



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at HMP Leyhill, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, GL12 8BT

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at HMP Leyhill, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Ministry of Justice to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at HMP Leyhill, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, GL12 8BT.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **moderate**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **high**

The PDA is HM Prison Leyhill which is a Category D men's prison located in South Gloucestershire. It lies circa 750m south west of Tortworth village but is predominately in the parish of Cromhall of which the village is circa 1km to the south. The prison is approached from the east from Tortworth Road. HMP Leyhill is spread out over 135 acres although the core area is around 65 acres. Originally part the Kingswood Forest area in the Saxon and Early Medieval period, it later became part of the parkland surrounding the Grade II Victorian estate house of Tortworth Court, having been used as a military hospital and Naval training centre in the Second World War. Part of the area of the military hospital became an open prison in 1946. The original Victorian house to the north west of the PDA remains and is now a hotel and restaurant. Adjacent to the PDA the house and surrounding parkland to the west and south is the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, which still belongs to the Tortworth Estate with the hotel under separate ownership. Within the prison site, there are a large number of buildings and other structures of various ages incorporating the prisoner accommodation, tennis courts and workshops as well as office and admin blocks.*

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the modern period, moderate potential for the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval with low potential for all other periods. The high potential for the modern period is in relation to the use of the site in the Second World War where earlier structures and objects from this period are possible. The Iron Age is considered moderate given the nearby hillfort and the Roman period based on the sheer number of Portable Antiquity Scheme finds and known Roman activity generally in the area. The Medieval period is also moderate given that the original Tortworth Road passed to the west of the present road, through the area of the PDA.

The location of the proposed buildings within the Leyhill Site are in area where there were World War II military buildings. Prior to which the site does not appear to have been built on. The historical impact to the military buildings is likely to have disturbed any potential archaeology concerning earlier periods. The development proposals are likely to cause a high impact upon any potential archaeology with the exception of the portacabin which is considered to have a medium impact. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned Ministry of Justice (the 'Clients), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to support a feasibility study of the various proposed development area (PDA) of land at HMP Leyhill, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, GL12 8BT centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 69671 92301 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is HM Prison Leyhill which is a Category D men's prison located in South Gloucestershire. It lies circa 750m south west of Tortworth village but is predominately in the parish of Cromhall of which the village is circa 1km to the south. The prison is approached from the east from Tortworth Road. HMP Leyhill is spread out over 135 acres although the core area is around 65 acres. Originally part of the parkland surrounding the Grade II* Victorian estate house of Tortworth Court, having been used as a military hospital and Naval training centre in the Second World War. Part of the area of the military hospital became an open prison in 1946. The original Victorian house to the north west of the PDA remains and is now a hotel and restaurant. Adjacent to the PDA the house and surrounding parkland to the west and south is the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, which still belongs to the Tortworth Estate with the hotel under separate ownership. Within the prison site, there are a large number of buildings and other structures of various ages incorporating the prisoner accommodation, tennis courts and workshops as well as office and admin blocks. The PDA sits on gently sloping ground from a high 78m aOD in the south to circa 60m aOD to the north (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The geology in the area around the PDA is extremely diverse. The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Avon Group - Mudstone and Limestone, Interbedded a band on an east-west axis. Immediately north of the PDA is a thinner bank of Avon Group- Limestone and immediately south a thin bank of Black Rock Limestone Subgroup – Limestone followed by Black Rock Limestone Subgroup - Dolostone. There are no superficial deposits. Given

the low resolution of the mapping (GS 1:50,000), it is possible that the boundaries between the different formations are not accurately mapped and there may be variations.

- 1.2.3 The area in Cromhall, has had a number of quarries. The largest is to the south east of the PDA. This quarry was for limestone and quartzite. Quartzite extraction has ceased and this section of the quarry was in restoration, whereas the limestone section has an extant consent but at the time of writing is inactive.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.4 There is no known geotechnical information. However, as part of the development proposals it is planned for there to be intrusive geotechnical investigations

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development at the prison is related to a number of development activities as part of the expansion programme. These include:

- Two 60 units accommodation blocks (1 & 2)
- New portacabin storage building for personal property (3)
- New building to provide shelter for the use of the tennis courts. (4)

- 1.3.2 Figure 2 refers to the location of the various options. Not all developments proposals involve below ground activities where some are refurbishments. The main expansion that would require below ground activities are two new 60 bed accommodation blocks located adjacent to the C Units.

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 Due to the impact of Covid-19, there have been restrictions in terms to access to archive offices and information. An online search of the National Archived and the Buckinghamshire Archives did not reveal any additional information or plans regarding the Hall.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic

Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

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

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 The Local Planning Authority for the study area is South Gloucestershire Council which has adopted a Local Plan in 2017. This Local Plan has Policy PSP17 in response to Managing the Environment and Heritage.

Policy PSP17 in response to Managing the Environment and Heritage

2.3.2 Conserving and Enhancing - Development proposals should serve to protect, and where appropriate, enhance or better reveal the significance of heritage assets³ and their settings. They should be conserved in a manner that is appropriate to their significance.

2.3.3 Listed Buildings: Alterations, extensions or changes of use to listed buildings, or development within their setting, will be expected to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance those elements which contribute to their special architectural or historic interest, including their settings. Where development proposals affect listed buildings whose architectural or heritage significance has been degraded or eroded, the Council may seek the implementation of measures and/or management plans to secure the restoration of the heritage assets and/or their setting or contributions towards such works.

2.3.4 Conservation Areas: Development within or affecting the setting of a conservation area will be expected to:

- preserve or, where appropriate, enhance those elements which contribute to their special character or appearance; and
- pay particular attention to opportunities to enhance negative parts of conservation areas and to draw on local character and distinctiveness.

2.3.5 Proposals should demonstrate that:

- size, form, position, scale, materials, design, colour and detailing have proper regard to the distinctive character and appearance of the conservation area; and
- buildings, groups of buildings, historic street and plot patterns, open spaces, building lines, views, vistas, ground surfaces, boundary walls and other architectural or hard landscape features, which contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area are retained; and
- existing trees, hedges and green spaces, or other natural features, which contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area, will be retained and protected.

2.3.6 The Council will seek to retain buildings and structures which contribute positively to a conservation area. The loss of any building that is important or integral to the character or appearance of the conservation area is likely to amount to substantial harm.

2.3.7 Archaeology: Scheduled monuments and other non-designated archaeological sites of equivalent importance should be preserved in situ. In exceptional cases, where this is not justifiable or feasible, provision should be made for excavation and recording with an appropriate level of post-excavation assessment and analysis.

2.3.8 Non-designated archaeological heritage assets of regional and/or local importance should normally be preserved in situ but, where harm to the asset is justified, provision should be made for excavation and recording with an appropriate level of post-excavation assessment and analysis. Curation and publication of findings will be expected in all instances to appropriate standards.

2.3.9 Any impact on the setting of archaeological heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) will need to be assessed to determine how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of those heritage assets. Proposals will be expected to preserve and where appropriate, enhance the setting of archaeological heritage assets, and those elements which contribute to their significance.

2.3.10 Lower Severn Vale Levels: Where appropriate, development proposals involving ground breaking of previously undisturbed land within the Lower Severn Vale Levels will be required to present the findings of an archaeological desk-based assessment and field

evaluation prior to a decision being made, unless clear evidence exists for previous disturbance of the site.

2.3.11 Historic Parks and Gardens and Battlefields: Development proposals will be expected to:

- protect and, where appropriate, enhance the design, character, appearance and settings of historic parks, gardens or battlefields; and
- safeguard those features which contribute to their significance, character or appearance.

2.3.12 Where development proposals affect a park, garden or battlefield of historic significance whose historic landscape character has been degraded or eroded, the Council may seek the implementation of measures and/or management plans to secure the restoration of features, landscaping or historic planting schemes, or contributions towards such works.

2.3.13 Locally important heritage assets: Development proposals affecting locally important heritage assets should ensure they are preserved or enhanced, having regard to their significance. The Council will seek to retain buildings, included on the Local List, as well as other non-designated heritage assets identified in the development management process.

2.3.14 Understanding the Heritage Asset and the Impact of Development - Development proposals involving or affecting heritage assets should demonstrate:

- the significance of the heritage asset(s) affected;
- the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset(s) and
- their setting(s); and
- how the development will protect, enhance or better reveal the significance of
- the heritage asset(s) and their setting(s).

2.3.15 The level of detail should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset(s) affected and the nature of the works.

2.3.16 Assessment of development which affects the conservation or enhancement of a heritage asset - The conservation of South Gloucestershire's heritage assets is a priority for the Council and, as a consequence, where development would result in harm to the significance of a heritage asset or its setting, planning permission will only be granted when it can be clearly demonstrated that all of the following can be met:

- the proposal results in public benefits that outweigh the harm to the heritage asset, considering the balance between the significance of the asset affected, the degree of harm and the public benefits achieved;
- there is no other means of delivering similar public benefits through development of an alternative site;
- the harm to the heritage asset is minimised and mitigated through the form and design of the development and the provision of heritage enhancements; and
- the heritage asset will be properly recorded to professionally accepted standards.

2.3.17 Where the loss of the whole or part of a designated or non-designated heritage asset is acceptable under this policy, the Council will ensure, via conditions or legal undertaking that all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that development will proceed after the loss has occurred. This is to ensure that needless harm to heritage assets does not occur.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Ministry of Justice to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*

- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at South Gloucestershire County Council (SGHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 1000m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the South Gloucestershire County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 2-4).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

- The Site is was not visited for a walkover survey given the current restrictions surrounding Covid-19 and the prison being closed to visitors.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1000m radius centred on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens within the search area, Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.1.2 The South Gloucestershire HER records are dominated by records to the Post Medieval associated with the estate and villages as well as many quarries across the area. In addition, there are a large number of finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Many of those objects are copper alloy Roman coins. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Figures 13-15.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be

experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.3 There are 12 designated heritage assets including the Scheduled Monument at Bloody Acre Camp and the Registered Park and Garden at Tortworth Court Estate. The house of Tortworth Court is Grade II* listed and other associated designated assets include the gatehouse, the boathouse, conservatory, offices and stables and a number of estate cottages which are all grade II listed. A full listed is provided in the table in Figure 13.
- 5.2.4 Historic England defines curtilage for the purposes of the listed building legislation, as an area of land around a listed building within which other buildings pre-dating July 1948 may potentially be considered listed. Not all buildings will have a curtilage. With those that do there will be cases where the extent of the curtilage will be clear (such as a garden boundary) but in others it may not be as clear each case will always be a question of fact and degree. A decision taker may take the following factors into account in assessing the matter: i) the physical layout of the listed building and the building; ii) their ownership past and present; and their use or function past and present specifically whether the building was ancillary (i.e. subordinate to and dependent on) the purposes of the listed building at the date of listing.
- 5.2.5 The area of the prison falls within the land associated with the house and the southern part of the prison also falls within the area of the Registered Park and Garden. Therefore, it is appropriate as required under the NPPF and the Local Plan for a Heritage Statement to be undertaken to fully assess the significance and impact on these designated assets by the proposed development.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There is little by way of events within the assessment area (Fig.19). The archaeological record for this area suffers from a limited amount of development activity hence the low event count. Full details of the events are provided in Figure 13.
- 5.3.2 Most of the Heritage reports focus on the house and its immediate surroundings following various redevelopments after the fire at the house with Heritage Statements and Building recording. During these events, no archaeological deposits predating the construction of the 19th century building were encountered.

- 5.3.3 The main archaeological excavation within the assessment area is that undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at the Scheduled Monument of Bloody Acre Camp in 2018 in order to better understand any Iron Age and Roman features. Especially as it was supposed to be the site of a Roman tessellated pavement as well as the hillfort. This excavation is not yet in the HER record.
- 5.3.4 No Roman artefacts were recovered during the excavation and there was no sign of the pavement. It is thought that the actual location of the pavement may be elsewhere at another site, possibly the Cromhall Villa with Rudder, a 18th century historian recording the location incorrectly. A Post Medieval building was identified in the north western corner of the site and may be associated with the park for Tortworth Court given its prominent location looking across the parkland. Ramparts relating to the Iron Age were observed but the inside of the fort is highly likely to have been disturbed previously.

Landscape Characterisation

- 5.3.5 The South Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment has the PDA falling into Area 7: Falfield Vale. It is considered to be a shallow bowl predominately consisting of agricultural fields and parkland. With woodland and copses on the surrounding higher ground. The eastern and south eastern part of this area is defined by the Severn Ridge which curves in an extended 's' shape. The area includes that of the historical parklands of Tortworth Court Park and Eastwood Park. The dominant material is of limestone buildings and walls associated with dispersed small settlements, individual properties and park estate architecture with the M5 motorway cutting through the landscape. The prison of Leyhill is considered to have been integrated into the landscape through historic planting. Agricultural land use within this area is a patchwork of arable and pastoral farmland. (Fig. 17).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 In the area surround the PDA, there is limited evidence for Prehistoric Activity other than isolated findspots of flint tools and hand axes at Falfield to the north west, although flint tools were found in antiquity in Tortworth but the exact location is not known. Most Neolithic and Bronze Age activity appears to occur in the southern part of South Gloucestershire around the Avon river Valley most likely as the area was still heavily forested in this period.
- 5.4.2 Just to the south west of the PDA is a prominent spur overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Avon. On top of this spur is an Iron Age hillfort known as Bloody Camp and is a Scheduled Monument. In the wider area are other hillforts of to the south west of The Castle, Abbey Camp and Elberton Camp amongst others in the South Gloucestershire region.
- 5.4.3 The Romans were attracted to the area of the hillfort and on the south eastern side, a tessellated pavement was found in 1768 of some 5.4 by 4.5m and though to be a Romano British temple or villa site. Much pottery and other Roman artefacts have also been found in the vicinity. This was reported in 1779 by Rudder as described as:
- ‘some coins which have been found and from a tessellated pavement sometime since discovered there, about eighteen feet long and fifteen broad, composed of small cubical bricks or stones of various colours set together with a small cement’.
- 5.4.4 However, recent excavations on the hillfort site did not reveal any Roman remains and it is possible the Rudder was referring to someplace else nearby, possibly the Cromhall Villa.
- 5.4.5 Based on Marjory, there were a couple of Roman Roads in the area (designated 541 and 541a. Broadly running parallel with the River Severn on a south, south west to north, north east direction. The 541 went from Sea Mills, which had access to the River Severn for wider transportation and it also headed north towards Gloucester. The route keeps along the moderately high ground bordering the eastern side of the Vale of Berkeley. It passes west of Tortworth on the opposite side of the M5 through Falfield. Another branch from west of Bath also towards Gloucester is designated M541a and passes east of the PDA through Hall End.

