ewart-Park type Bronze Age swords were ploughed up in 1972 in the Nottingham Hill Fort Area at SO 98452817. Subsequent excavation, following a proton magnetometer and metal detection survey, revealed an undisturbed Late Bronze Age hoard contained possibly in a box structure. It consisted of three leaf shaped swords, a looped palstave, socketed knife, bronze cylinder, cast conical headed rivets, cast bronze rings with bronze strap work, a tanged chisel, tanged 'awl', a whetstone and a casting jet. Other features recorded were, a markedly worn 'track' running NW to SE, hearth remains in the middle of the track alignment, five subcircular soil filled features on either side of the track and circa 150 pottery sherds. The sherds were of dark brown and paste tempered with limestone grits. A discoidal flint scraper was found in proximity to the hearth. The deposition of the hoard within the hillfort could be entirely fortuitous and the detailed publication of the settlement and ceramic evidence from the 1972 excavation is awaited.

The Cotswold Archaeological Research Group found a Cup and ring marked stone during surface collection of occupation debris in October 1981. The stone was made of Oolitic limestone and had 2 cup marks and 3 channels two of which are rings {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: A geophysical survey was carried out at Nottingham Hill Iron Age Hillfort on the 31st May 2004 by Dr Alistair Marshall, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398300 228400
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 39290 DESCRIPTION:-

2004 - A geophysical survey (magnetic susceptibility) was undertaken by Dr A Marshall, before 11th April 2004. Readings were taken at 10m intervals over the interior of the hillfort. Within the hillfort the MS increased markedly in the southern half of the interior, with major concentrations within the ramparts at the south-east end and over the upper slopes at the south-west. This pattern suggests two main zones of occupation either side of the line of entrance to the site that is still marked by the modern track through the rampart. {Source Work 484.}

NAME: A medieval to post medieval rectangular banked enclosure is visible as an earthwork to the north of Home Farm, Gotherington.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396320 228980

PARISH: GOTHERINGTON

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 39297 DESCRIPTION:-

2005 - Gloucestershire NMP (Cotswold & Forest of Dean)

A Medieval and / or Post Medieval rectangular banked enclosure, which could be a stock enclosure or pound, is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs. The site is centred at SO 9932 2898 and comprises a linear bank which partially encloses a rectangular area to its south that measures 55m long by at least 30m wide and is orientated roughly WSW / ENE. The bank measures 4m wide on the western side, 6m wide in the north, and 9m wide on the eastern side.

The site is situated adjacent to both the parish boundary and Cleeve road and is abutted to the north by extant ridge and furrow (SO 92 NE 91 / UID: 1410688) suggesting the site may be contemporary and could be a Medieval stock enclosure or pound. {Source Work 4249.}

NAME: Desk based assessment by Archaeological Risk Management during June 2011 of land centred on Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 396300 228750

PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE

MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 40838 DESCRIPTION:-

2011 - An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out by Archaeological Risk Management during June 2011 of land at Homelands Farm, Bishop's Cleeve, on behalf of Comparao Ltd to accompany a planning application for the development of a small-scale green business park, car-parking and open ground at the site. Though a number of archaeological sites are recorded in the immediate surroundings to the farm, it is thought that there is little archaeological potential and impact to sites in the surrounding area in the carrying out of the proposed development. {Source Work 10629.}

NAME: Alderton to Cockbury Water Main. Desk Based Assessment.

STATUS:

GRID REF: 398790 230420

PARISH: ALDERTON

MAP SHEET: SO93SW

HER 45960 DESCRIPTION:-

2013 - An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken by Mouchel during March 2013 in connection with the proposed replacement of a water main from Alderton to Cockbury {Source Work 12383.}

NAME: 2014 desk based assessment of land off Malleson Road, Moat Farm, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396355 229742
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 47013 DESCRIPTION:-

2014 The assessment identified no designated heritage assets within the study site. The limited remains of a former Medieval moat are present in the south western tip of the site as is the 18th century Moat Farmhouse and associated barn. The remains of the moat and the historic core of Moat Farm will not be subject to proposed development. It was established that the proposed development will have a less than substantial impact on the wider setting of the Grade II* listed Church of St Martin de Tours and the Grade II listed buildings of Home Farmhouse and Woodbine Cottage. The proposed development would result in a minor change to the wider, predominantly rural setting, of these monuments. Based on current evidence, a moderate potential for Medieval activity associated with the former moat was identified but a low potential for archaeological deposits of all other periods is considered. {Source Work 12534.}

NAME: 2014 geophysical survey of land at Moat Farm, Malleson Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396362 229734
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 47474 DESCRIPTION:-

2014 A geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed development at Moat Farm, Gotherington. The main finding from the survey was a distinct linear pattern indicating surviving traces of ridge and furrow cultivation across part of the site. There were also other weak ditch-like features, but these do not form an interpretable pattern of enclosures. These and other findings did not provide any clear evidence for the presence of an identifiable archaeological site. {Source Work 12667.}

NAME: 2014 evaluation of land at Moat Farm, Malleson Road, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 396291 229729
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 47475 DESCRIPTION:-

2014 A total of 8 trenches were excavated. These identified a series of undated shallow linear features of unknown function within the western half of the proposed development site. The impression of water staining in the fill of the features within Trenches 3 and 2 could suggest that they functioned as a form of water drainage channels, although no dating evidence was recovered to place the features in a time frame. Within Trench 4 two relatively shallow postholes could indicate the location of a previous fence line, again no dating evidence was observed. Trench 6 was located to investigate the possible survival of medieval deposits outside of the former moated enclosed but, as with the previous excavation of 1992 within the enclosure, no evidence was observed to suggest medieval activity extended beyond its boundary. Evidence of

archaeological activity was observed within the eastern half of the proposed development area. Trench 8 identified a series of large shallow linear gullies and possible small pits, the shallow nature of the features may suggest that truncation through ploughing has occurred. A small amount of shell and animal bone (one piece of bone exhibiting a straight cut butchered end) was recovered from the features within Trench 8 indicating past domestic activity had occurred on site. Unfortunately no evidence to place this activity into a datable context was observed. {Source Work 12668.}

NAME:	A 1919 war memorial standing at the junction of Gretton Road and Cleeve Road in Gotherington.
STATUS:	
GRID REF:	396453 229557
PARISH:	GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET:	SO92NE

HER 47696 DESCRIPTION:-

Listed Building Description:

Summary of Building

First World War memorial of 1919, with later additions for the Second World War.

Reasons for Designation

Gotherington's war memorial, which stands at the junction of Cleeve Road, Malleson Road and Gretton Road, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reason: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20.

History

The war memorial, in remembrance of the men of Gotherington lost in the First World War, was unveiled in November 1919 at a service conducted by the vicar of Bishops Cleeve. He was assisted by the rector of Woolstone and Revd Mr Nicholls, Wesleyan minister. The memorial was designed and built by Mr J A Oakey of Winchcombe. The names of two men who died during the Second World War were added at a later date.

Details

The memorial stands at the junction of Gretton Road and Cleeve Road. It comprises a short, square pillar on a square base, surmounted by an urn. Recessed panels on two sides contain marble plaques that record inscriptions and names. The general inscription reads ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF/ GOTHERINGTON MEN WHO GAVE THEIR/ LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914 - 1918/ THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE (10 names)

The second plaque is inscribed 1914 - 1918/ (two names)/ 1939 - 1945 (two names)

The memorial is surrounded by a square, stone-kerbed flower bed.

Selected Sources

Websites

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from <http://thebignote.com/2011/10/25/gotherington-war-memorial/>>

National Grid Reference: SO9645429557. {Source Work 11748.} {Source Work 10426.}

NAME: 1863 excavations at Nottingham Hill Camp, Gotherington.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 398300 228400
PARISH: GOTHERINGTON
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 47759 DESCRIPTION:-

1863 - Excavations for stone were undertaken by JF Peacey, the Lord of the manor of Prescott during 1863. Roman coins and burials were identified and left bare.