- 5.4.6 A minor Roman-British villa has been found in Cromhall Parish, just to the north of Tapwell Bridge situated on the valley sides of the Little Avon River. The villa was excavated by Lord Dulcie in 1855 and survives as buried structures and deposits visible as a slight platform in a cultivated field and it is possible that this may have been the site revered to by Rudder. Another Roman Villa also close to the Roman road at Tockington to the south, south east and along the road between these two villas are a number of Roman rural settlements. It is not clear as to the size of the villa estates or if they were formally laid out at regular intervals with accompanying fields systems.
- 5.4.7 The largest area of woodland in the Saxon period was that of Kingswood, essentially an area covering around 200 square miles, from the Little Avon to Bristol Avon in the south. The northern part of the Avon area refers to wooded landscapes such as Falfield meaning the 'brown open land' and other nearby places like Charfield which represent settlements in open ground in and around the forest.
- 5.4.8 Cromhall existed in Anglo-Saxon times. The current church was built in the late 13th century. However, it is believed that there was an earlier church based on documentary evidence which refers to the right to appoint a rector of Cromhall church which was granted by Robert Fitzharding, along with others in the Berkeley district to his newly founded abbey of St Augustine near Bristol around 1152-1154. There is also a tradition that near a place called Abbotside, lived a hermit.
- 5.4.9 The early settlement must have been near this bend, but over the centuries, as farming practices have changed, the old village has almost disappeared. Today it consists of four scattered hamlets, with the church left seemingly isolated. There are two manors in the parish, Cromhall Abbott and Cromhall Lygon. Cromhall Abbots remained in the possession of the monastery until the Dissolution and eventually passed into the ownership of the Ducie family. Cromhall Lygon after the Lygon family who purchased the manor from the Crown in the reign of Henry VI. At Cromhall Abbotside, the building was that of a 'grange' to that of the St Augustine Farm at nearby Arlingham.
- 5.4.10 The name Cromhall comes from the Old English of 'crumbe' meaning a bend especially in a river or stream. 'Halh' is Anglian meaning a nook of land or piece of projecting land. Whereas Tortworth comes from Old English of 'Torhta's enclosure'.

- 5.4.11 The Domesday Book of 1086 records the village as Cromhall Abbots under the ownership of King William. There were 262 villagers comprised of 147 smallholders, 136 slaves with 15 female slaves and 58 other. There were enough plough lands for 5 Lords plough teams and 192 men's plough teams. There were assets of 10 mills. This was considered a large settlement. Whereas Tortworth had only 6 villagers, 7 smallholders and 6 slaves. There were 2 Lord Plough teams and 7 men plough teams. Assets included 10 acres of meadow, 3 mills and woodland. The manor was owned by Turstin, Son of Rolf and is regarded as one of the few proven companions of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. There are no records of Tortworth prior to the Domesday Book. Under the Norman, virtually the northern part of Avon was made the Royal Forest of Kingswood and would have had large areas of woodland.
- 5.4.12 Tortworth Park was an area of some 330 acres whose boundaries can still be traced on the ground today. Situated originally around a moated manor it contained pillow mounds from the use of rabbit warrens for food. Across Avon there are around 40 parks with many in the northern part of the Avon area following the deforestation of Kingswood in the 13th century. Many of the parks were created in the 13th and first half of the 14th century. As the boundaries to such parks were expensive to maintain, most parks have a circular or oval shape as is the case with Tortworth.
- 5.4.13 The Manor of Tortworth in the 16th century belonged to the Throckmorton family who had a manor house beside the church. The church originally built in the late 15th century. In 1631 Sir Robert Ducie who was Lord Mayor of London, purchased the manor. A medieval park and coney ground were associated with this manor house, and were located to the west of the church. The Dulcie family remaining major landowners to this day.
- 5.4.14 In 1661, William Dulcie obtained a license to enclose the parks of Tortworth and Cromhall. Cromwell Park formed the majority of the area known as the Tortworth Court Park, with the Tortworth Park located to the north east. Initially for over a century the two parks existed side by side. The Parish boundary between these two areas lies just to the north of the house. Rudder an historian in 1769, comments that the park was enclosed by a high stone wall. A 1760 map of the manor of Cromhall Abbots shows Cromhall Park as a walled enclosure of c 135 acres (c 55ha) with a lodge, a lake, the Gall Pond, and an orchard (now Harris's Wood). The 1843

Tithe map shows a substantial house with gardens in Cromhall Park on the site of the walled garden in the present Tortworth Park.

- 5.4.15 Tortworth Court is a highly significant country house by Samuel Sanders Teulon, built 1849-53 for the 2nd Earl of Ducie. It is in a Tudor/Gothic style, and is listed at grade II*. The house was built as a replacement for the former manor house to the estate, Cromhall Park, which was left abandoned a couple of miles away when the house was completed.
- 5.4.16 The list entry describes it as "one of Teulon's most important and early houses handled in a mixture of picturesque and Puginesque ways". It was one of the first houses to be equipped with gas lighting throughout as well as a hot air central heating system. In one of the servant's wings, coal was distributed via lifts and a small railway system. In 1991, a substantial fire within the principal house destroyed a significant extent of the interior and roof; the south front remaining relatively undamaged
- 5.4.17 The house sits within a designed landscape and arboretum which is registered in its own right at grade II*. Much of the original landscaping from this period remains intact, although the land has since been divided into different ownership between the area of the hotel, the prison and Tortworth Farm, still owned by the Dulcie family. The driveway and gatehouse remain and forms the northern boundary of the prison. The dominant feature of the park landscape is a 700m long serpentine lake in a deeply incised valley, c 280m south of the house, with hanging woods on its eastern bank. The valley was dammed to the north of Tortworth Court to produce the lake and the slopes around the lake planted with trees.
- 5.4.18 In 1939, the house was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, with the Dulcie family retaining ownership of most of the surrounding land. In the Second World War, the house served as a naval coding and signal training base, referred to as HMS Cabbala. To the south east of the house, outside of the formal garden area, a number of temporary huts were built.
- 5.4.19 In 1942, a US military hospital, the 120th Station Hospital left New York and was stationed at Tortworth Court. Over 100 new buildings were added, mostly of brick construction and included hospital wards, barracks for the personnel. The Site included a number of administrative buildings and others such as a Post Office,

barbers, tailors, a chapel and Library, in addition to several Wards and barracks. The administrative section was at the northern part of the site with the hospital to the south of the site. There were 10 Surgical Ward buildings and 16 Medical Ward buildings. Water supply coming from lake. 10 acres of the grounds were prepared to provide for the cultivation of vegetables. In early 1944 a two-month construction project began to provide covered runways and pathways connecting the medical and surgical wards. By March 1944, the 120th Station left Tortworth to be replaced by the 94th, 224th and 225th General Hospitals.

- 5.4.20 Post-the Second World War the prison population rose rapidly. Between the wars the daily average population was between 10,000 and 13,000, reaching low of 9,377 in 1940. After 1940, it reached 20,000 by 1950 and 30,000 by 1962. At the end of the war the Prison Commission took immediate action. Due to the weak post-war economy, new purpose-built prisons could not be afforded and therefore alternative sites were sought and many military sites were now redundant and were requisitioned.
- 5.4.21 HMP Leyhill opened relatively quickly after the war in July 1946 as the first independent open adult prison in England. utilising the huts and buildings from the military hospital. The original Leyhill prison was enlarged by the creation of a second adjacent prison for Corrective Trainees known as Falfield Prison. This was located in the adjacent Tortworth Court and although originally a separate institution, the two merged on 1st October 1959. In 1961 the house became the Prison Officers' Training School.
- 5.4.22 The first major alteration to the prison site was in 1968/9 when the one storey grey brick administration building was added, and this was followed by a stores building in 1970. Major reconstruction work began in 1983, including the construction of the dining hall/kitchen and the two accommodation blocks. These blocks consist of four spurs with a central association area. They are two-storey and each contain 192 inmates. This phase of construction was completed in October 1987. The design of the prison is one considered to be akin to that of a university campus. Work begun in 1989 accounts for the construction of the vegetable preparation area, workshops, laundry, works department, gatehouse, education, chapel, medical centre, visits and sports hall. In 2002 new accommodation units were added to increase the prison's capacity. The most striking feature of HMP Leyhill is its exceptional grounds,

a result of the major horticultural and market gardening complex to the north of the arboretum.

5.4.23 Aerial photographs taken in 2010 indicate that at least nine former military buildings remain extant and have been repurposed for the prison although the HER record comments that five single wooden huts, and the present Pre-release Unit, are the only remnants of the World War II complex.

5.4.24 The Home Office eventually sold the house and its 10ha of grounds in 1987. The building being vacant between 1987 until 1991. During conversion works where the house was to become flats and houses in 1996, there was a fire which destroyed the majority of the building's listed interior. Only the main rooms along the front of the house and the main staircase survived. Eventually, following an uncertain future, in 1999, the house was converted into a hotel and restaurant along with the restoration of the gardens.

5.4.25 In 1977, the M5 motorway was built that passes to the west of the parishes of Cromhall and Tortworth.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Saxton's map of 1579

5.5.1 The main geographical features found on this map comprise relief, including water, vegetation, settlements and notable buildings. A small building with a spire represents a village and we can see Cromhall and Tortworth are both shown. Parklands are shown as enclosed with ring fences which can be seen here with Tortworth and written as 'Tortworthy'. There is no suggestion from the map of Cromhall Park (Fig.3).

Glocestria Dvcatvs, Vulgo Gloucestershire, 1665

5.5.2 This map also shows Tortworth as enclosed (Fig.4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1825

5.5.3 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries and roads. The area of the park can be recognised and we know by this time that Cromhall and Tortworth

Parks had been combined with the majority of the area being that of Cromhall and renamed Tortworth Park. Within the parkland at this point the only building is that of the Keeper's Lodge. The spur of Bloody Acre is depicted but the land at this point on the slopes are trees. There is a stream from the hamlet of Poor End running through the parkland and it was this area that had one of the Domesday Mills. This is also the first time that the name Leyhill is referred to. The road layout of Tortworth Road here is different to that of the present day. Whilst the triangular junction of Tortworth Road with Woodend Lane is the same. The route north of there, passes more to the west of the present road and joins with the area known as Hawkers Grove rather than Tortworth Green. Down by the Woodend Lane junction, there is a lime kiln (Fig.5).

Cromhall Tithe Map of 1839, Tortworth Tithe Map, 1842

- 5.5.4 This shows that the vast majority of the PDA lies within the area of tithes attributed to the estate of Cromhall Park owned by the Dulcie family. The lake is clearly shown along with a boat house. Reviewing the Tortworth section of the tithe map shows the existing of the gall pond and the small portion of parkland that falls in this area. The wider area is one of scattered farms (Fig.6).

Historic OS Map 1880-81

- 5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. By this time Tortworth Court has been built and the gardens formally laid out along with the arboretum. The boundary line between the parish is shown and as expected for parish boundaries, there are detailed a number of old trees along its length. By this time there is a trackway that forms the northern boundary of the PDA although this does not appear to be the main access road to the house. There is little by way of features within the area of the PDA itself other than a minor trackway with a lodge at the junction of Tortworth Road and Woodend Lane. The main major difference is the different path for Tortworth Road, which now forms the eastern boundary and has been moved eastwards further away from the house to meet up with Tortworth Green. There is no sign of the original route of the road through the PDA itself other than a suggestion of its previous path due to lines of trees. There is quarry to the south of the south eastern corner of the PDA not seen previously and the earlier quarries by Poor End are depicted. To the south west of the PDA, the map at Bloody Acre is annotated as the position of a tessellated pavement (Fig 7**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Historic OS map 1903

- 5.5.6 There is little change. The trackway through the PDA from the lodge, now referred to as Leyhill Lodge, to the house is no longer depicted (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1921

- 5.5.7 There is little change **Error! Reference source not found.**(Fig.9).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1951

- 5.6.1 This aerial photograph shows the main house and formal garden area. To the south east of the house is what is now an open prison and some of the barrack block buildings can be seen. The position of these blocks appears to tally with the 1942 plan drawn up by the Ministry of Work for Tortworth Court for the Military Hospital as shown in the US Medical Research Website but not shown here for copyright reasons. The same webpage also shows a view of across the western side of the military hospital across towards the north west towards the house in 1943. This shows the huts were single storey and laid out in a grid pattern (Plate 1).
- 5.6.2 RAF photographs exist to show the whole site but these held at the historic England Archive have not been viewed due to Covid-19 and temporary closure of the archive.

1999

- 5.6.3 Less than 10 of the original buildings remain with new prison blocks having been built in the mid-1980s and in 2002. The burnt-out shell of the house can be seen and the area of the quarry, to the south east of the PDA has been restored and filled in. To the south of the PDA between the southern boundary and the area of Poor End is a new estate of houses. There is no evidence of the southern part of the military hospital site (Plate?)