Two banks and two ditches running across the ridge cut off an area of 48Ha. During excavations in 1863 "the original mound of the Britons and the superstructure of the Romans were laid bare to view". Bones, lance heads and British to Roman coins have been found at various times. {Source Work 114.}

NAME: Ridge and furrow recorded during a 2015 magnetometer survey of land to the rear of Millham House, Bishop's Cleeve.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 395600 228500
PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 47797 DESCRIPTION:-

2015 - Headland Archaeology commissioned Archaeological Services (WYAS) to undertake a magnetomer survey on 11th february 2015. Anomalies due to the former agricultural practice of ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded across the 1.6ha site {Source Work 13016.}

NAME: 2015 evaluation on land behind Millham House, Bishop's Cleeve. Medieval ridge and furrow and C12 to C13 pottery retrieved.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 395729 228462
PARISH: BISHOP'S CLEEVE
MAP SHEET: SO92NE

HER 47798 DESCRIPTION:-

2015 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology on 26-27/03/2015. Five trenches totalling 168 linear metres were excavated. Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow and C12/13 pottery was recorded. The site archive will be deposited with Tewkesbury Museum {Source Work 13018.}

Appendix 2 Additional heritage assets identified in the desk-based assessment

Additional heritage asset	Site name	Grid reference	Source	Date	Description
HA1	Ridge and furrow east of Gotherington	SO 97104 29638 centre	HER but not numbered	Medieval to pot-medieval	Ridge and furrow identified as earthworks by the HER but now survive as buried remains
HA2	Gretton Road outside of Gotherington	SO 97015 29694	HER but not numbered	Unknown	Earthwork bank identified by the HER
HA3	Ridge and furrow east of Truman's Farm	SO 97059 29430	HER but not numbered	Medieval to pot-medieval	Ridge and furrow identified as earthworks by the HER

Appendix 3 Geophysical survey

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

STRATASCAN™



Project name:

Gotherington, Gloucestershire

Client:

Worcestershire County Council

January 2016

Job ref:

J9385

Report author:

Rebecca Davies BSc (Hons)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Project name:

Gotherington, Gloucestershire

Client:

Worcestershire County Council



Job ref:

J9385

Techniques:

**Detailed magnetic survey –
Gradiometry**

Survey date:

16th December 2015

Site centred at:

SO 970 295

Post code:

GL53 9QX

Field team:

Stephen Weston BA (Hons)

Jay Griffiths BA (Hons)

Project manager:

Simon Haddrell BEng(Hons) AMBCS PCIfA

Report written By:

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1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 4 hectares of arable farmland. No features of archaeological origin have been identified, despite the potential for Iron Age, Roman and medieval remains. Ridge and furrow cultivation along with former field boundaries and evidence of modern ploughing indicate that the site has been used for agricultural purposes since the medieval period. It seems likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlements which are located in close proximity. The other features that have been detected are modern in origin and include an underground service, magnetic disturbance from ferrous objects and magnetic spikes which are likely to be modern rubbish.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 *Background synopsis*

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for residential development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Worcestershire County Council.

2.2 *Site location*

The site is located to the east of Manor Lane, Gotherington, Gloucestershire at OS ref. SO 970 295. Gretton Road forms the northern boundary of the site, with agricultural land to the north-east, the Gloucestershire Warwickshire Railway to the south-west, and farm buildings to the south.

2.3 *Description of site*

The survey area is 4.4 hectares of mostly flat arable farmland. The area in the south of the site, made up of a number of farm buildings, could not be surveyed reducing the total area surveyed to 4 hectares.

2.4 *Geology and soils*

The underlying geology comprises mudstone of Charmouth Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey website). No drift geology is recorded across the site (British Geological Survey website).

The overlying soils are known as Curtisden, which are typical stagnogleyic argillic brown earths. These consist of silty soils over siltstone with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England).

2.5 **Site history and archaeological potential**

A search of Gloucestershire HER (Gloucestershire County Council, 2016) within a 500m radius of the site records a number of medieval remains. A number of rectilinear earthworks (Monument No. 4443) approximately 1ha in area are visible on aerial photographs immediately west of the site. These are thought to be related to a possible former settlement, bounded by ridge and furrow, and comprises a group of linear banks and ditches. These appear to relate to two rectilinear enclosures and three parallel rectangular mounds which are possible building platforms. Earthworks north of Malleson Road (Monument No. 4444) are thought to be related to this area of settlement activity.

The deserted medieval village of Upper Gotherington (Monument No. 5399) is visible as slight earthworks to the east of the site. Numerous mounds and depressions are recorded, suggesting they are the locations of former buildings. The possible arm of a former moat is also recorded here.

Within a broader 1km radius of the site prehistoric and Roman features are recorded. Roman masonry was discovered during restoration work of St. Martin's Church at Woolstone (Monument No. 5492), to the north-west of Gotherington, in 1873, though the extent of the remains is unknown. A series of concentric rectilinear cropmarks are recorded north-west of the site (Monument No. 22158) though their origins are unknown. A gradiometer survey carried out in 2009 at Homelands Farm, to the south of the site, revealed a number of possible late Iron Age features including a sub-rectangular enclosure and associated linear features, as well as a number of possible pits.

Given the number of medieval remains recorded in close proximity to the site, it can be determined that the site has a moderate-high potential for medieval remains due to the close proximity of the deserted medieval village and cropmark evidence of ridge and furrow across the site. Iron Age and Roman remains recorded within 1km of the site suggest that the site has a low-moderate potential for remains of this period.

2.6 **Survey objectives**

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological origin in order that they may be assessed prior to development.

2.7 **Survey methods**

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with both the English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2008* and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

Given the potential for Iron Age, Roman, and medieval activity along with the good response provided by Charmouth Mudstone for gradiometer survey, detailed magnetic survey

(gradiometry) was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies. More information regarding this technique is included in Appendix A.

2.8 **Processing, presentation and interpretation of results**

2.8.1 *Processing*

Processing is performed using specialist software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all minimally processed gradiometer data used in this report:

1. *Destripe* (Removes striping effects caused by zero-point discrepancies between different sensors and walking directions)
2. *Destagger* (Removes zigzag effects caused by inconsistent walking speeds on sloping, uneven or overgrown terrain)

2.8.2 *Presentation of results and interpretation*

The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the minimally processed data both as a greyscale plot and a colour plot showing extreme magnetic values. Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site.

3 **RESULTS**

The detailed magnetic gradiometer survey conducted at Gotherington has not identified any anomalies that have been characterised as being either of a *probable* or *possible* archaeological origin.

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots.

3.1 **Probable Archaeology**

No probable archaeology has been identified within the survey area.

3.2 *Possible Archaeology*

No possible archaeology has been identified within the survey area.

3.3 *Medieval/Post-Medieval Agriculture*

- 1 A weakly magnetic positive linear anomaly in the south-east of the site. This is related to a former Victorian field boundary, present on available Ordnance Survey mapping from 1884 to 1955.
- 2 Widely spaced, slightly curved, parallel linear anomalies across the north of the site. These are related to ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 3 Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies in the north and south of the site. These are related to modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing.

3.4 *Other Anomalies*

- 4 Magnetically weak bipolar linear anomalies in the south of the site. These may be related to land drains although the anomalies are very weak and fragmented making this interpretation tentative at best.
- 5 A strong bipolar linear anomaly in the south of the site. This is likely to be related to a modern underground service, such as a pipe or cable.
- 6 Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.
- 7 A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern rubbish.

4 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

Charmouth Mudstone geologies generally provide a good response for gradiometer survey. The data across the site is fairly uniform in appearance with little variation which is usually indicative of magnetically unresponsive ground conditions., However evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is clearly seen in the northern field, supporting information from the HER search of the site having potential for medieval agricultural remains. Given that the archaeological features that were anticipated have been detected it seems likely that any other features of archaeological origin, should they be present, would also have been identified.

5 CONCLUSION

The survey at Gotherington, Gloucestershire has not identified any features of archaeological origin, despite the potential for Iron Age, Roman, and medieval remains. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the north of the site corresponds with information of the HER search of the site having moderate potential for medieval remains. It seems likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlements which are located in close in proximity. A former field boundary and evidence of modern ploughing provide further evidence of the site having a largely agricultural past.

The remaining features are modern in origin and include an underground service, such as pipe or cable, magnetic disturbance from nearby ferrous objects such as fencing, and magnetic spikes which are likely to be modern rubbish.

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APPENDIX A – METHODOLOGY & SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Grid locations

The location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Leica 705auto Total Station and referenced to suitable topographic features around the perimeter of the site or a Leica Smart Rover RTK GPS.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. A SmartNet RTK GPS uses Ordnance Survey's network of over 100 fixed base stations to give an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Survey equipment and gradiometer configuration

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each gradiometer has a 1m separation between the sensing elements so enhancing the response to weak anomalies.

Sampling interval

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

Depth of scan and resolution

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an optimum methodology for the task balancing cost and time with resolution.

Data capture

The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

APPENDIX B – BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MAGNETIC SURVEY

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

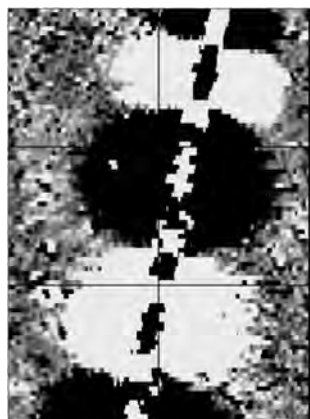
Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.

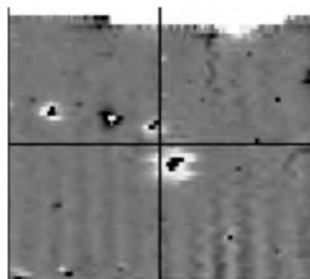
APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Bipolar



A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example a pipeline consisting of alternating positive and negative anomalies is said to be bipolar. See also dipolar which has only one area of each polarity. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic field strength. A weak response may be caused by a clay field drain while a strong response will probably be caused by a metallic service.

Dipolar

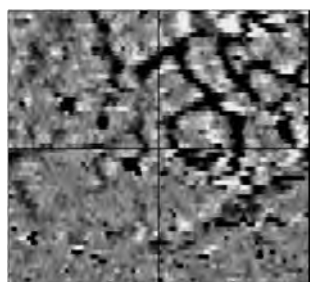


This consists of a single positive anomaly with an associated negative response. There should be no separation between the two polarities of response. These responses will be created by a single feature. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic measurements. A very strong anomaly is likely to be caused by a ferrous object.

Positive anomaly with associated negative response

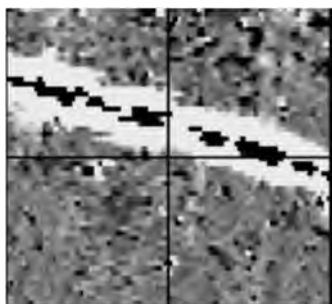
See bipolar and dipolar.

Positive linear



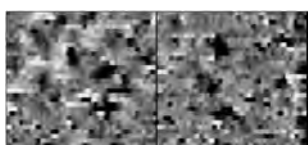
A linear response which is entirely positive in polarity. These are usually related to in-filled cut features where the fill material is magnetically enhanced compared to the surrounding matrix. They can be caused by ditches of an archaeological origin, but also former field boundaries, ploughing activity and some may even have a natural origin.

Positive linear anomaly with associated negative response



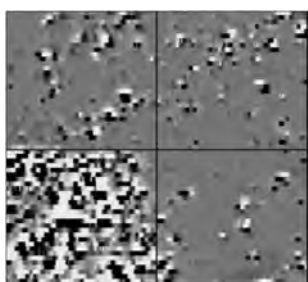
A positive linear anomaly which has a negative anomaly located adjacently. This will be caused by a single feature. In the example shown this is likely to be a single length of wire/cable probably relating to a modern service. Magnetically weaker responses may relate to earthwork style features and field boundaries.

Positive point/area



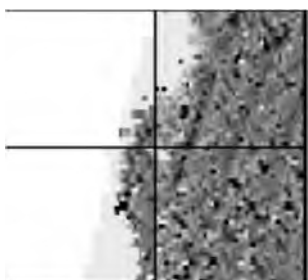
These are generally spatially small responses, perhaps covering just 3 or 4 reading nodes. They are entirely positive in polarity. Similar to positive linear anomalies they are generally caused by in-filled cut features. These include pits of an archaeological origin, possible tree bowls or other naturally occurring depressions in the ground.

Magnetic debris



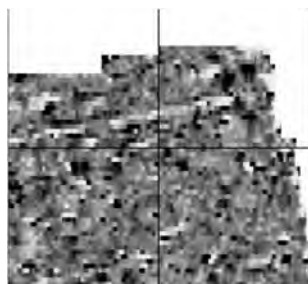
Magnetic debris consists of numerous dipolar responses spread over an area. If the amplitude of response is low ($\pm 3nT$) then the origin is likely to represent general ground disturbance with no clear cause, it may be related to something as simple as an area of dug or mixed earth. A stronger anomaly ($\pm 250nT$) is more indicative of a spread of ferrous debris. Moderately strong anomalies may be the result of a spread of thermoremanent material such as bricks or ash.

Magnetic disturbance



Magnetic disturbance is high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It is essentially associated with magnetic interference from modern ferrous structures such as fencing, vehicles or buildings, and as a result is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.

Negative linear

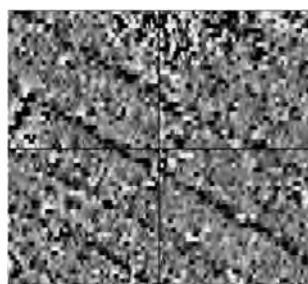


A linear response which is entirely negative in polarity. These are generally caused by earthen banks where material with a lower magnetic magnitude relative to the background top soil is built up. See also ploughing activity.

Negative point/area

Opposite to positive point anomalies these responses may be caused by raised areas or earthen banks. These could be of an archaeological origin or may have a natural origin.

Ploughing activity



Ploughing activity can often be visualised by a series of parallel linear anomalies. These can be of either positive polarity or negative polarity depending on site specifics. It can be difficult to distinguish between ancient ploughing and more modern ploughing. Clues such as the separation of each linear, straightness, strength of response and cross cutting relationships can be used to aid this, although none of these can be guaranteed to differentiate between different phases of activity.

Polarity

Term used to describe the measurement of the magnetic response. An anomaly can have a positive polarity (values above 0nT) and/or a negative polarity (values below 0nT).

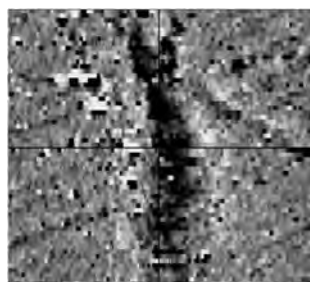
Strength of response

The amplitude of a magnetic response is an important factor in assigning an interpretation to a particular anomaly. For example a positive anomaly covering a 10m² area may have values up to around 3000nT, in which case it is likely to be caused by modern magnetic interference. However, the same size and shaped anomaly but with values up to only 4nT may have a natural origin. Colour plots are used to show the amplitude of response.

Thermoremanent response

A feature which has been subject to heat may result in it acquiring a magnetic field. This can be anything up to approximately +/-100 nT in value. These features include clay fired drains, brick, bonfires, kilns, hearths and even pottery. If the heat application has occurred in situ (e.g. a kiln) then the response is likely to be bipolar compared to if the heated objects have been disturbed and moved relative to each other, in which case they are more likely to take an irregular form and may display a debris style response (e.g. ash).

Weak background variations



Weakly magnetic wide scale variations within the data can sometimes be seen within sites. These usually have no specific structure but can often appear curvy and sinuous in form. They are likely to be the result of natural features, such as soil creep, dried up (or seasonal) streams. They can also be caused by changes in the underlying geology or soil type which may contain unpredictable distributions of magnetic minerals, and are usually apparent in several locations across a site.

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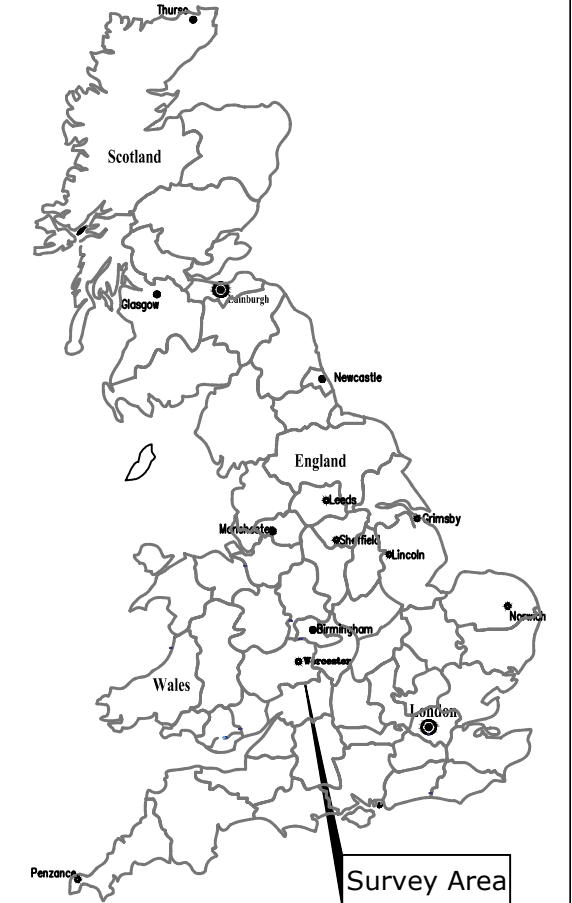


95 96 97 98 99

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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Site centred on NGR SO 970 295

Client
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Project Title Job No. 9385
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY -
 GOTHERINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Subject
LOCATION PLAN OF SURVEY AREA



**GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
 AND ENGINEERING**

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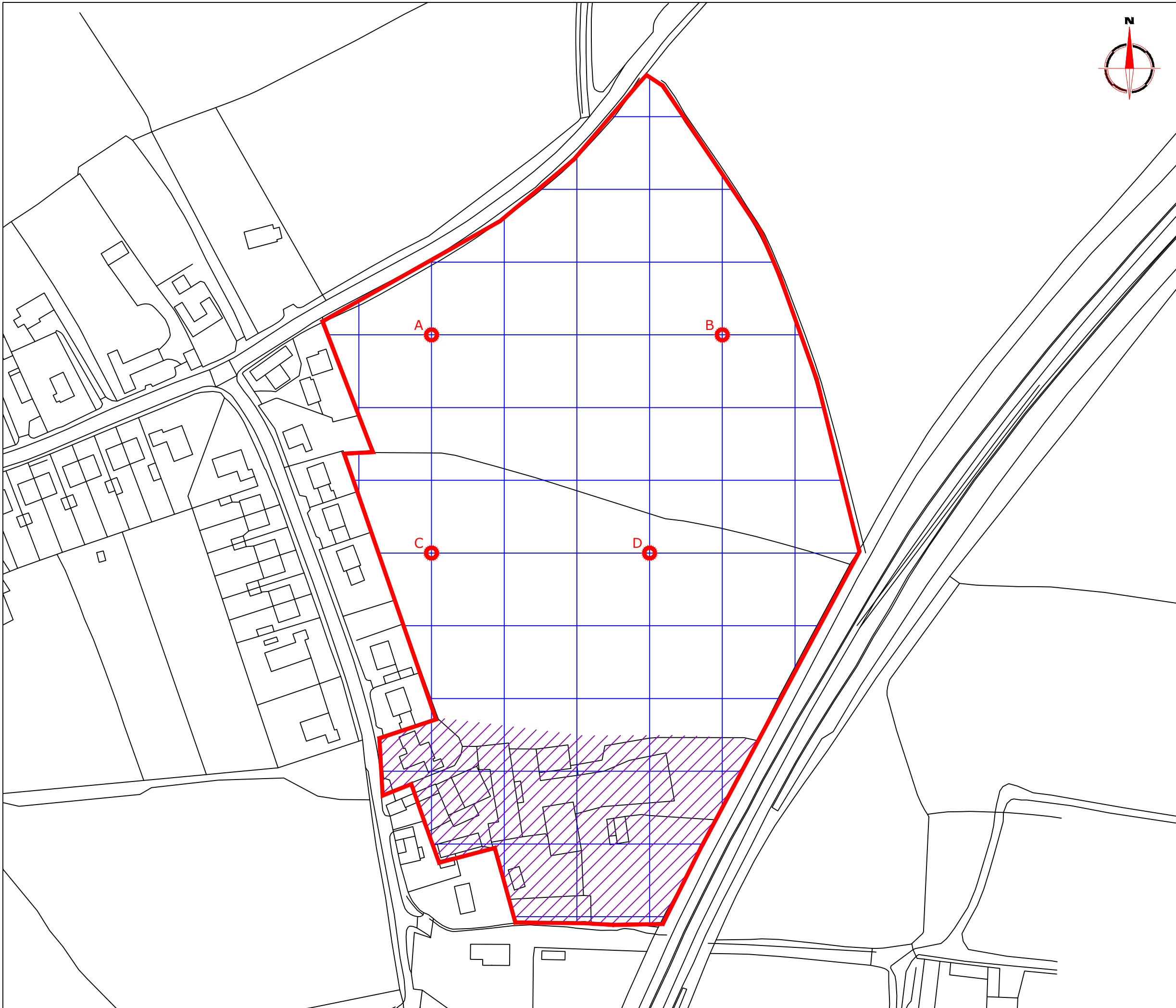


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Scale 1:25000
 0m 500m 1000m

Plot A3	Checked by DGE	Issue No. 01
Survey date DEC 15	Drawn by RD	Figure No. 01



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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Area unsurveyable due to farm buildings and agricultural equipment

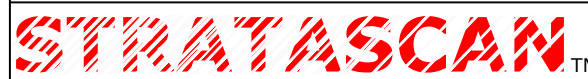
OS GRID REFERENCES

A	396957.08, 229626.65
B	397077.08, 229626.65
C	396957.08, 229536.65
D	397047.08, 229536.65

Client
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Project Title Job No. 9385
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY -
GOTHERINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Subject
**LOCATION OF SURVEY GRIDS AND
REFERENCING**



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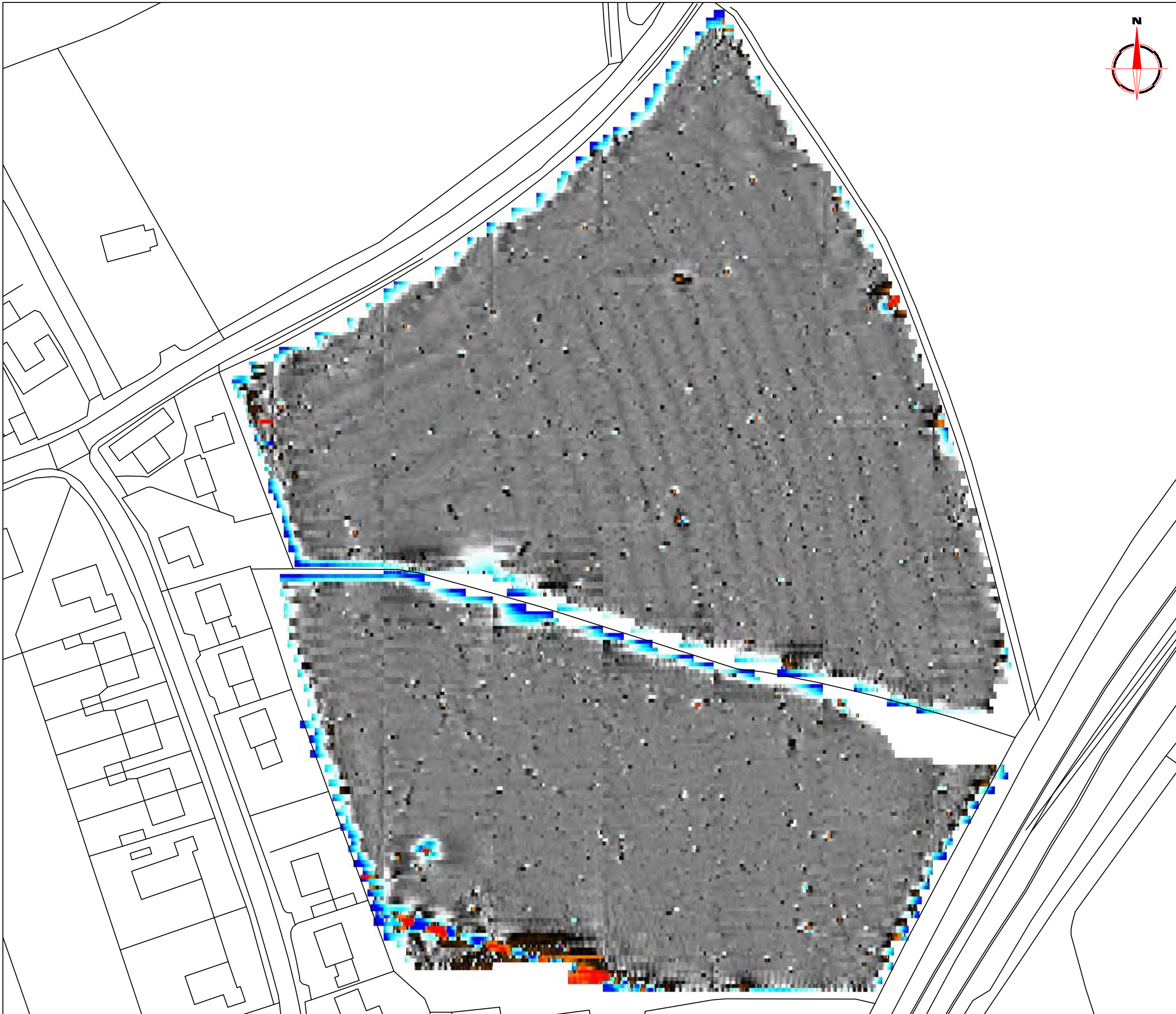


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Scale **1:1500**

Plot A3	Checked by DGE	Issue No. 01
Survey date DEC 15	Drawn by RD	Figure No. 02



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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Plotting parameters

Maximum +100nT (red)
Minimum -100nT (blue)

+100nT
+25nT
+3nT
-3nT
-25nT
-100nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY -
GOTHERINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Job No. 9385

Subject
**COLOUR PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA
SHOWING EXTREME VALUES**

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Scale 1:1000 0m 10 20 30 40 50

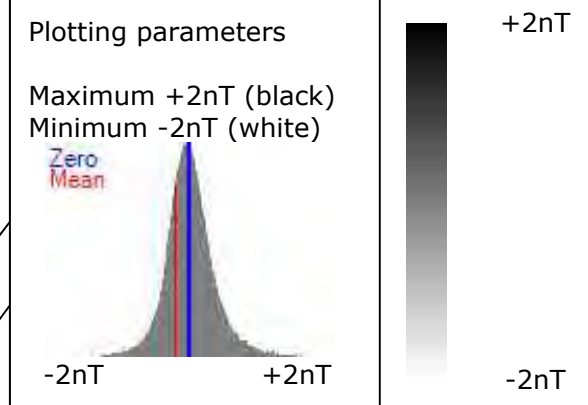
Plot A3	Checked by DGE	Issue No. 01
Survey date DEC 15	Drawn by RD	Figure No. 03