2005

- 5.6.4 There has been some change within the area of the PDA, with a number of new blocks added (Plate 3).

2018

5.6.5 There has been little change.

Military Hospital HER Plan

5.6.6 The HER data provides a plan of the military hospital (Fig. 18) based on images from the National Mapping Programme. Overlaying this onto the latest Google Earth Aerial photograph, suggests that less than 10 of the original buildings remain from this period within the prison Figure 10.

LIDAR, 2m

5.6.7 The LIDAR map is only 2m resolution but provide a good indication of the topography of the land in the area of the PDA. Also, the holloway (PRN 21517) can be seen north of the PDA. There is insufficient resolution to understand the area within the PDA itself (Fig.12).

5.7 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

5.7.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. SGHER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

5.7.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The SGHER has no records from this period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

5.7.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The SGHER has no records from this period and there are little known finds in the wider area except to the south from Wickwar and westwards towards Alwith's Stone. That said there is a Neolithic standing stone to the east of the PDA (PRN2131). There are three records on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). PAS finds are usually assigned to a grid square in the general location of where the items is found rather than its exact location for security reasons. One of items has been allocated just east of the PDA being a Neolithic flint knife (GLO-788075). Further away, 740m to the

north west an arrowhead (GLO-2BE7B3) was found and 165m east is a flint scraper (GLO-0A3D72). Therefore, the possibility of chance finds from this period cannot be discounted. potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. SGHER has one record assigned to the later Prehistoric period of a few flint scrapers and two arrow heads found in the Earl of Dulcie's collection. However, the provenance and locations of these finds is not known (PRN2130). There is little Bronze Age finds and features in the wider area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

5.7.4 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Dobunni based at Corinium Dobunorum (Cirencester)). The SGHER has one record from this period being that of the Scheduled Monument of the multivallate hill fort at Bloody Acre Camp at the end of the lake south west of the PDA. Aside from the hillfort, one would expect to find other Iron Age activity in the area in the form of enclosure, round house and pits but there is nothing in the record other than a PAS find of an wrought iron socketed axehead allocated to a grid circa 740m north west of the PDA (GLO-D2F478). It is possible that given the rural nature of this area that this is due to the lack of opportunity to excavate rather than absence of remains. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Romano-British

5.7.5 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. SGHER has four records from this period within the assessment area. One of the records is associated with Bloody Acre Camp (PRN1587) but as suggested following recent excavations, this site may have

been mixed up in antiquity by Rudder and actually refers to finds at Cromhall Villa, outside of the assessment area to the south. Another record (PRN18579) also has uncertain provenance concerning Roman pottery from a 1966 excavation potentially near Bloody Acre Camp. However, circa 350m south of the PDA, Roman pottery was discovered in 1971 during the building of houses in Meadow Road, which is some 300m north of the site of Cromhall Villa. On the hillside below Bloody Acre was found in Harris Wood a Roman strap end and other bronze articles (PRN1586). In addition, one needs to take into account the sheer number of Portable Antiquities Scheme finds relating to the Roman period with all but two of the items being coins mainly of the 3rd and fourth century in date. The other items are a buckle and a brooch. Seven of the finds have been allocated to an area within the PDA and a further 35 items just 165m to the east of the PDA. This suggests that there is Roman activity within the assessment area in the vicinity of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval

5.7.6 SGHER has two records from this period within the assessment area and there is one PAS record. There are three mills in the Tortworth Domesday entry and the location of these are not clear (PRN5561). Another record concerns an area of ground marked on the tithe map as Coney Ground some 680m north, north east of the PDA and may be a rabbit warren associated with that of the earlier manor house of Tortworth. The PAS has been located to a grid square circa 585m, north, north east of the PDA and is a copper alloy strap mount (GLO-9B87F7). Not in the HER record is that Cromhall recorded two mills at the time of the Domesday. One location is considered to be Sodam Mill, whilst the second is thought to have been at Poor End. The area of the PDA is away from the core settlement area of Cromhall which is to the south and the small hamlet of Poor End. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.7.7 SGHER has six records from this period within the assessment area mostly over 600m from the PDA and concern features in the landscape. In addition, there are eight PAS finds of which three of the items are located less than 200m east of the PDA. These items include two silver pennies (GLO-6F8791; GLO-09A7A4) and a copper alloy strap end (GLO-09A7A4). Aside from coins, other items include a gaming piece (GLO-AB74A4) and

a copper alloy chafing dish handle mount (GLO-8B04E6). One feature is associated with the potential coney ground consisting of a number of pillow mounds (PRN2127) on the outer reaches of the assessment area in Tortworth. Also, in the area of Tortworth are holloways (PRN21517) and lychets (PRN21487). Some of these earthworks are located within Figure ?. The rural area around Cromhall and Tortworth attest to the agricultural nature of the land with much evidence for ridge and furrow relating to the open field system, which would have occurred in this period and some areas are located within the park area suggesting that this was common land and utilised ahead of the 17th century when it became enclosed. However, some may be Post Medieval in date. There are other linear ditches noted circa 545m to the east (PRN21518) that may be historical field boundaries with another possible field boundary circa 695m south east of the PDA in the area of Cromhall Quarry (PRN21314). As the historical mapping suggests, Tortworth Road's original route ran through the park area and that of the PDA before being moved in the 19th century and across this area would have been the parish boundary. As this was parkland in this period, the overall potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Post Medieval

- 5.7.8 SGHER has 73 records from this period within the assessment area attesting to the significant changes that occurred in the area in the 19th century with the move of the manor house for Tortworth from near Tortworth Church to the present site, accompanied by the significant landscape of the gardens and parkland which is designated. Associated with the main house are a number of other listed buildings such as the boat house and gatehouse and estate cottages as well as estate lodges that come under the curtilage of the main house.
- 5.7.9 The Post Medieval records include the quarry seen in the 1880 historical OS map that is adjacent to the south eastern corner of the PDA (PRN14855). This is just one of a number that were located around the Cromhall and Tortworth area with a number of lime kilns as well. The records also mention the location of a number of hamlets. Poor End to the south of the PDA being one (PRN14348), along with that of Wood End (PRN14349). There are further records recording ridge and furrow in the area. There are also five PAS finds are varied objects of a silver gilt pin, thimble, a lead cloth seal, a farthing and a halfgroat, mainly located to grid square east of the PDA. The site in this period was parkland and in the later part of the Post Medieval period, associated with the Tortworth

Court and no known built structures from this period within the area of the PDA, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low** although chance finds are possible.

Modern

5.7.10 SGHER has 10 records dating to this period. A number of quarries in the area was marked on the 1901 OS maps. However, the main records are associated with the opening of Leyhill Prison itself in this period (PRN 17116) on the site that was a military hospital (PRN21557). As ascertained previously, only a few buildings remain from this period at the Site. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **high**.

Overview

5.7.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.7.12 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **moderate**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **moderate**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **high**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA was parkland and then became part of the wider managed park landscape once Tortworth Court was built. The use of the PDA as a military hospital and then with the majority of those structures then demolished and replaced by new buildings there is likely to have a **high** historical impact.

Proposed Impact

6.2.2 The proposed development is for two new accommodation blocks, a portacabin and a building to cover the existing tennis courts. An overlay of these specific site has been added to those known structures from when the site was a military hospital (Fig.11). The tennis court building will potentially intercept the site of three of the previous military buildings with the accommodation blocks also on the site of previous military buildings. The location of the portacabin will also be within the area of a previous military building.

All these structures appear to be located away from the line of the historical Medieval road that passed through the PDA.

- 6.2.3 The proposed impact from the tennis court shelter will require foundations and services and will have a high impact. An even higher impact will be caused by the proposed accommodation blocks with the portacabin likely to require pad foundations with possible service trenches and is considered to have a medium impact.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Modern period, moderate potential for the Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval period. The high potential for the modern period is in relation to the use of the site in the Second World War where earlier structures and objects from this period are possible. The Iron Age is considered moderate given the nearby hillfort and the Roman period based on the sheer number of PAS finds and known Roman activity generally in the area. The Medieval period is also moderate given that the original Tortworth Road passed to the west of the present road, through the area of the PDA.

Documentation

7.2.2 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

Group Value

7.2.3 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in potentially providing more information regarding the use of the landscape across a number of archaeological periods.

Survival / Condition

7.2.4 The building of the military structures in Second World War would have had a /medium high impact on any archaeology concerning earlier periods although not all structure would have had deep foundations given that a number were huts. The demolition of

these buildings and service trenches by the current buildings would have also caused a high impact.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.5 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development from foundations and services with a high potential impact, although the proposed impact from the portacabin is considered medium due to the requirement for pad foundations.

Diversity

- 7.2.6 There is little by way of diversity. The PDA until the 20th century does not appear to have been built on an open space for many centuries as parkland and before that possible woodland. There is little evidence concerning the use of the area in the Prehistoric period until the Iron Age hillfort of Bloody Camp. Aside from the hillfort, there is little else known regarding the utilisation of the valley in this period. As with other Iron Age sites, there is usually seen a continuation in the use of the landscape into the Roman period and the nearby Roman Roads and villa site at Cromhall as well the sheer number of PAS coin finds from this period, does suggest that the area of the PDA was utilised by the Romans.

Potential

- 7.2.7 The impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

- 7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of high archaeological interest. There has been little by way of previous excavation opportunities in the area. Any archaeological remains in relation to the Iron Age and Roman period will be of regional significance in adding to and aiding our understanding of the landscape in those periods. Information regarding the modern period would have local significance although the South West Research Framework is looking to improve our understanding of the less-researched areas of Modern defence and warfare.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the modern period, moderate potential for the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval with low potential for all other periods. The location of the proposed buildings are located in area where there were World War II military buildings. Prior to which the site does not appear to have been built on. The historical impact to the military buildings is likely to have disturbed any potential archaeology concerning earlier periods. The development proposals are likely to cause a high impact upon any potential archaeology with the exception of the portacabin which is considered to have a medium impact. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

- 9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and South Gloucestershire County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at South Gloucestershire County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Ministry of Justice (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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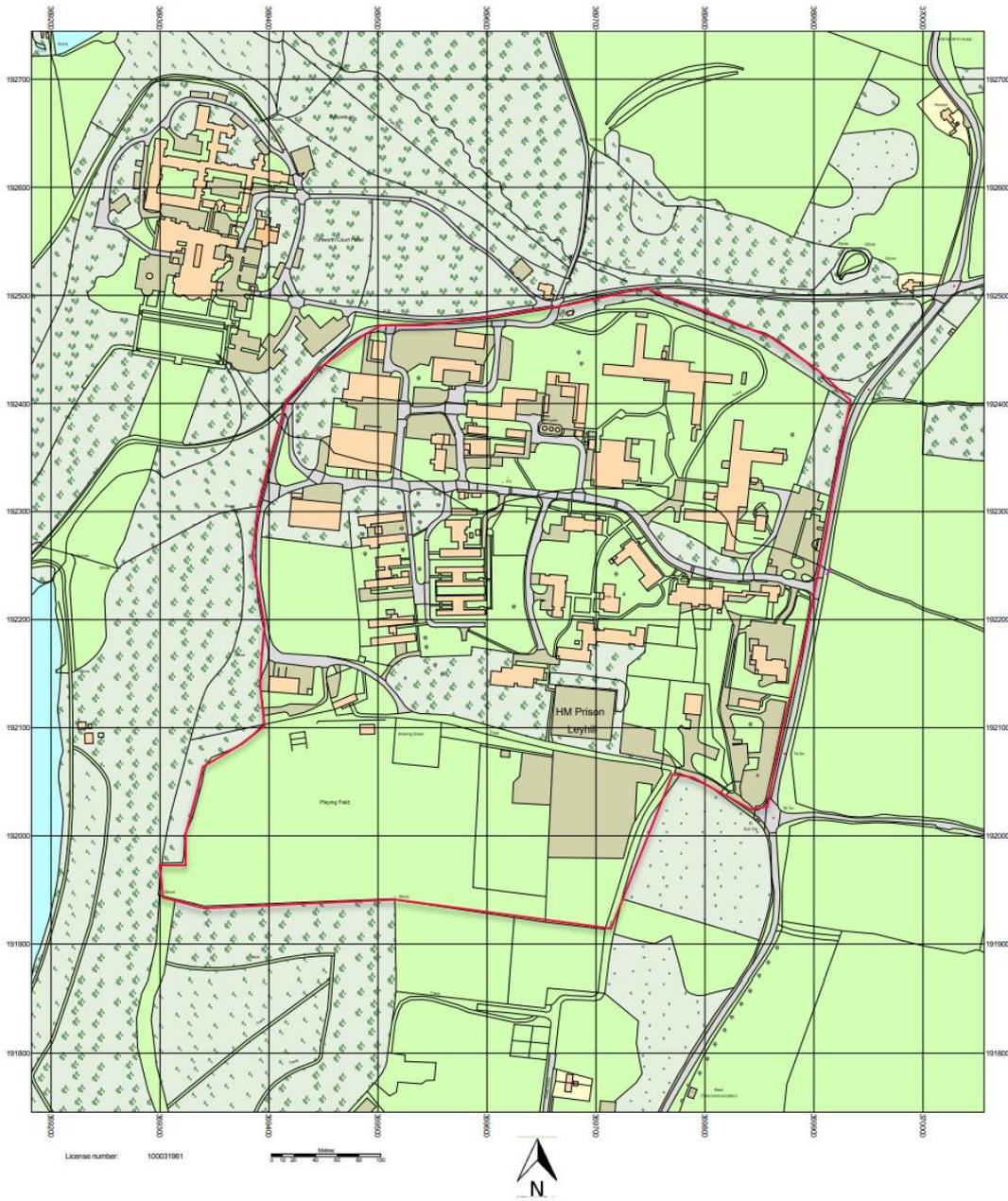
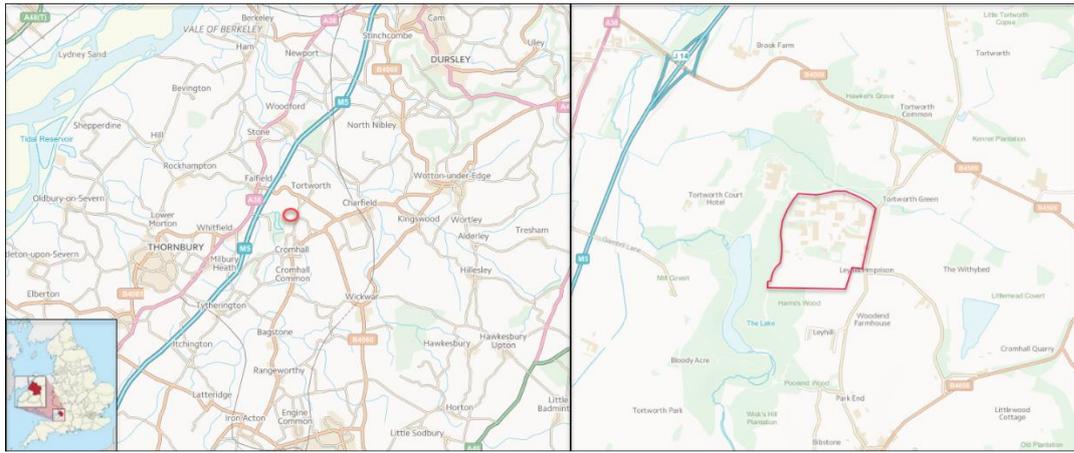


Figure 1: Location Maps. Area of the prison shown as well as the potential sites impacted within the Prison

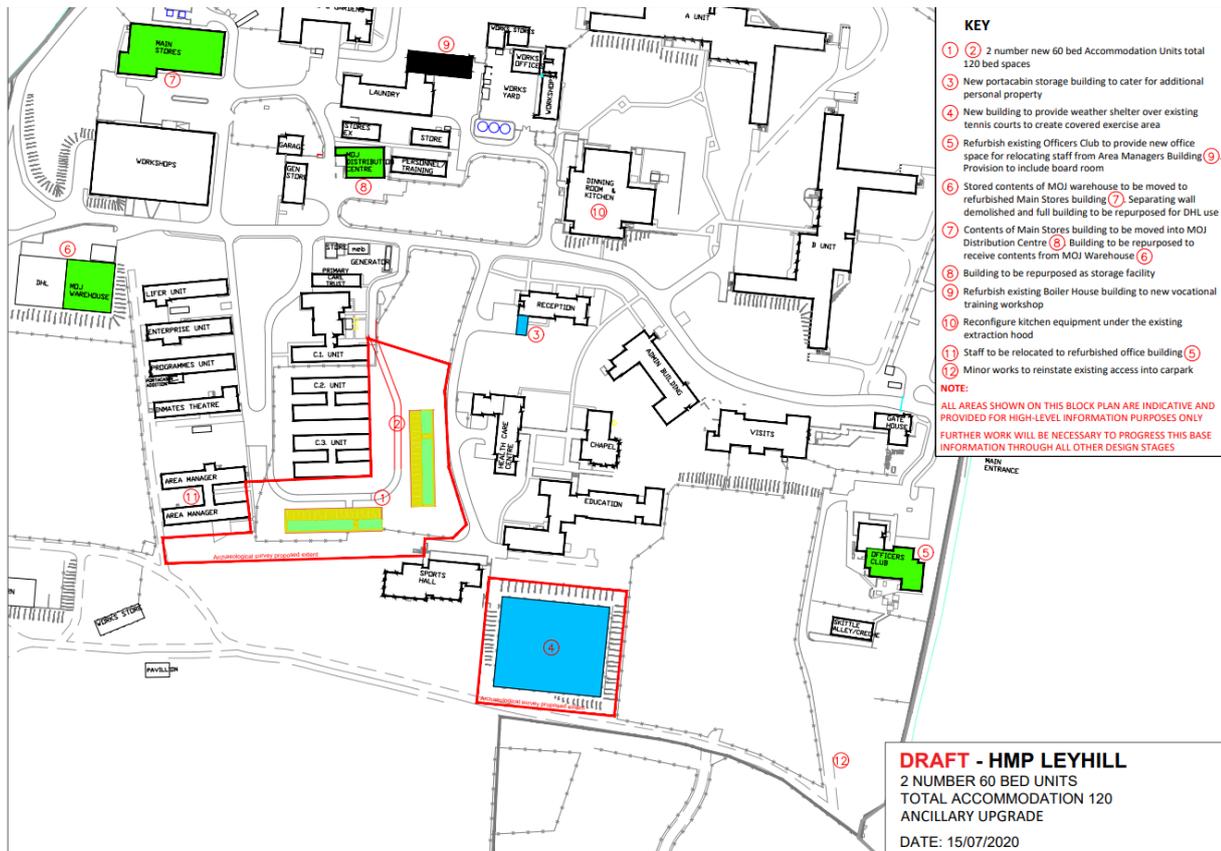


Figure 2: Proposed Development Areas



Figure 3: Saxton's Map, 1579



Figure 4: Glocestria Ducatus, Vulgo Gloucestershire, 1665

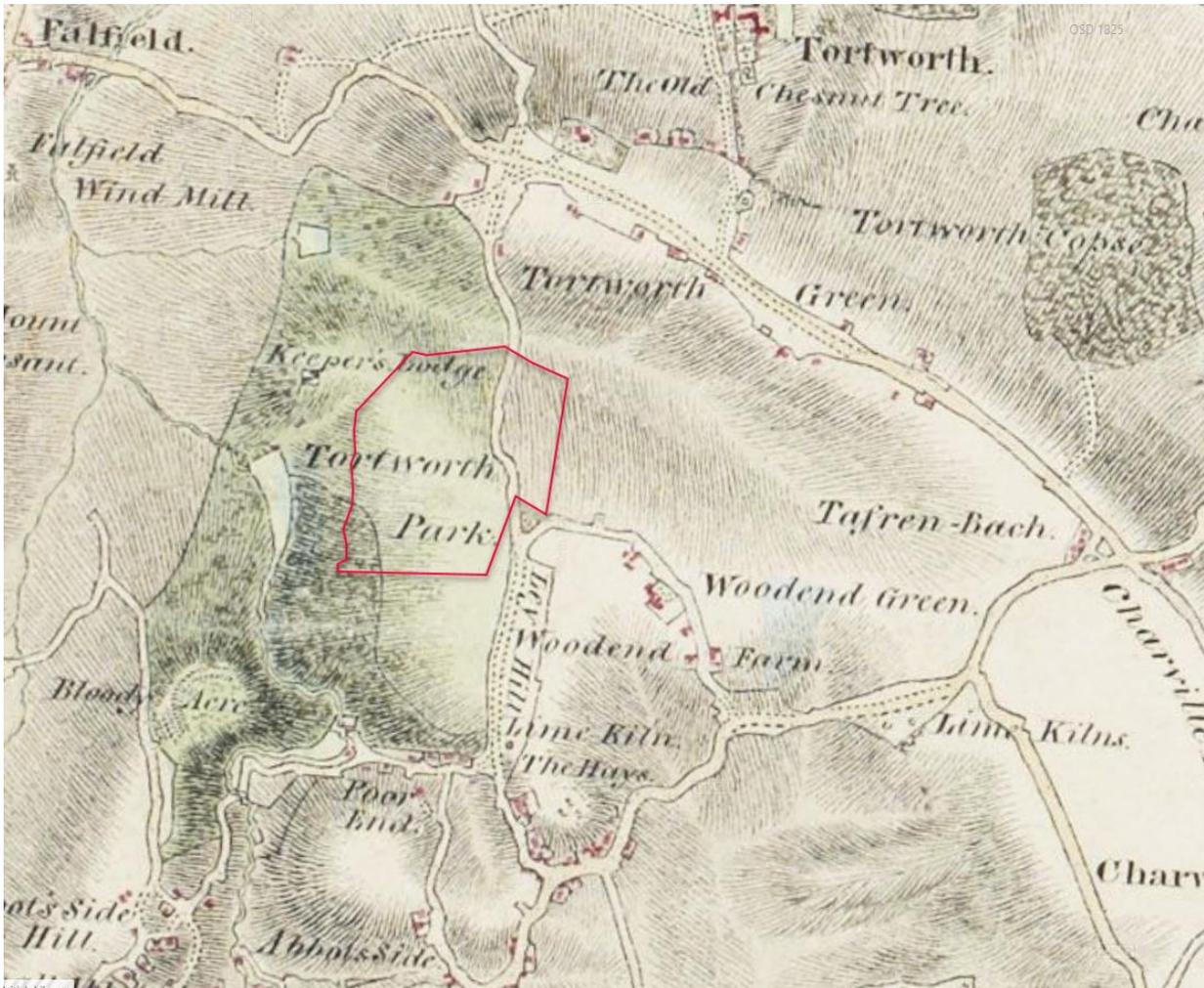


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1825



Figure 6: Cromhall Tithe Map, 1839

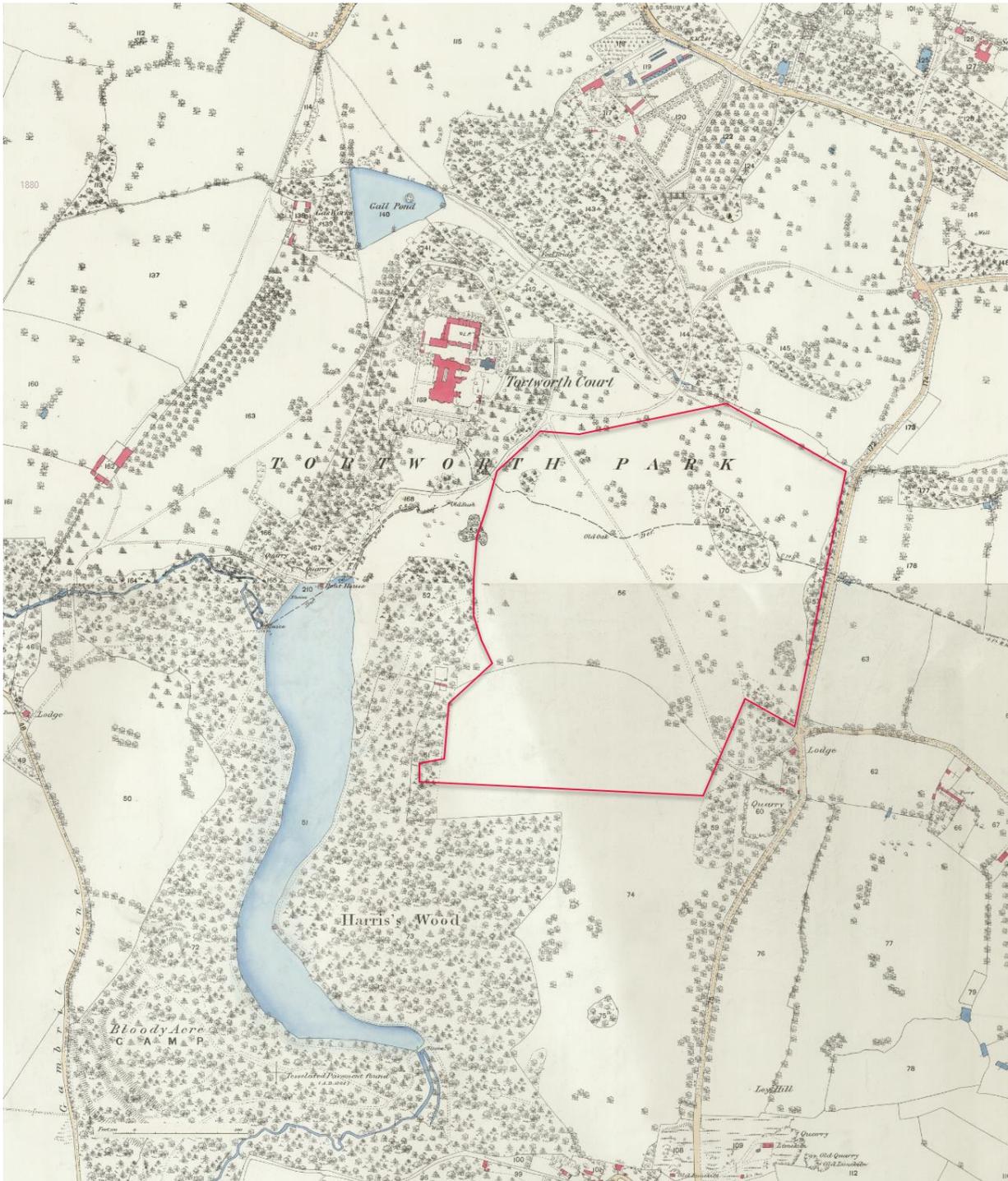


Figure 7: Historical OS Map 1880-81

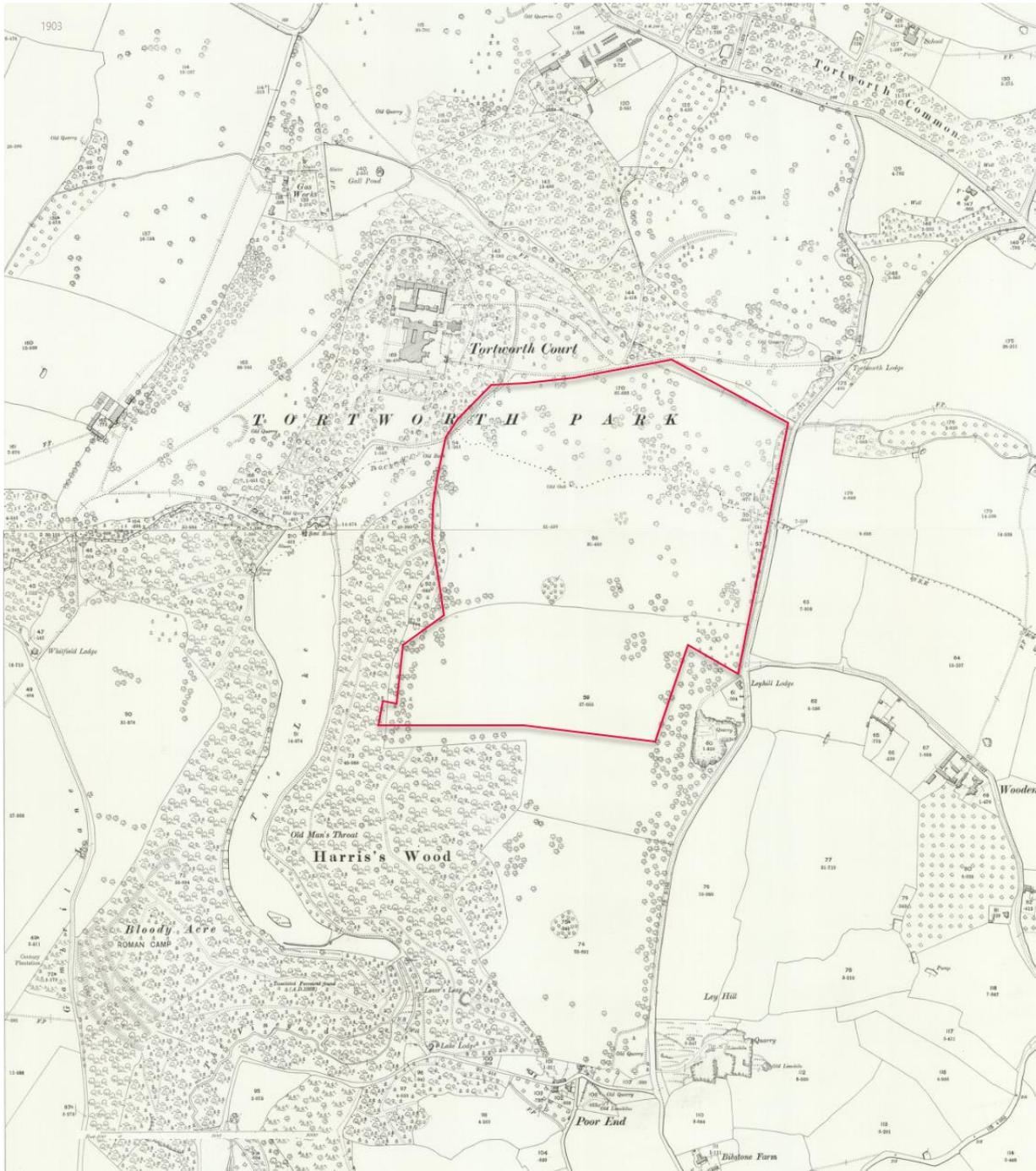


Figure 8: Historical OS Map 1903



Figure 10: Overlay of Military Hospital HER data with 2018 Google Earth. Possible buildings that still exist from WWII are highlighted with a blue cross.



Figure 11: Overlay of the proposed development site (blue), with that of the military hospital (red)

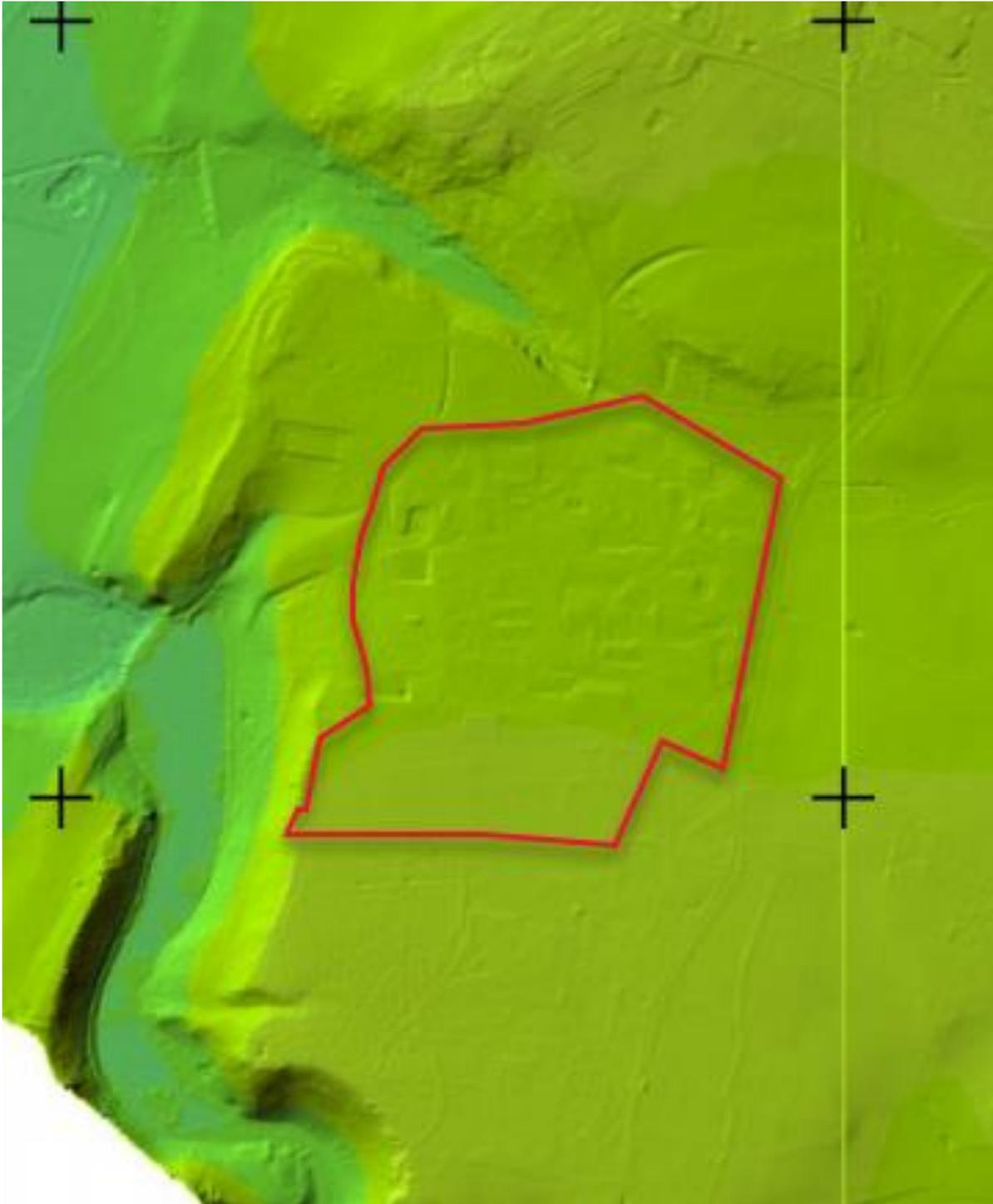


Figure 12: LIDAR ,2m

11 APPENDIX 1 – SGCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-20).

SGHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
1581	Landscape	Within and adjacent to PDA	Post Medieval	Registered Garden Tortworth Park Tortworth. C19 landscape park, 1843 onwards for Earl of Ducie, terraced gardens domed conservatory, walled kitchen garden, well wooded with wide range of varieties, many exotic, huge ornamental pears. The park was enclosed in 1661 by William Ducie. Much of the present landscape dates from the 19th century and included the terraced gardens laid out during the 1840s. From 1853 much of the ornamental planting within the grounds was carried out, including development of the arboretum. Pleasure grounds and park of 154ha, accompanying a country house. (II*) was designed 1849-53 by Samuel S. Teulon for the 2nd Earl of Ducie whose family had bought the estate in the early seventeenth century. The house and some of the grounds including the arboretum were bought by HM Prisons in 1946; the house and immediate gardens have since been sold on. Sir John Soane designed lodges for the estate in 1796, and Rudge, writing in 1803, recorded that great improvements had recently been made both in the house and the pleasure grounds.
1582	Scheduled Monument	c. 685m SW	Iron Age	Bloody Acre Camp Harris Woods Cromhall (Scheduled monument). This Iron age multivallate hill fort, "Bloody Acre", has natural defences to the E consisting of a steep escarpment. To the N are two banks and ditches running across the hilltop and on the south-west side are three banks and ditches, with the banks increasing in height one behind the other. The hillfort had two entrance ways now utilised by modern tracks, at ST68869147 and ST68909165. Both are simple breaks, the southernmost being staggered and it is uncertain whether one or both were original entrances. The hillfort is completely within a private wood (owned by Lord Ducie) and the access is difficult (as it is used for gamebirds) and presumably this is why it is so well preserved. Does not appear to have been excavated. The earthwork remains of Bloody Acre Iron Age hillfort

				were assessed on historic aerial photographs as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. However, the site could not be mapped due to the heavy woodland tree canopy obscuring all features of this site on the aerial photographs available.
1586	Monument	c. 310m SW	Roman	Roman Bronzework Harris Woods Tortworth Park Cromhall. Roman bronze articles found on the hillside below Bloody Acre Camp at ST694916 or ST693919 {1} A late Roman strap end is included within the collection.