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

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Project Title Job No. 9385
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY -
GOTHERINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Subject
**PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED
GRADIOMETER DATA**

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Scale 0m 10 20 30 40 50
1:1000

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Survey date DEC 15	Drawn by RD	Figure No. 04



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE

- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to a former field boundary not present on available mapping
- Linear anomaly - related to a former field boundary present on available mapping

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title Job No. 9385
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY -
GOTHERINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Subject
**ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION
OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES**

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Appendix 4 Field evaluation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT TRUMAN'S FARM, GOTHERINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



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Archive and Archaeology Service
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Status:
Date: 30 March 2016
Richard Bradley
Author: rbradley1@worcestershire.gov.uk
Contributors: Derek Hurst and Rob Hedge
Illustrators: Carolyn Hunt and Richard Bradley
Project reference: P4678
Report reference: 2325
HER reference:

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Archaeological evaluation of land at Truman's Farm, Gotherington, Gloucestershire

Richard Bradley

With contributions by Derek Hurst and Rob Hedge

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across approximately 4.4ha of land at Truman's Farm on the eastern edge of Gotherington, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SO 97104 29638). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land, with the site under consideration for residential development.

Sixteen trenches of varying length were excavated in a broad array across the site, which was known from a preceding heritage assessment and geophysical survey to have buried ridge and furrow agricultural remains of probable medieval date.

Across the trenches the archaeological remains observed confirmed that this site occupies an area of land previously used for mostly rural agricultural activity, with no indication of direct settlement due to the lack of features and the relative absence of cultural material remains from any period. The medieval and later pottery finds, found across the trenches, are likely to relate to this agriculture. The presence of a small amount of worked flint of a possible later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date is of interest, especially given the location of the site at the edge of an advantageous topographical position, suggesting that there may be a background scatter of prehistoric activity across the wider area.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across approximately 4.4ha of land at Truman's Farm on the eastern edge of Gotherington, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SO 97104 29638). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land, who is considering residential development on the site and for which a planning application will be submitted to Tewkesbury Borough Council.

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, as identified in a heritage assessment for the site (Woodiwiss 2015). These comprise the buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, probably medieval in date, and a possible earthwork bank along the northern boundary. A recent geophysical survey has demonstrated the alignment of this former cultivation regime, as well as identifying a possible post-medieval field boundary in the south-east of the site (Stratascan 2016). In the wider area cropmarks, findspots and extant earthwork remains of Iron Age (GHER4441), Roman (GHER5781) and medieval date (GHER4443 and 4444) suggest that there is the potential for buried remains of similar origin to exist across the site area.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Gloucestershire County Council, for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2016).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a).

The event reference for this project has not yet been provided by the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record.

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Richard Bradley (BA (hons.), MA; ACIfA), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2008 and has been practicing archaeology since 2005, assisted by Nina O'Hare (BA (hons.)) and Jessica Wheeler (BA (hons.)). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA (hons.); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MClfA) and Richard Bradley. Derek Hurst (BA (hons.); PG Dip) and Robert Hedge (MA Cantab) contributed the finds report.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to the evaluation stage of this project, an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) forming part of a heritage assessment was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land (Woodiwiss 2015). This provides the detailed background information for the project and is therefore only briefly summarised in this text.

The assessment consulted the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER), with records of known archaeological sites and monuments obtained. Heritage assets were considered within 1km of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. In addition an extended search (2km area) was made to encompass the settings of scheduled ancient

monuments and listed buildings. Historic maps and published sources were also consulted at Gloucestershire Archives.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016) and the fieldwork was undertaken between the 14 and 18 March 2016. The location of the evaluation trenches is indicated in Figure 1.

Sixteen trenches, each 30m by 1.80m, amounting to just over 860m², were excavated. This represents a sample of 2% across the site area of 4.4ha. The trenches were arranged in a broad grid array, but took into consideration the orientation and location of geophysical anomalies representing former cultivation and the relict field system. The specific location of these was restricted by the presence of a 66KV overhead electricity cable crossing the site, from which a minimum distance of 6m was maintained when excavating. Only one trench was moved from its intended location (Trench 13) and this change was minimal. Walkover observation of the southern field during the site work revealed an unmapped but large surface water drain pipe connected to the farmyard running through the proposed alignment of the trench, so this was avoided.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision, using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket (Plate 1). Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a differential GPS, with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Derek Hurst and Rob Hedge

The finds work reported here conforms with the relevant sections of *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014;), with archive creation informed by *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2011), and museum deposition by *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections* (SMA 1993).

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on pro forma sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.5.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified;
- post-medieval material in general, and;
- where material has been specifically assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.6.1 Sampling policy

Due to the nature of the archaeology revealed, no deposits were excavated that were considered suitable for the recovery of environmental evidence that would improve understanding of the past environment.

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and current land-use

The site is currently divided into three land parcels; the northern field is under arable cultivation and that to the south is pasture. The remaining area consists of the farm and its buildings, with attached paddock. The site is bounded to the north by Gretton Road, to the east by a field, to the south by an embankment for a heritage railway, and to the west by the rear of houses fronting Manor Lane. The ground surface slopes from around 75mAOD in the south gently down towards Gretton Road at 68mAOD, though in the south-west part of the site the slope is more marked. In the paddock area around the farm buildings, there are clearly visible extant ridge and furrow earthworks.

The solid geology is mapped as the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, though Quaternary Cheltenham Sand and Gravel exists just to the west of Manor Lane (BGS 2015). The soil type is defined as clayey with slowly permeable subsoils of the Evesham 2 Association in the northern part of the site (Ragg *et al* 1984, 190-192) and waterlogged clayey soils with fine loam over clay of the Denchworth Association in the southern part of the site (Ragg *et al* 1984, 156-159).

4.2 Archaeological context

The existing heritage assessment (Woodiwiss 2015) provides detailed information on the known heritage assets within the vicinity of the site. This did not identify any previous archaeological work on the site.

No designated heritage assets were identified within the site area, although there are two scheduled ancient monuments 1km or more from the site; Nottingham Hill Camp (GHER430) is an Iron Age to Romano-British hillfort, which also includes a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, and Dixon Hill Camp (GHER427) is recorded as a hillfort and a medieval motte and bailey castle. There are also 23 listed buildings in nearby Gotherington, all of which are Grade II listed. Of those closest to the development site, Truman's Farmhouse (now Truman's Cottage (GHER15572) is a late 16th century timber-framed farmhouse, Willow Cottage (GHER15564) was a pair of 17th century timber-framed houses (now converted into one), and Dormer House (GHER15560) is a mid-18th century house with 19th century rear extensions.

With regard to undesignated heritage assets, there is evidence of ridge and furrow existing over the entire site area and rectilinear earthworks have been identified to the immediate west from

aerial photographs (GHER4443). The wider area also includes similar earthworks of probable medieval date that may demonstrate that the medieval settlement at Gotherington extended beyond the boundaries of the current village.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate was identified in all sixteen of the trenches excavated, encountered at between 0.25-0.48m below the current ground surface. This comprised compact mid grey brown clay, which became more orange brown in the southern part of the site. In places, patches of underlying light orange blue clay were visible. This lower natural substrate was investigated in a number of machine sondages and found to contain large limestone pieces within the clay, around 0.50-0.64m below the ground surface.

In four trenches in the southern field (Trenches 11, 13, 14, 15), where the slope of the ground was steeper, a colluvial subsoil was identified (Plate 5). This material had probably slowly accreted from the slopes of Nottingham Hill, located to the south-east of the site. The deposit was 0.15-0.34m in depth and when removed was directly above the light orange blue clay lower natural substrate. From the upper interface of this deposit, but clearly within it rather than the subsoil above, a small amount of flint and medieval pottery was recovered.

In all trenches, the naturally accumulated deposits were overlain by a thin subsoil layer representing former cultivation. This was 0.05-0.25m in depth and comprised firm light brownish grey silty clay with occasional limestone brash, charcoal, ceramic building material and pottery.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Medieval/post-medieval deposits

A number of trenches across the site contained furrows relating to medieval and later agriculture, broadly corresponding with anomalies on the same alignments visible on the preceding geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016). With the exception of four furrows in Trench 3 (Plate 2) these were all orientated north-west to south-east, and appeared to have a slight curve as well as correlating between trenches in some cases (Figure 2). Pottery recovered from within the fills was dated to the medieval period, mainly the 13th to 14th centuries.