1587	Monument	c. 635m SW	Roman	Roman Villa (Tessellated Pavement) east of Bloody Acre Camp Tortworth Park Cromhall. At ST69099150 - The Ordnance Service Archaeological map (information taken from the 1st edition OS map) notes a Tessellated Pavement found in 1868 (probably a misreading of 1768). Excavations were made on a spot which had yielded Roman relics. Coins of Constantine II (337-340) were found with fragments of Roman pottery.{2} Rudder (in reference {6}) mentions a British camp known as Bloody Acre, and says "that this was a Roman work is pretty certain, from some coins which have been found, and from a tessellated pavement some time since discovered there, about 18 feet long and 15 broad." On the 6" OS map of 1886 the date of finding tessellated pavement at Bloody Acre is marked 1868, but Lord Ducie is not aware of any such discovery there in that or any other year. The remains of a mosaic pavement at Cromhall villa (SMR 1505) found in a room measuring 20 feet by 16feet, make it probable that this villa was previously opened about the year 1768, and that the pavement noted by Rudder may have been the site at Cromhall.(SGSMR 1505) Possible Romano-Celtic temple site near the hillfort at Bloody Acre, Tortworth. The published siting and date are almost certainly erroneous. The alleged site is part way down the side of a ridge of outcropping rock the top of which if 4 feet to 10 feet wide. At ST69059150 in the south east corner of Bloody Acre Camp there is a shallow, quarried depression about 30m square it is doubtful whether this is part of the Iron Age camp and from its size and situation it is possible that it was here that the tessellated pavement was found during quarrying. cursory examination in 1969 however showed no evidence of Roman occupation. Grinsell's remarks are evidently speculative and based on the information given on the OS 6" of 1923 and the situation on top of a hill.

1588	Monument	c. 645m SSW	Post Medieval	Vineyard terraces Harris Wood Tortworth Park Cromhall. The old vineyards on Vineyard Hill, with their terraces of dry masonry, are still well preserved and clearly traceable. Mentioned as having existed at the beginning of the 18th Century. A brief account of the vineyard terraces perhaps derived from reference 1.
2127	Monument	c. 910m NNE	Medieval	Pillow Mound Old Court The Lane Tortworth. Just within the southern boundary of the medieval deer park (sgsmr 3369), is an area called Conegyre on the Tithe Map. About four to five pillow mounds in area ST703932 visible on air photographs and on ground about 0.5m high. There are at least four pillow mounds on the east side of Coney Ground (ST 703933) which are now only about 0.5m. high, with flat tops and traces of a ditch, but visible on air photographs. Their date is uncertain but free warren was granted to Nicholas de Kyngeston for his lands in Tortworth in 1304. The group of pillow mounds is centred at ST 7027 9324, and extends across an area measuring approximately 215m north to south and 103m east to west. The western half of the group consists of possibly three separate pillow mounds, all continuously aligned north to south. The two apparent breaks between them may in fact be due to a later footpath (north), and a quarry pit (south). The eastern half of the group again consists of possibly three separate pillow mounds, although the breaks between them are less certain in this case. The three possible pillow mounds (or three sections of one larger pillow mound) are each on slightly different alignments; forming a kinked linear earthwork in plan view. The possible pillow mounds are all visible as extant earthworks on vertical aerial photographs of 1946, 1969, and 2004.
2129	Monument	c. 635m ENE	Post Medieval	Pottery Kiln Pottery Cottages Charfield Road Tortworth. Sagger sherds found in the garden of Pottery cottages Tortworth may indicate a post-medieval kiln site.
2130	Findspot	c. 605m NNE	Later Prehistoric	Flint Find (Unlocated) Tortworth. A few flint scrapers and two arrowheads from Tortworth were in the Earl of Ducie's Collection in 1890.
3394	Monument	c. 360m WSW	Post Medieval	Pond south of Tortworth Court Cromhall. One pond, possible post medieval creation {1} Large triangular pool marked - not quite same shape as present.
4430	Monument	c. 630m SSE	Post Medieval	Lime Kiln (4) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A lime kiln is marked at this location on the 1st edition OS Map probably one of two marked on enclosure award.

4431	Monument	c. 660m S	Post Medieval	Lime Kiln (1) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A lime Kiln is marked at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
4460	Rejected/Demolished	c. 720m ENE	Post Medieval	Pound Charfield Road Tortworth Road Tortworth. Pound {1} Stone wall is broken by the road. Completely overgrown with ivy & scrub.{2} Rejected Locally Listed building - no details.
5518	Monument	c. 615m S	Post Medieval	Lime Kiln (2) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. Limekiln marked on enclosure map and 1st edition OS map.
5520	Monument	c. 675m W	Post Medieval	Mill Gambrell Lane Tortworth Park Falfield. "Mill Covert' on OS map, with leat off stream just to the north west.
5561	Monument	c. 420m E	Early Medieval	Watermill (Unlocated) Tortworth. There were 3 watermills in Tortworth at the time of Domesday Book. One may have been the mill later known as Daimery Mill (SGSMR 9100) a second (just outside the current parish boundary) may be Huntingford mill (SGSMR 2360), the third is unlocated but a large pond (SGSMR 17112) may be a possible site. The mapped site cannot be verified.
5562	Listed Building	c. 165m NW	Post Medieval	Tortworth Court (Leyhill Officers Training School) Tortworth Park Tortworth. Country house, formerly Tortworth Court, now a prison officers training school. 1849-53 by S.S. Teulon for the 2nd Earl of Ducie. Finely coursed rubble with Bath stone dressings and quoins; plain and fishscale tiled roof behind plain and embattled parapets with gargoyles and heraldic beasts; clustered octagonal ashlar and brick stacks. Irregular and asymmetrical east elevation, but a regular south elevation, all in a Tudor Gothic style. 2 storeys, basements and attics in gables or in gabled dormers with bargeboards. The main feature of the east (entrance elevation is a porte-cochere and the storey entrance tower which rises behind it: the porte-cochere has angle buttresses, moulded 4-centred arches, embattled parapet with Ducie arms and heraldic beasts; the tower has crested octagonal corner turrets, an embattled parapet and 3-light cross windows with 4-centred heads, moulded mullions and surrounds. To the left of the tower is an oriel window of 1-2-1 lights with 4~centred heads; a large gable above has a 2-light window and a diagonal shaft base breaks the apex. To the right of the tower is a 3-bay section of 2-light cross windows and a 4-light square bay window and on the first floor is an oriel window; embattled parapet. Further right is a projecting gabled wing, corbelled out corners and an oriel window with square headed lights; single storey lobby with 4-centred

			<p>doorway. In re-entrant angle is a 4-stage stair tower with regular quoins and surmounted by an octagonal lantern and an ogee dome; single and 3-light casements with 4-centred heads. Dominating the whole ensemble (even more so when built as the cupola was demolished long ago) is a square central tower; embattled parapet and three 2-light Perpendicular style windows with plain tracery. Service wings project to the north: 2 bays, 3- and 4-light cross windows, four 2-light windows on first floor; to the right is a 3-stage square stair tower with a pyramidal roof; single storey projecting wing with 1-3-1 light bay window, embattled parapet and coped gables with twisted shaft finials. The south (garden) front is of 3 bays, surmounted by steep coped gables with finials and heraldic beasts; embattled parapet between. The centre bay has octagonal turrets surmounted by pierced lanterns and ogee domes with finials; 2 storey 3-3-3 light bay window with 4-centred heads, chamfered mullions, band of quatrefoils over ground floor, and embattled parapet; two 2-light casements with heraldry and scroll between on first floor. Outer bays have single storey 2-3-2 light bay windows with Ducie arms over; two 2-light cross windows with 4-centred heads on first floor and 3light casements on the gables. Interior. Lobby: rib vaulted ceiling with central panel bearing date 118501; ogee headed niches to corners; Gothic style screen doors. Gothic style panelled doors in moulded surrounds with 4-centred heads and framed ceilings to most ground floor rooms. Library (Dining Room) moulded Tudor style fireplace with roses in spandrels and ceiling with corbels and carved bosses. Staircase hall: large open well staircase with Perpendicular style balustrade, panelled and crested newel posts, supported on large corbelled and panelled brackets; galleries to first and second floors; panelled ceiling with carved bosses. Common Room (Drawing Room): painted Tudor style fireplace with quatrefoil frieze; painted and gilded ceiling with stencilled panels bearing Ducie crest; large Perpendicular style panelled doors to Games Room. Games Room (Library): Gothic style bookshelves; painted, gilded and stencilled panelled ceiling; two very fine fireplaces of 3 bays with brass, twisted colonettes and arches, decorative tiles to outer bays; 4-bay overmantel of twisted colonettes and brass leaf capitals; the room is divided by an arcade with a central large and 2 small, painted and gilded 4-centred arches. Board Room (the Earl's</p>
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				room): elaborately detailed Renaissance style fireplace with Ducie heraldry. Lecture Hall (Morning Room): linefold panelling and elaborately detailed Jacobean style fireplace; enriched ceiling and frieze, pendants and intersecting motifs. Tortworth Court is one of Toulon's most important and early houses handled in a mixture of picturesque and Putinesque ways. It was one of the first houses to be equipped with gas lighting throughout and a hot air central heating system. A central railway in the servant s wing, carried coal to a lift for distribution. (The Builder, 29.10.1853 and 19.11.1853; Country Life, 13.5.1899; Girouard M, The Victorian Country House, 1979).
5563	Listed Building	c. 220m W	Post Medieval	Boat House Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. Boathouse. Circa 1850, by S.S. Teulon. Coursed squared rubble; plain and fish scale tiled roof. North elevation: single gable end with Ducie arms, wooden seat under with a tiled hood; to the right is a single storey entrance wing with an embattled parapet and a plank door in a chamfered 4-centred surround, enriched spandrels and hood mould. South (lakeside) elevation: to the left a flight of steps leads down from the entrance wing to the water, flanked by a coped rubble wall; to the right is the actual boathouse with a 4-centred entrance flanked by buttresses and a rib vaulted interior; above the boat house the south gable end is canted and broached at the base, three 3-light casement windows with a gable over the centre section, half hipped roof. (The Builder 19.11.1853).
6172	Monument	c. 680m NNE	Early Medieval	Rabbit Warren Charfield Road Tortworth. "Coney ground" marked on tithe award. May be warren associated with earlier Tortworth House, as outside the later park.
10078	Landscape	c. 220m N	Post Medieval	Arboretum Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. An arboretum noted for its American oaks, hickories, monkey-puzzles, rare exotics and unique specimens lies within Tortworth Park.
11729	Listed Building	c. 120m NW	Post Medieval	Gatehouse Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. Gatehouse and flanking walls. Circa 1850 by S.S. Teulon. Coursed rubble with Bath stone dressings; flat roofs concealed behind embattled and pierced parapets. Central 4-centred arch with enriched spandrels; flanking buttresses; the parapet is pierced by letters which read "WELCOME" and is flanked by octagonal ashlar turrets which have crested parapets and an ogee dome with a finial. To either side of the arch are 2 single storey rooms with a 2-light casement window and embattled parapet.

				From these, the walls, of pierced quatrefoil balustrades on ashlar footings, extend approximately 15 yards to the south and then return 10 yards to the west, and 20 yards to the north. (The Builder, 29.10.1853 and 19.11.1853; Country Life, 13.5.1899).
11730	Listed Building	c. 145m NW	Post Medieval	Conservatory Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. Conservatory. Mid - late C19 by Ewan Christian. Coursed rubble walls with freestone dressings; cast iron ribbed dome roofs (the glass is missing) behind parapets. In an Early English style, cross plan with apsidal north and south wings. South elevation. Apsidal centre of 7 bays: Early English columns with foliate octagonal capitals; pointed arches. Flanking the centre are 2 bay arcades with 4-centred arches and buttresses between. The east and west gable ends are entirely cast iron on a plinth; the thin ribs form tracery with heart shaped heads. Former single storey boiler room projects in the north east corner. (Verey D, The Buildings of England Gloucestershire, the Vale and Forest of Dean, 1970).
11731	Listed Building	c. 200m NW	Post Medieval	Estate Buildings Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. Offices, stables and coach houses and enclosing walls; now workshops and a Prison Service Museum. Circa 1850 by S.S. Treelengths stables, coach houses and workshops enclose three sides of a square yard. Coursed rubble with Bath stone dressings; plain and fish scale tiled roofs. West range: single storey range of 6 stables, now workshops; plank doors and single and 2-light casement windows. y projecting pentice over setted walkway. North range: in the centre is a 2 storey, 3 bay groomls quarters with 3 gables, three 3-light cross windows and 3 plank doors in chamfered surrounds and under relieving arches; to the left is a single storey 2 bay stable range; to the right are 3 coach-houses with chamfered, depressed arch surrounds. East range: to the north are 3 coach houses as on the north range; in the centre is an entrance tower with a 4-centred arch carriageway, gables to all 4 sides above and a central clock tower with a tiled base and a louvred lantern surmounted by an ogee dome; to the south is a single storey range with three 2-light casement windows. A tall rubble quadrant wall then joins the east range to a 4-centred archway which has, on the south side, a further quadrant wall with a single storey dairy built against it, which returns to the north east corner of the house. Across the centre of the yard is a freestanding range of buildings. In the centre is an octagonal game larder: 2-

				light casement windows to each elevation; plank door under a Y-tracery window; octagonal louvred lantern and plain tiled roof. Flanking the larder are single storey workshop buildings with hipped roofs and to the west is a former brewhouse or gasworks: square 2 storey tower at the west end, hipped roof and large octagonal louvred lantern, three 2-light casement windows, clustered octagonal brick stacks; 2 storey east range which ends in a gable cross wing. (The Builder, 29.10.1853 and 19.11.1853).
11732	Listed Building	c. 140m NW	Post Medieval	Terrace Wall (1) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. Retaining wall to a terrace and flanking flights of steps. Circa 1850 by S.S. Teulon. Coursed rubble retaining wall approximately 6 feet high, with ashlar saddleback coping. Buttresses at intervals with squat ashlar uprights supporting ball finials. Flight of 9 steps and flanking walls at either end of the wall which extends the whole length of the terrace immediately south of Leyhill. At the east end the wall has a pierced quatrefoil parapet, as it returns northwards to the gatehouse wall. (The Builder, 19.10.1853 and 19.11.1853).
11733	Listed Building	c. 130m WNW	Post Medieval	Terrace Wall (2) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. Retaining wall to terrace and central steps. Circa 1850 by S.S. Teulon; the steps are C20. Coursed rubble retaining wall approximately 6 feet high with ashlar saddleback coping. Buttresses at intervals with squat uprights, which formerly supported ball finials and which now, at the centre and the ends, carry heraldic supporters. Central flight of 10 steps with flanking walls. The wall extends the whole length of the south terrace which was formerly a formal garden. (The Builder, 19.10.1853 and 19.11.1853; Country Life, 13.5.1899).
11734	Listed Building	c. 315m NE	Post Medieval	Marsten Tortworth Park Tortworth Road Tortworth. Estate cottage. Dated 1854, possibly by S.S. Teulon for the Earl of Ducie's estate. Coursed, squared rubble with freestone dressings and quoins; plain tiled roof with coped raised verges; brick stacks. In a picturesque Tudor Gothic style. T-plan with off-centre gabled projecting porch and stairtower. 2 storeys. North west elevation: 2 bays; slightly projecting bay window with 2-light cross window to left, single light casement above with 4-centred head; to the right is a gabled projecting wing, plank door on ground floor, 4-centred head with enriched spandrels and arms; single light window with cusped head to right; oriel on first floor with corbelled base and window with 4-centred head. The north east gable has an oriel

				window, triangular on plan and 2 single light casement windows on the ground floor. At the rear is an attached single storey kitchen.
11735	Listed Building	c. 590m NE	Post Medieval	The Cottage Charfield Road Tortworth. Estate cottage. Dated 1851, possibly by S.S. Teulon for the Earl of Ducie's estate. Rubble with freestone dressings; C20 tiled roof. In a picturesque Tudor Gothic style; L-plan. 2 storeys. South west elevation. Lateral stack to right with single light casement on ground floor; to the left is a 3-light casement and on the first floor a 2-light cross window under a hipped gable; in the centre is a plank door in a later rustic porch; single store kitchen wings extends to left. South east elevation: 1-2-1 light canted bay window with a 3-light cross window in the gable end; single light in the rear wing with the datestone over.
11736	Listed Building	c. 665m NNE	Post Medieval	Tortworth House Rectory Charfield Road Tortworth. Rectory, now a private house. Mid - late C18, extended early C19; restored C20. Rendered; double Roman tiled hipped roof. The main block is 2 storeys, basement and attics in hipped dormers. 5 bays: glazing bar sash windows. Central panelled door under overlight, in projecting doorcase with a pediment. To the left is the 2 storey, 3 bay early C19 wing; the final bay projects slightly and is surmounted by a pediment. {1} This building was badly damaged by fire early in 1996 prior to restoration an archaeological/architectural survey was carried out.
12861	Monument	c. 350m S	Roman	Roman Finds Leyhill Tortworth Park Cromhall. Pottery of Roman date (3rd-4th century) found during building of staff houses in 19070/71
13797	Building	c. 810m NE	Post Medieval	Lodge (1) Old Lodge Cottage Box Walk Tortworth. Lodges (SGSMR13602 East; 13797 west) to the earlier manor (SGSMR2124), which was situated next to the church. Two lodges designed by Sir John Soane in 1796 were presumably not built, and this pair is castellated and rough cast with hipped slate roofs, two storeys, and casement windows with drip moulds.
14348	Monument	c. 610m S	Post Medieval	Settlement Park End (Poor End 1881) Cromhall. Approximate area of Post Medieval settlement as based on the area depicted as core settlement on the Avon Historic Landscape Survey. The site may have medieval origins
14349	Monument	c. 360m SE	Post Medieval	Settlement Woodend Farm Cromhall. Approximate area of Post Medieval settlement as based on the area depicted as core settlement on the Avon Historic Landscape Survey. The site may have medieval origins.