Two historic field boundaries were also identified, both clearly visible cutting through the subsoil. Due to waterlogging, only one was excavated, but no dating evidence was recovered. However, this ditch [1204], in Trench 12, is clearly visible as a boundary on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1884 to 1955, but not prior to this date. It was also noted on the geophysical survey and can be seen as a depression with differential plant growth on aerial photographs from 1945 to 1999. The ditch was 1.10m wide and 0.30m in depth and contained a light brownish grey silty clay fill similar to the subsoil (Plate 3). The unexcavated ditch in Trench 4 [404] is visible on earlier mapping from the 18th and 19th century and probably relates to enclosure of pre-existing open field systems (Woodiwiss 2015, figs 3 and 4). This defined the area of furrows that were on a different alignment to the majority of the site.

In the paddock field at the southern end of the site area, extant earthworks were also identified to be part of the former agricultural field system. These comprised ridge and furrow on the same north-west to south-east alignment as that in the other fields and its extent was defined by a waterlogged linear depression on its southern edge [1607]. This feature was observed in Trench 16 and presently appeared to form a soakaway or drainage channel, probably once being a field boundary ditch that has lost its original purpose (Plate 4). Trench 16 also investigated the edge of a north to south aligned hollow at the edge of a plateau than ran southwards from this (Fig 2). A 0.70m wide near vertical cut containing re-deposited natural and frequent angular limestone pieces was found along the same alignment [1605]. Although undated, this is probably a drain positioned in the base of a field boundary. The field defined by these features is marked as a square land

parcel visible on earlier mapping from the 18th and 19th century (Woodiwiss 2015, figs 3 and 4; numbered as parcel '46' and '92' respectively). This field was largely removed by the construction of the railway bounding the site, which opened in 1904-6.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Numerous land drains were encountered across the site, likely to be of 19th and 20th century date. All deposits and features were sealed by a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 0.22-0.34m in depth. This had been subject to modern ploughing and incorporated a number of imported, mixed artefacts of prehistoric to modern date.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Derek Hurst and Rob Hedge

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1–3.

The assemblage included material from only two stratified contexts and could be dated from the Mesolithic period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally poor with the majority of sherds displaying high levels of abrasion, and the average sherd size (10g) being average.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	stone	flint	flake	1	3.3
Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	stone	flint	scraper	1	5.7
Mesolithic/early Neolithic	stone	flint	flake core	2	14.3
medieval	ceramic		pot	17	158
late medieval	ceramic		pot	2	26
late med/early post-med	ceramic		brick/tile	1	1
late med/early post-med	ceramic		roof tile(flat)	2	51
post-medieval	ceramic		field drain	2	102
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	15
post-medieval	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	256
undated	stone	coal		1	1
totals				31	633.3

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.1 Artefactual evidence by period

Prehistoric

Four pieces of struck flint were recovered (Table 2; Plate 6). Three were residual within topsoil deposits in Trenches 2, 9 and 12; the remaining piece was within colluvial deposit (1102).

Type	Context	Description	Count	Weight (g)
débitage	200	Flake	1	3.3
	900	Flake core	1	10.2
	1102	Flake core	1	4.1
tools	1200	Micro-scraper	1	5.7
		Totals	4	23.3

Table 2: Prehistoric worked flint

The single flake (200) was soft-hammer struck from a prepared platform, with a hinge termination, on good quality mid brown-grey flint. Both the scraper (1200) and the smaller flake core (1102) were of coarser mottled brown-grey flint of moderate quality. The larger flake core (900) was of light beige-grey patinated flint, and was the only piece to exhibit substantial post-depositional damage, probably incurred as a result of agricultural activity.

Typologically, the two flake cores resemble Mesolithic or early Neolithic examples in form and size, with a maximum diameter of 21mm and 25mm. The scraper, fashioned on a chunk 22mm in diameter, resembles Mesolithic micro-scrappers, although the similarities between these and Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers mean that the latter date cannot be ruled out.

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
101	ceramic		pot	1	16	1400	1650
200	stone	flint	flake	1	3.3	-10,000	-1500
211	ceramic		field drain	2	102	1600	1900
300	ceramic		pot	1	13	1200	1400
301	ceramic		pot	1	4	1200	1550
307	ceramic		pot	2	3	1200	1400
307	ceramic		pot	1	10	1400	1650
500	ceramic		pot	1	15	1700	1800
505	ceramic		roof tile(flat)	2	51	1200	1800
900	stone	flint	flake core	1	10.2	-10,000	-3000
900	ceramic		pot	1	12	1200	1400
1102	stone	flint	flake core	1	4.1	-10,000	-3000
1102	stone	coal		1	1	-	-
1102	ceramic		pot	3	27	1200	1400
1102	ceramic		pot	1	10	1300	1550
1102	ceramic		brick/tile	1	1	1200	1800
1200	stone	flint	Micro-scraper	1	5.7	-10,000	-1500
1302	ceramic		pot	5	31	1200	1400
1302	ceramic		pot	2	4	1200	1400
1500	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	256	-	-
1601	ceramic		pot	1	54	1300	1550

Table 3: Context dating based on artefacts

Medieval and later

In general the other artefacts were fairly ordinary and indicated domestic activity in the neighbourhood, with material reaching the site largely through manuring from the medieval period onwards. There was a strong Malvernian (Worcestershire) component to the pottery assemblage.

The only sherd of any special interest was a Malvernian cooking pot decorated with an applied vertical strip to the outside which is relatively rare (an incidence of 0.5% has been observed at Worcester, where dated to 14th century; Bryant 2004, 298–99). This seems to occur on particularly large cooking pots and so may well have had a practical purpose of strengthening such vessels.

5.2.2 Summary

Prehistoric

The presence of struck flint of possible Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, although residual, is of interest in the light of other recent discoveries of lithic material of comparable date in the vicinity of Nottingham Hill, including during investigations at Woodmancote (Bradley 2014; Lovett 2015) and Gretton (Bradley 2015). Given the relative scarcity of recorded Mesolithic finds within this area until recently, the presence of worked flint adds to an expanding picture of earlier prehistoric activity on and around Nottingham Hill.

Medieval and later

There was a definite 13th-14th century presence demonstrated through the artefacts, including within the remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation, thereby indicating arable farming at least during this period. Thereafter there seems to have been only occasional later activity disturbing the ground, and this would be compatible with conversion to pasture in the post-medieval period prior to modern cultivation.

5.2.3 Further analysis and discard

No further work on the artefacts is considered necessary, but, although largely residual, the prehistoric flint is considered important evidence of an emerging picture of early prehistoric activity in the area, and should be retained. The medieval pottery from the site is worth retaining as representing a rare assemblage from this part of the county, especially as some of the fabrics were not recognised to specific types.

6 Synthesis

There were a limited number of agricultural features and deposits identified across the site area, all of which appeared to be medieval and later in date. This evidence for a medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape, formerly an open field regime of land management, is representative of the expected potential for the site, as outlined in the heritage assessment (Woodiwiss 2015).

There was no clear evidence of settlement on the site within any of the sixteen excavated trenches and it is unlikely to have been present. Generally, there was a relative absence of cultural remains from any period. The furrows (as well as the extant ridge and furrow earthworks) and the associated field boundary ditches correlate well with historic mapping and the earlier geophysical survey to demonstrate the layout of the former field system. Much of the artefactual material recovered is likely to be resultant from general discard and manuring upon these fields surrounding the settlement at Gotherington, mainly in the medieval period. Perhaps of more interest was a small selection of finds recovered from the upper interface of the colluvial subsoil in a number of trenches in the southern field, including prehistoric flint and medieval pottery. This type of evidence has been noted in colluvial accretions probably coming from the slopes of Nottingham Hill on a number of nearby sites (e.g. Bradley 2014; 2015; Lovett 2015). Whilst the primary origin cannot be conclusively established, the flint, both from the colluvium as well as within the modern ploughsoil, was technologically characteristic of possible Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. This makes an important contribution to the growing corpus of finds of this type that support previous evidence for a focus of earlier prehistoric activity on and around Nottingham Hill.

The combination of documentary analysis, geophysical survey and trial trenching has demonstrated that the archaeological activity represented on this site is characteristic of an undeveloped agricultural landscape from at least the medieval period onwards.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological features on this site are representative of agricultural activity from the medieval period onwards and are therefore of low archaeological interest. This was demonstrated by parallel furrows defined by a series of field boundaries. The pottery dating associated with the ridge and furrow provides a probable *tpq* date for the adoption of this method of cultivation, and though not unusual it does provide firm evidence for dating this activity to some extent. The subsoil and topsoil deposits contained sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, entirely consistent with their agricultural origin.

The presence of worked flint of a possible later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date is of interest, especially given the location of the site at the edge of an advantageous topographical position.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The furrows and boundary ditches are notable at a local level for improving understanding of medieval and later agricultural activity in the immediate surrounds of Gotherington. Though the broad dating of ridge and furrow cultivation is well known, acquiring more precise dating is of interest.

Although finds of earlier prehistoric flint are relatively uncommon in this area, recent discoveries suggest that with more investigations, the picture is changing (e.g. Bradley 2014, 2015; Lovett 2015). The possibility that the environs of Nottingham Hill may be a focus for Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity is worthy of note.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The medieval and later agricultural remains have been seen to extend across the majority of the site area (Figure 2). It is possible that the scatter of medieval and later artefactual material, the most relevant finds for dating the ridge and furrow, extends across the application site and were directly associated with the remnants of cultivation. The majority of the prehistoric flint is residual within ploughsoil, although one piece was recovered from colluvial deposit (1102), mirroring the presence of flint of comparable date in colluvium at the site of Yew Tree Farm, Woodmancote, located around 1.7km to the south (Bradley 2014, Lovett 2015). This is suggestive of a background scatter of prehistoric activity in the local area.

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication:

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across approximately 4.4ha of land at Truman's Farm on the eastern edge of Gotherington, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SO 97104 29638). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land, with the site under consideration for residential development.

Sixteen trenches of varying length were excavated in a broad array across the site, which was known from a preceding heritage assessment and geophysical survey to have buried ridge and furrow agricultural remains of probable medieval date.

Across the trenches the archaeological remains observed confirmed that this site occupies an area of land previously used for mostly rural agricultural activity, with no indication of direct settlement due to the lack of features and the relative absence of cultural material remains from any period. The medieval and later pottery finds, found across the trenches, are likely to relate to this agriculture. The presence of a small amount of worked flint of a possible later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date is of interest, especially given the location of the site at the edge of an advantageous

topographical position, suggesting that there may be a background scatter of prehistoric activity across the wider area.

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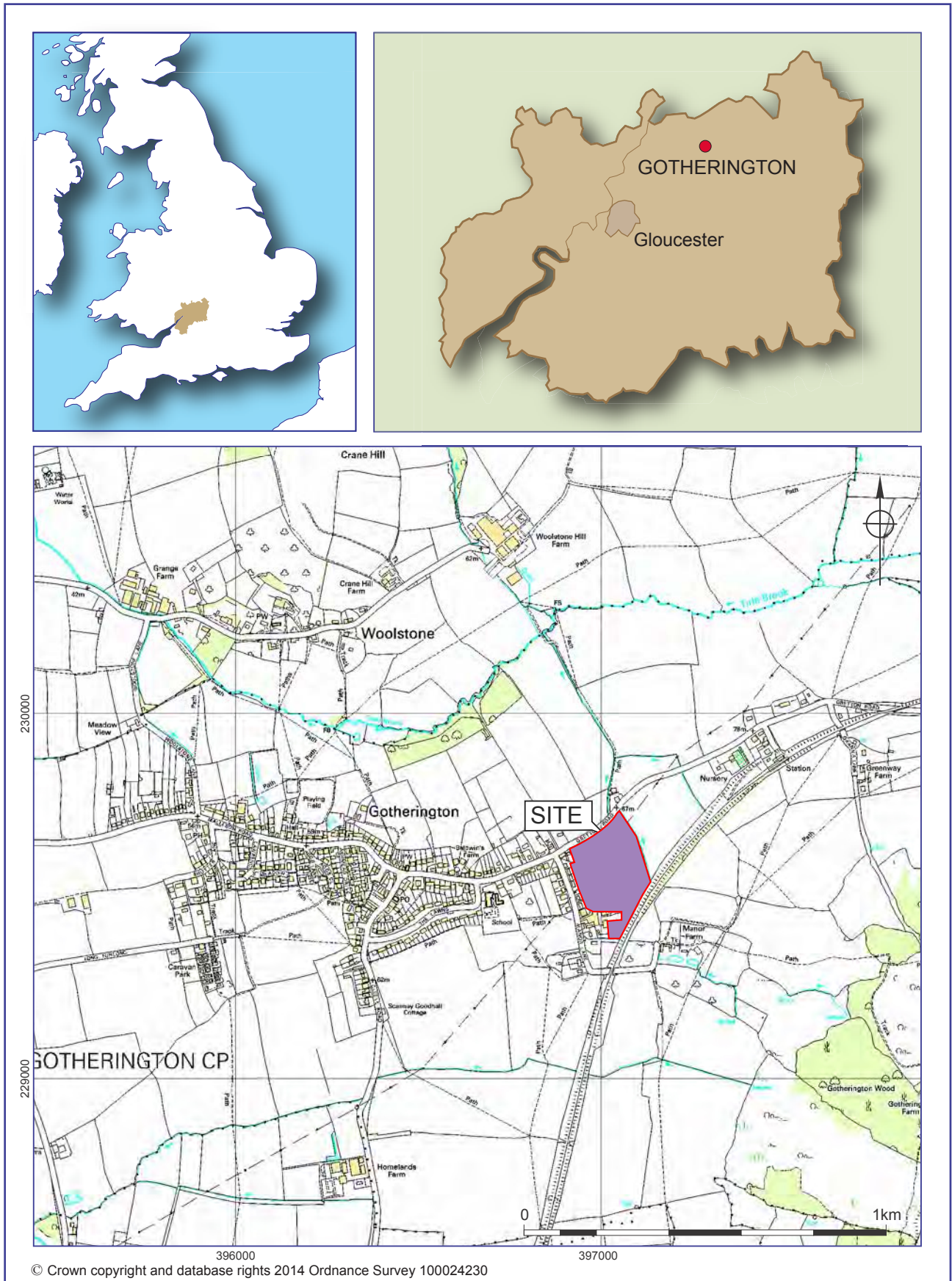
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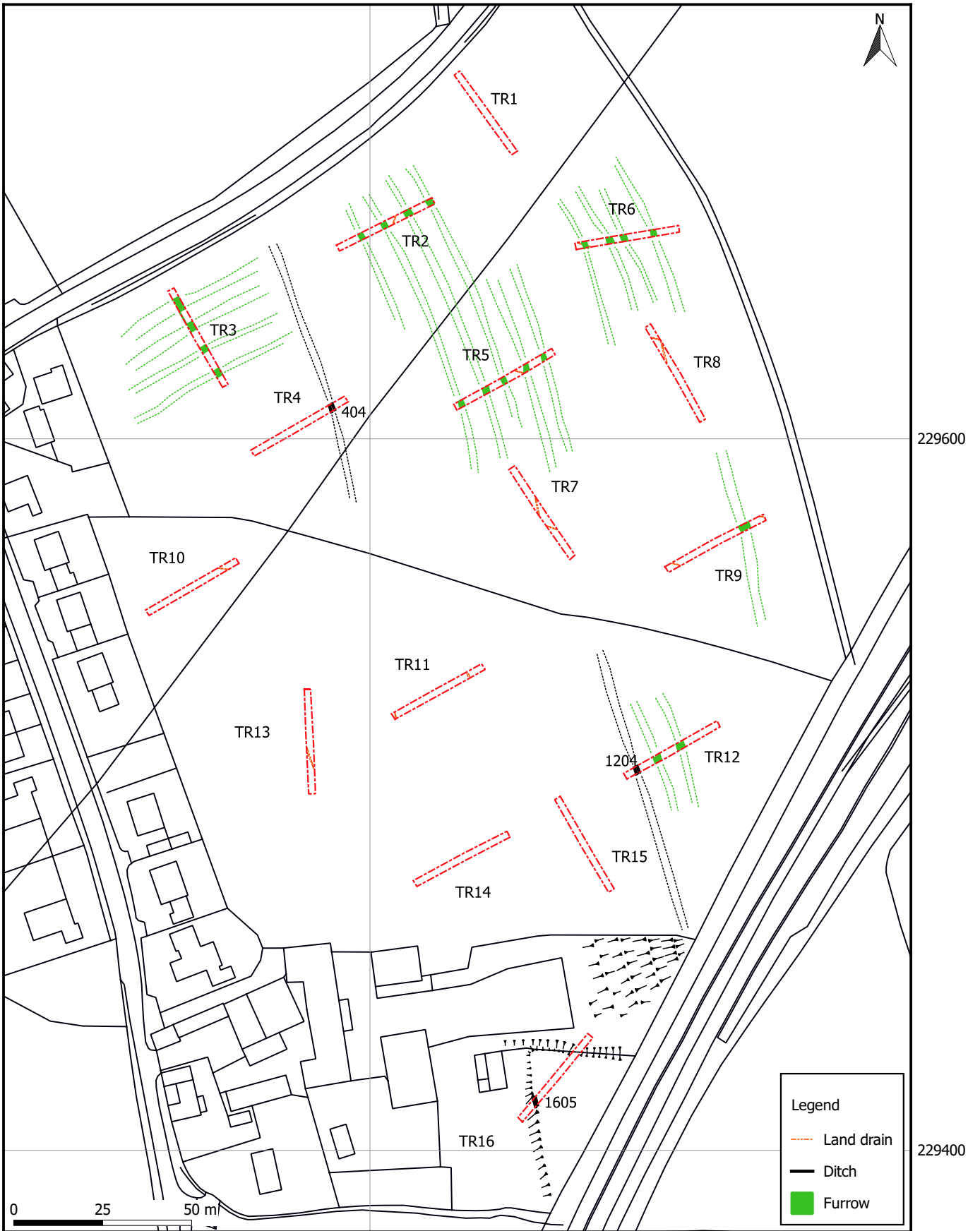
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Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1