14350	Monument	c. 615m SE	Post Medieval	Settlement Hammerley Cottage Cromhall. Approximate area of Post Medieval settlement as based on the area depicted as core settlement on the Avon Historic Landscape Survey. The site may have medieval origins.
14372	Monument	c. 755m ENE	Post Medieval	Settlement (1842) Tortworth Green Tortworth. Approximate area of Post Medieval settlement as based on the area depicted as core settlement on the Avon Historic Landscape Survey. The site may have medieval origins.
14851	Monument	c. 585m SSE	Post Medieval	Lime Kiln (3) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A lime kiln is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
14854	Monument	c. 435m ESE	Post Medieval	Quarry Woodend Farm Leyhill Lodge Cromhall. A quarry is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
14855	Monument	c. 120m SSE	Post Medieval	Quarry Tortworth Park Cromhall. A quarry is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
14856	Monument	c. 65m SE	Post Medieval	Lodge east Entrance, Tortworth Park Cromhall. A lodge, no longer extant was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
14857	Building	c. 670m WSW	Post Medieval	Whitfield Lodge Gambriel Lane Tortworth Park Falfield. A lodge is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map. c. 1875; Lodge to Tortworth Court (by SS Teulon). Gabled 2 st. with open projecting central porch; symmetrical. Privy block to west; rubbletone with matching Brosley roof.
14860	Monument	c. 630m SSE	Post Medieval	Quarry (1) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A quarry is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
14861	Monument	c. 595m SSE	Post Medieval	Quarry (2) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A quarry is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
14862	Monument	c. 645m S	Post Medieval	Quarry (3) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A quarry is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
15397	Building	c. 620m SSW	Post Medieval	Lodge Poor End Tortworth Park Cromhall. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file. Curtilage building removed from the local list.
15732	Building	c. 615m ENE	Post Medieval	Littlemead Tortworth Green Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15733	Building	c. 635m ENE	Post Medieval	Moreton Houses Tortworth Green Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15734	Building	c. 725m ENE	Post Medieval	Privy House Tortworth Green Farm Tortworth Green Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.

15737	Building	c. 180m NE	Post Medieval	Moreton Lodge Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file. The main vehicular entrance to Tortworth Court is via Moreton Lodge c 500m east of the house, built in 1884 in an arts and craft style by W D Caroe. Alternate design for the lodge. {3} Curtilage building removed from the local list.
15743	Building	c. 520m NE	Post Medieval	Estate Office Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15744	Building	c. 190m W	Modern	WWII Storage Building Tortworth Park Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file. Curtilage building removed from the local list.
15745	Building	c. 530m NE	Post Medieval	Post Office Cottages Charfield Road Tortworth Green Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15746	Building	c. 540m NE	Post Medieval	Post Box Post Office Cottages Charfield Road Tortworth Green Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15747	Building	c. 175m NW	Post Medieval	Pets Memorial Tortworth Court Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15748	Building	c. 745m ENE	Post Medieval	Pinfold Cottage Charfield Road Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
15750	Building	c. 500m NW	Post Medieval	Gas Works Buildings Tortworth Park Charfield Road Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file. {1} Curtilage building removed from the local list.
15752	Building	c. 545m NE	Post Medieval	Smiths Knoll Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
17089	Monument	c. 495m NW	Post Medieval	Gas Works Tortworth Park Charfield Road Tortworth. A gas works was shown at this location on the 1st edition OD map.
17090	Monument	c. 265m W	Post Medieval	Quarry (1) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry was shown at this location on the 1st edition OD map.
17091	Monument	c. 320m W	Post Medieval	Quarry (2) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry was shown at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17094	Monument	c. 440m ESE	Post Medieval	Barn Leyhill Lodge Cromhall. A small building probably a barn was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17111	Monument	c. 555m WNW	Post Medieval	Barn Gambriel Lane Tortworth. A number of small buildings probably barns was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.

17112	Monument	c. 410m NW	Post Medieval	Pond Tortworth Park Tortworth. A pond possibly originally a millpond was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17113	Monument	c. 785m NNW	Post Medieval	Quarry Charfield Road Tortworth. A quarry was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17114	Monument	c. 590m N	Post Medieval	Milestone The Gardens Charfield Road Tortworth. A milestone was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17116	Monument	PDA	Modern	Leyhill Open Prison Tortworth Road Tortworth. Leyhill open prison established during the C20. HMP Leyhill was the first independent open prison in England when it opened in July 1946. Leyhill employed the huts of a former U.S. Army hospital to hold 300 "Star Class" inmates. Five single wooden huts, and the present Pre-release Unit, are the only remnants of the World War II complex. The original Leyhill prison was enlarged by the creation of a second adjacent prison for Corrective Trainees known as Falfield Prison. This was located in the adjacent Tortworth Court and although originally a separate institution, the two merged on 1st October 1959. In 1961 the house became the Prison Officers' Training School. The historic house was sold in recent years and soon after suffered from a major fire. The arboretum of the house is still part of HMP Leyhill. The first major alteration to the site was in 1968/9 when the one storey grey brick administration building was added, and this was followed by a stores building in 1970. Major reconstruction work began in 1983, including the construction of the dining hall/kitchen and the two accommodation blocks. These blocks consist of four spurs with a central association area. They are two-storey and each contain 192 inmates. This phase of construction was completed in October 1987. Work begun in 1989 accounts for the construction of the vegetable preparation area, workshops, laundry, works department, gatehouse, education, chapel, medical centre, visits and sports hall. The most striking feature of HMP Leyhill is its exceptional grounds, a result of the major horticultural and market gardening complex to the north of the arboretum.
17120	Monument	c. 160m NW	Post Medieval	Settlement Tortworth Court Tortworth. The approximate extent of post medieval settlement at this site as depicted on the 1st edition OS map.
17121	Monument	c. 505m NE	Post Medieval	Settlement (1881) Tortworth Green Tortworth. Expansion of the scattered settlement in this area between the time of the tithe map and the 1st edition OS map.

17122	Monument	c. 485m N	Post Medieval	Glasshouse The Gardens Charfield Road Tortworth. A series of glasshouses and other ancillary garden buildings were noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17124	Monument	c. 615m ENE	Post Medieval	Orphanage Tortworth Green Tortworth. An orphanage was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17125	Building	c. 660m NNE	Post Medieval	School Charfield Road Tortworth. A school was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
17129	Monument	c. 810m NNW	Post Medieval	Barn Charfield Road Tortworth. A barn was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17146	Monument	c. 480m N	Post Medieval	Garden House The Gardens Charfield Road Tortworth. A gardeners' house was noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
17415	Building	c. 555m NE	Post Medieval	Outbuilding (1) Smiths Knoll Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
17447	Monument	c. 170m WSW	Modern	World War II Buildings Tortworth Park Cromhall. A small group of brick built buildings dating to WWII and associated with the use of the lake in Tortworth Park are mentioned in.
17704	Building	c. 680m WSW	Post Medieval	Privy House Whitfield Lodge Gambriel Lane Tortworth Park Falfield. A small building marked near a lodge at this location is noted on the 1st edition OS map. Privy block to west; rubbletone with matching Brosley roof.
18579	Monument	c. 625m SW	Roman	Roman Pottery Bloody Acre Camp Tortworth Park Cromhall. A box of bagged Romano-British pottery sherds from Tortworth, with no other information aside from the date 20.2.66. A label with the pottery indicates that it came from trial trenches on or near Bloody Acre Camp, at a possible temple site. The reference is obscure but may have some connection to the Roman Building near Bloody Acre Camp (SGSMR 1587). Research is ongoing.
18907	Monument	c. 580m S	Post Medieval	Quarry (4) Poor End Bibstone Cromhall. A quarry is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.
18908	Monument	c. 345m WNW	Post Medieval	Quarry (3) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.
18909	Monument	c. 475m NNW	Post Medieval	Quarry (4) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.

18910	Monument	c. 565m NNW	Post Medieval	Quarry (5) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.
18911	Monument	c. 580m N	Post Medieval	Quarry (6) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.
18912	Monument	c. 155m NE	Post Medieval	Quarry (7) Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A quarry is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.
18913	Monument	c. 580m S	Post Medieval	Lovers Leap Vantage Point Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A vantage point, Lovers Leap, is marked at this location on the 2nd edition OS map.
18914	Monument	c. 385m S	Post Medieval	Tree Clump Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth. A tree clump is marked at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
19282	Monument	c. 495m N	Post Medieval	Walled Garden The Gardens Charfield Road Tortworth. A walled garden is depicted at this location on the 1st edition OS map, parts of it survive especially on the east and south east.
19283	Monument	c. 510m N	Post Medieval	Stables Cottage The Gardens Charfield Road Tortworth. A house, stables cottage, is marked at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
19640	Rejected/Demolished	c. 630m ENE	Modern	Fairview Westview Charfield Road Tortworth Green Tortworth. Pair of C20 estate cottages with in antis front. Fairly intact but now extended to L & R rather unhappily. For C20 pair to be included they should be intact.
19641	Rejected/Demolished	c. 720m ENE	Post Medieval	Pigsty Tortworth Green Farm Tortworth Green Tortworth. A poor example of a C19 pigsty, according to the fieldworker. Photo does not show it adequately.
19643	Rejected/Demolished	c. 490m NE	Modern	Woodend View Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Estate pair built in 1950's. Not of local or historic interest.
19769	Monument	c. 885m E	Post Medieval	Field System (1) Tortworth Green Charfield Road Tortworth. A group of possible Medieval / Post Medieval field boundaries and / or plough headlands are visible on aerial photographs as both extant and levelled banks between The Withybed, Littlemead Covert, and The Gables. These features were mapped from aerial photographs as part of The Cotswold Hills NMP project. {1} The 9 linear banks or fragments of bank are located across three modern fields to the west of Charfield. They are centred at ST 7081 9219, and extend across an area measuring approximately 345m north to south, and 415m east to west. These possible Medieval or Post Medieval boundaries do not appear on the 1st to 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area. They lie on a variety of alignments

				and do not appear to form a cohesive overall pattern. They may have been the boundaries of small plots, or plough headlands resulting from ridge and furrow cultivation. The smallest fragments of bank are approximately 25m long; with the longest lengths measuring up to 125m in length. The banks and ditches are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1946 as extant earthworks. By the time of the vertical aerial photograph of 2005; they appear to have been levelled and can be seen as cropmarks. Based on the aerial photographic evidence alone, these boundaries have been interpreted as being of possible Medieval or Post Medieval date. However, in combination with other nearby possible field boundaries; it could be that these banks and ditches form part of a larger field system of maybe much older date.
19770	Monument	c. 470m ENE	Post Medieval	Field System (2) Tortworth Green Charfield Road Tortworth. A group of possible Medieval / Post Medieval field boundaries and / or plough headlands are visible on aerial photographs as both extant and levelled banks and ditches to the south and south-east of Woodend View. These features were mapped from aerial photographs as part of The Cotswold Hills NMP project. {1} The thirteen linear banks or fragments of bank, and two linear ditches are located across two modern fields marked on the map as Tortworth Green. They are centred at ST 7034 9249, and extend across an area measuring approximately 360m north to south, and 240m east to west. These possible Medieval or Post Medieval boundaries do not appear on the 1st to 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area. They lie on a variety of alignments and do not appear to form a cohesive overall pattern. They may have been the boundaries of small plots, or plough headlands resulting from ridge and furrow cultivation. The smallest fragments of bank are approximately 7m long; with the longest lengths measuring up to 100m in length. The two linear ditches lie on the eastern edge of the group, and measure up to 136m in length. The banks and ditches are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1946 as extant earthworks. By the time of the latest available vertical aerial photograph of 2006; they appear to have been levelled and can be seen as cropmarks. Based on the aerial photographic evidence alone, these boundaries have been interpreted as being of possible Medieval or Post Medieval date. However, in combination with other nearby

				possible field boundaries; it could be that these banks and ditches form part of a larger field system of maybe much older date.
19829	Building	c. 550m NE	Post Medieval	Outbuilding (2) Smiths Knoll Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
19830	Building	c. 555m NE	Post Medieval	Outbuilding (3) Smiths Knoll Estate Office Lane Tortworth. Local Listed Building further information in appropriate parish file.
19888	Monument	c. 820m NNE	Post Medieval	Quarry Old Court The Lane Tortworth. A quarry is noted at this location on the 1st edition OS map.
21314	Monument	c. 695m SE	Medieval	Field Boundary Cromhall Quarry Cromhall. A possible Medieval / Post Medieval field boundary bank is visible on aerial photographs as both an extant and levelled earthwork to the west of Cromhall Quarry. This feature was mapped from aerial photographs as part of The Cotswold Hills NMP project. The slightly curved linear bank is centred at ST 7023 9148, and measures approximately 57m south-west to north-east. It is located just to the west of the southern end of Cromhall Quarry. It is visible as an extant earthwork on vertical aerial photographs of 1946. By the time of the most recently available vertical aerial photograph of 2006 it appears to have been levelled and is visible as a cropmark.
21388	Monument	c. 1910m SSW	Medieval	Area of Ridge and Furrow Cromhall. Scattered blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in Cromhall and centred at ST 69881 90676, many of the ridge and furrow blocks around Heath End are probably post-medieval in origin. associated with the post-Inclosure landscape, being straight in character and defined by the linear field boundaries associated with Parliamentary enclosure of the former heathland. A small area of linear drainage ditches was also noted north of High Wood. The blocks located near Bibstone are more irregular are suggest an earlier pre-Inclosure date. Some isolated sections of earthwork bank indicate possible plough headlands or boundary banks from former blocks of now levelled ridge and furrow. Aerial photographs taken in 2010 indicate that many of the cultivation earthworks have been plough-levelled or reduced by post-war agricultural practices.