Trenches with features highlighted

Figure 2

Plates



Plate 1: General view of the northern field with trenches being opened (no scales)



Plate 2: Trench 3 facing north-west, with parallel furrows visible (2x 1m scales)



Plate 3: Ditch 1204 in Trench 12, cutting through subsoil (0.5m scale)



Plate 4: Trench 16 showing water-filled depression 1607, former field boundary (2x 1m scales)



Plate 5: Colluvial subsoil deposit in Trench 11 (0.5m and 1m scales)



Plate 6: Worked flint recovered from various trenches (5cm scale)

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
100	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.22m	Topsoil
101	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Subsoil
102	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.16m +	Natural

Trench 2

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
200	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.22m	Topsoil
201	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.12m	Subsoil
202	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.14m +	Natural
203	Furrow	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow 204. Rare CBM and pottery sherds, very similar to subsoil 201.
204	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at western end of trench.
205	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 206. Same as 203.
206	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between 204 and 208.
207	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain.
208	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain between furrows 206 and 210.
209	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 210. Same as 203.
210	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between 208 and 212.
211	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 212. Same as 203.
212	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at eastern end of trench.

Trench 3

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.24m	Topsoil
301	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.22m	Subsoil
302	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.14m +	Natural
303	Furrow	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow 304. Very similar to subsoil 301. Contains rare pottery and CBM fragments.
304	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at southern end of trench.
305	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 306. Same as 303.
306	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow immediately north of 304.
307	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 308. Same as 303.
308	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between 306 and 310.
309	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 310. Same as 303.
310	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at north end of trench.
311	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 312. Same as 309 but with abundant sub-angular stones.
312	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain that cuts through middle of furrow 309 running in same orientation.

Trench 4

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
400	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.31m	Topsoil
401	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.08m	Subsoil
402	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay		Natural
403	Ditch	Fill	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of land boundary 404. Unexcavated due to waterlogging.
404	Ditch	Cut			Cut of land boundary at eastern end of trench. Cuts through subsoil 401.

Trench 5

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
500	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.24m	Topsoil
501	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Subsoil
502	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.11m +	Natural
503	Furrow	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow 504. Contains occasional sub-angular pebbles of Cotswold stone and cultural material. Similar to subsoil 501.
504	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at western end of trench.
505	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 506. Same as 503.
506	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between furrows 504 and 508.
507	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 508. Same as 503.
508	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between furrow 506 and land drain 510.
509	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 510. Predominantly sub-angular pebbles of Cotswold stone (2-5cm) with little soil.
510	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain between furrows 508 and 512.
511	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 512. Same as 503.
512	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between land drain 510 and furrow 514.
513	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 514. Same as 503.
514	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at eastern end of trench.

Trench 6

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
600	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.34m	Topsoil
601	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.14m	Subsoil
602	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.12m +	Natural
603	Furrow	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow 604. Occasional sub-angular pebbles and rare cultural material. Same as 203/303 etc.
604	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at west end of trench.
605	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 606. Predominantly sub-angular Cotswold stone pebbles (2-5cm) with little soil. Same as 509.
606	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain. Truncates furrow 604.
607	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 608. Same as 603.
608	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between furrows 604 and 610.
609	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 609. Same as 603.
610	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between furrows 608 and 612.
611	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 612. Same as 603.
612	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at eastern end of trench.

Trench 7

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
700	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.30m	Topsoil
701	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.13m	Subsoil
702	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.13m +	Natural
703	Field drain	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of land drain. Contains ceramic pipe.
704	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at northern end of trench running north-south.
705	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 706. Predominantly sub-angular pebbles (2-5cm) of Cotswold stone with little soil. Same as 509 and 605.
706	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at southern end of trench, running in a northwest-southeast orientation.

Trench 8

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
800	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.25m	Topsoil
801	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.15m	Subsoil
802	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.17m +	Natural
803	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 804. Predominantly sub-angular pebbles (2-5cm) of Cotswold stone with little soil. Same as 509, 605 and 705.
804	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at northern end of trench, running WNW-ESE.
805	Field drain	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of land drain 806. Contains a ceramic drain pipe.
806	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain to south of 804. Running in a north-south orientation.

Trench 9

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
900	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.23m	Topsoil
901	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.09m	Subsoil
902	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.08m +	Natural
903	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 904. Predominantly sub-angular pebbles (2-5cm) with little soil. Same as 509, 605, 705 etc.
904	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at western end of trench
905	Furrow	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow 906. Contains rare sub-angular pebbles and cultural material. Same as 303 etc.
906	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at eastern end of trench. Immediately west of land drain 908.
907	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 908. Same as 903.
908	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at eastern end of trench running WNW-ESE across trench corner.

Trench 10

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.30m	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Layer	Compact light brownish grey silty clay	0.15m	Subsoil
1002	Natural	Layer	Compact mid greyish yellow silty clay		Natural
1003	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 1004. Contains ceramic pipe and backfilled with re-deposited natural (1002) and abundant packing of sub-angular mudstone.
1004	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain. Runs NW-SE.

Trench 11

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1100	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.25m	Topsoil
1101	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Subsoil
1102	Natural	Layer	Compact light orangey brown silty clay	0.21m	Colluvial Subsoil
1103	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.24m +	Natural
1104	Field drain	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay		Fill of land drain 1105. Contains a ceramic pipe.
1105	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at eastern end of trench. Runs NNW-SSE.
1106	Field drain	Fill			Fill of land drain 1107. Same as 1104.
1107	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain at western end of trench running NNW-SSE.

Trench 12

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1200	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.20m	Topsoil
1201	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.05m	Subsoil
1202	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.13m +	Natural
1203	Ditch	Fill	Compact light brownish grey silty clay	0.32m	Fill of ditch 1204. Contains occasional sub-angular pebbles and stones. Mottled on eastern side with patches of natural 1202.
1204	Ditch	Cut		0.32m	Cut of ditch at western end of trench - East side of cut steeply sloping, west side appears very gradual although boundary between 1202 and 1203 is diffuse and unclear. Irregular base. Ditch runs NNW-SSE.
1205	Furrow	Fill	Compact light greyish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow 1206. Contains sub-angular pebbles.
1206	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow between ditch 1204 and furrow
1207	Furrow	Fill			Fill of furrow 1208. Same as 1205.
1208	Furrow	Cut			Cut of furrow at eastern end of trench.

Trench 13

Length: 30m Width: 1.80m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1300	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.25m	Topsoil
1301	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.05m	Subsoil
1302	Natural	Layer	Compact light orangey brown silty clay	0.34m	Colluvial subsoil
1303	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.19m +	Natural
1304	Field drain	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of land drain 1305. Some bluish grey mottling, suggesting long term water movement
1305	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain in middle of trench, running NW-SE.

Trench 14

Length: 30m Width: 1.90m Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1400	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.24m	Topsoil
1401	Layer	Layer	Compact light greyish yellow silty clay	0.11m	Subsoil
1402	Natural	Layer	Compact light orangey brown silty clay	0.15m	Upper clay natural, probably colluvial in origin
1403	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay	0.20m +	Lower clay natural

Trench 15

Length: 30m

Width: 1.85m

Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1500	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.30m	Topsoil layer - modern pasture but clearly been ploughed in the past.
1501	Layer	Layer	Firm light brownish grey silty clay	0.10m	Subsoil
1502	Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay	0.22m	Upper natural clay substrate. Possibly colluvial but no finds to indicate an origin.
1503	Natural	Layer	Compact light orangey blue clay	0.35m +	Lower clay natural

Trench 16

Length: 30m

Width: 1.80m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1600	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.25m	Topsoil
1601	Layer	Layer	Compact light yellowish brown silty clay	0.25m	Subsoil
1602	Modern Layer	Layer	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.44m	Made ground deposit - possibly 19th century. Possibly a supporting embankment.
1603	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay		Natural
1604	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid yellowish blue silty clay	0.34m	Clay fill of ditch 1605. Contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent angular and sub-angular limestone pebbles.
1605	Ditch	Cut		0.34m	Cut of ditch. Near vertical U-shaped cut, base not reached due to water logging. Assumed drainage ditch installed before the railway embankment.
1606	Palaeo	Fill			Fill of old channel/ditch Natural clays
1607	Palaeo	Cut			Cut of channel/ditch. Not visible in section.

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site reference: P4678)

The archive consists of:

- 2 Field progress reports AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 144 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 3 Scale drawings
- 16 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Small box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum
Clarence Street
Cheltenham
GL50 3JT
Tel: 01242 237431