21401	Monument	c. 1630m E	Post Medieval	Area of Ridge and Furrow Cromhall. A large spread of ridge and furrow cultivation is centred at ST 7250 9254 within the town of Charfield, and extends across an area measuring approximately 5km east to west, and 5km north to south. Most of the record lies within the Gloucestershire HER. The ridge and furrow cultivation visible on aerial photographs is considerably more densely occurring than in other nearby areas surveyed as part of The Cotswold Hills NMP project.
21432	Monument	c. 1100m NNW	Post Medieval	Area of Ridge and Furrow Tortworth. Scattered blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in Tortworth parish and centred at ST 70019 93265, the irregular morphology of the ridge and furrow blocks east of Falfield village suggest they are probably medieval in origin and associated with the former open field system. A strip lynchet and cultivation terrace is also visible south of Daniels Wood (centred at ST 69451 93564). Aerial photographs taken in 2010 suggest that many of these cultivation earthworks have been plough levelled by post-war agricultural practices
21487	Monument	c. 625m NNW	Medieval	Lynchets Tortworth Court Tortworth. Linear medieval strip lynchets are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located east of Brook Farm in a steeply sloping field bordered on two sides by the B4509 road and centred at ST 69373 93118, the earthwork risers (steep, scarped edges) define (probably) 8 rectilinear earthwork strip lynchet cultivation terraces facing northwest. The risers measure between 33 metres and 206 metres in length, are almost all aligned NE-SW, with two risers about 92 and 166 metres long aligned NW-SE, defining the edge of rectilinear cultivation terraces. Aerial photographs taken in 2005 indicate that these cultivation earthworks have been plough levelled, though both the risers and the treads of the strip lynchets are still clearly visible as soilmarks.
21517	Monument	c. 625m NNW	Medieval	Sections of Hollow Ways Tortworth. Fragments of probable medieval hollow ways are visible as curvilinear earthworks on historic aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in Tortworth parish and centred at ST 68945 93108, most of the fragments are aligned

				roughly NE-SW between Daniel's Wood and Mill Covert and spread over about 1750 metres (ST 69599 93730 to ST 68599 92299). The sections of hollow way in the valley below Tortworth Court may have been access tracks between areas of ridge and furrow cultivation of the former open field system. East of Tortworth Court, however, one 190 metres long curvilinear section of hollow way (centred at ST 69761 92697) measures up to 11.8 metres wide and appears to have been part of a former track (now disused) leading from Tortworth Green towards Tortworth Court (former Tortworth Park). Although this feature is still clearly visible in aerial photographs taken in 2010, many of the sections of hollow way in the valley below Tortworth Court appear to have been plough levelled.
21518	Monument	c. 545m E	Medieval	Drainage Ditches Oak Leaze Tortworth. Two lengths of wide linear ditch are visible on aerial photographs as both earthworks and levelled earthworks immediately to the north-east of Oak Leaze. These ditches may have been field boundaries or drainage ditches of Medieval or Post Medieval date. They were mapped from aerial photographs as part of The Cotswold Hills NMP project. The two lengths of ditch are centred at ST 7044 9221, and are aligned south-west to north-east. They are located between the north-eastern edge of Oak Leaze, and the stream to the north. The two lengths of ditch are on the same alignment, and measure approximately 40m and 26m long, with a break of 18m between them. They are visible as extant earthworks on vertical aerial photographs of 1946. By the time of vertical aerial photographs of 1969; they appear to have been levelled and can be seen as cropmarks. Based on the aerial photographic evidence alone, these ditches have been interpreted as being of possible Medieval or Post Medieval date. However, in combination with other nearby possible field boundaries; it could be that they form part of a larger field system of maybe much older date.
21557	Monument	Within PDA	Second World War	Military Hospital Tortworth Court Tortworth. A Second World War US army military hospital is visible on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. Located in the grounds of Tortworth Court and centred at ST 69605 92151, the military hospital consists of two sites: the main hospital being about 127662 square metres in area (centred at ST 69635 92241) and a smaller site some 500 metres to the south being about 27158

				<p>square metres (centred at ST 696210 91687) that appears to have a logistical function, perhaps for vehicles as there appears to be a large parking area. A circular emergency water supply or water tank sits at the edge of Harris's Wood at ST 69476 91937. Between 1940 and 1942 Tortworth Court became HMS Cabbala, a Royal Navy Stone Frigate used for training signallers and coders. The Court's lake was also used for testing amphibious tanks though no direct evidence of this was discernible on historic aerial photographs viewed. After 1942 the US army took over the grounds and built a hospital, the US army's 128th and 91st Evacuating Hospitals arrived on the 26th November 1943, where they remained until 9th June 1944 (when they deployed to Normandy) caring for wounded allied servicemen. Male and female US army nursing staffs were accommodated in barracks in the grounds and also in the main Tortworth Court buildings. The military hospital consisted of over 100 mainly brick-built buildings, hosting medical, administrative, accommodation, mess and recreational facilities. In early 1944 a two month construction project began to provide covered runways and pathways connecting the medical and surgical wards. Between 1944 and 1945, other US General Hospitals (including the 94th, 224th and 225th), were stationed at Tortworth. Now the former area occupied by the military hospital has become HM Prison Leyhill and aerial photographs taken in 2010 indicate that at least nine former military buildings remain extant and have been repurposed for the prison. However, no other evidence from the former military hospital could be seen.</p>
Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds				
Find ID	Object Type	Location	Period	Description
GLO-DAB1D4	Dress Hook	Post Medieval	c. 765m NNW	A silver-gilt pin, worn on outer garments or a hat, and possibly a retainer's badge. Cast in one plane, the face and the form as a lion head, with prominent ears, mane and open mouth. An S-curved attachment hook soldered on to the back plate.

GLO-9B87F7	Stirrup	Early Medieval	c. 585m NNE	Cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount length 43mm, width 28mm, thickness 9mm weight.19.14g. The mount is sub-triangular in form with a loop at the apex, this loop is truncated. The face is decorated with a moulded 'lion' facing to the left within a raise
GLO-D2F478	Axehead	Iron Age	c. 740m NW	Wrought iron socketed axehead length 98mm, width 37mm, thickness 25mm, weight 121g. The mouth of the socket is sub-rectangular (15mm wide, 25mm high) and narrows towards the top. The body gradually narrows towards the blade, 18mm from the mouth of the
GLO-788075	Lithic Implement	Neolithic	c. 30m ESE	Flint knife length 36mm, width 20.5mm, thickness 7mm, weight 6.23g. Multiple flaking scars on the dorsal, large bulb of percussion on the ventral. There is inverse, short, scaled retouch on the left edge of the ventral side.
GLO-F0DD24	Coin	Roman	c. 720m WNW	Copper alloy roman coin (possible Sestertius) 43-250 Obverse: no detail remains Obverse inscription: no detail remains Reverse: no detail remains Reverse inscription: no detail remains Condition: poor
GLO-2BE7B3	Arrowhead	Neolithic	c. 740m NW	Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead length 32mm, width 18mm, thickness 5mm, weight 2.28g. Multiple flaking scars on the ventral and dorsal. Light brown colour with darker patches. Date Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age 2800-1500BC
GLO-12CE51	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy nummus of Theodora dated to AD 337-340 (Reece 17). [FL MAX T]HEODO[RAE AVG], diademed, draped bust right / PIETA[S ROMANA], Pietas standing facing, holding a child at her breast
GLO-12DDF4	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy Nummus of the 4th century dated to AD 300-400 bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]
GLO-12E5C4	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy Nummus of the 4th century dated to AD 300-400 bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]
GLO-12EAA7	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy Nummus of the 4th century dated to AD 300-400 bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]
GLO-12EF32	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy Nummus of the 4th century dated to AD 300-400 bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]
GLO-12F3B3	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy Nummus of the 4th century dated to AD 300-400 bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]
GLO-12F784	Coin	Roman	Within PDA	Copper alloy Nummus of the 4th century dated to AD 300-400 bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]

GLO-070131	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	copper alloy nummus
GLO-072364	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-072D65	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-073746	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-0743C1	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-074FB1	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-075A41	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-076C91	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-077311	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-078756	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-079764	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-07A681	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-07B7A2	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-07C642	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-07CE97	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-0A32E7	Strap End	Medieval	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy strap end made from a plain rectangular plate with two rivet holes in the rear. The forwards edge has been truncated. Corrosion on one sides suggest that this may have been part of a composite strap end therefore dating this to 1250-1500
GLO-07D537	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus

GLO-0800F5	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus
GLO-441B04	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I
GLO-442E03	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I
GLO-4454A1	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I
GLO-446444	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-446E64	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-447592	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-4479D3	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-447C18	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-447CC5	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-448267	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy radiate
GLO-EB7407	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Silver Denarius of Trajan dated to 114-117 AD (Reece 5) IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO, laureate draped bust right / P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR PRO-VID, Providentia standing left, pointing at large globe at feet left, & holding sceptre.
GLO-F63734	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus of the 4th century, uncertain emperor bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]
GLO-09A7A4	Coin	Medieval	c. 165m ESE	Silver penny of Edward I Class 3d Date 1280-1281 Obverse: crowned bust facing forwards trifoliate crown Obverse inscription: EDW [R ANGL D] NS HYB Reverse: long cross with three pellets in each angle Reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/LON/DONM Mint: London
GLO-09E9B0	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus of the 4th century, uncertain emperor bust facing right [...] / no detail remains [...]

GLO-0A1245	Buckle	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy penannular buckle that is late roman in date. The sides of the frame are moulded to form two opposing beasts (possibly dolphins) with open mouths gripping a lozenge in between them in the centre of the forward edge. Each animal is decorated a
GLO-0A3D72	Scraper (Tool)	Neolithic	c. 165m ESE	Flint scraper, bulb of percussion on the ventral, one arise on the dorsal. Direct, abrupt retouch on the forward edge creating a curved working edge. direct, low-angled retouch on the left side. Creamy white patina with large grey patches.
GLO-07DB90	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus of
GLO-07E0F1	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus of
GLO-07E8A3	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus of
GLO-07F102	Coin	Roman	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy nummus of
GLO-2585B6	Thimble	Post Medieval	c. 250m ESE	Silver thimble length 14mm, width 15mm, thickness 14mm, weight 2.88gThe thimble is made from sheet silver that has been rolled into a cylinder, a domed cap would have sat on the top, but this is now missing. The body has a series of annulars with dished
GLO-AA2461	Coin	Medieval	c. 300m SE	Silver coin of Edward I Class 10cf2a Date c 1306-1307 Obverse: crowned bust facing forwards EDWA R A[NGL] DNS HYB Reverse: long cross with three pellets in each angle CIVI[TA]S CA[NT]OR
GLO-AA5986	Coin	Medieval	c. 300m SE	Penny of Edward I Type 3g Date 1280-1281 Obverse: crowned bust facing forwards, trifoliate crown EDW R ANGL DND HYB Reverse: long cross with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON
GLO-8B04E6	Chafing Dish	Medieval	c. 585m NNE	Cast copper alloy chafing dish handle mount length 21mm, width 15mm, thickness 8mm, weight 12.18g. Rectangular with an off centre oval hole for the handle. There reverse has a large integral rivet to fix it onto the vessel.
GLO-8B1F67	Brooch	Roman	c. 585m NNE	Incomplete cast copper alloy T-shaped brooch, length 51mm, width 20mm, thickness 14mm, weight 5.23g. flat wings that would protect the spring, the left wing is missing. rearward hook on the top of the head would hold the spring

GLO-09B735	Coin	Post Medieval	c. 165m ESE	Copper alloy rose farthing. Date 1625-1649 Diameter 13mm, weight 0.71g Obverse: Double arched crown with crossed sceptres below Obverse inscription: [CAROLVS D.G. MAG BRIT] Reverse: crowned rose Reverse inscription: [FRAN ET HIB REX]
GLO-AB74A4	Gaming Piece	Medieval	c. 550m NNE	Flat gaming piece that is square in profile, the face has a drilled hole in the centre surrounded by a ring border. Emanating out from the hole are eight bars arranged in a star pattern, each bar is demarked by grooved sides
GLO-6F8791	Coin	Medieval	c. 190m ENE	Silver penny of Henry VI dated to 1427-1430 Rosette-mascle issue. Obverse: bust facing forwards with mullets by crown. Reverse: long cross with quatrefoil in centre, three pellets in each angle. [CI]VIT[AS EBORACI] Note: this coin is heavily clipped
GLO-70FE21	Cloth Seal	Post Medieval	c. 190m ENE	Lead cloth seal comprising two circular discs that are joined by a central rivet that is integral to one disc and pierces the front face of the other, a rectangular connecting strip on one edge joins both discs together. On the obverse is a large crowned
GLO-ED8EB6	Coin	Medieval	c. 405m ENE	Silver penny of Edward II Class 10cf5b Date 1309-1310 Obverse: crowned bust facing forwards Obverse inscription: EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB Reverse: long cross with three pellets in each angle Reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/CAN/TOR Mint: Canterbury
GLO-EE4D0E	Coin	Post Medieval	c. 405m ENE	Silver halfgroat of Elizabeth I Date 1582-1584, Obverse: crowned bust facing left, two pellets behind E D G ROSA SINE SPINA Reverse: shield with the royal coat of arms CIVITAS LONDON Mintmark: A
GLO-EEB9A6	Coin	Roman	c. 405m ENE	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dated to AD 335-341 (Reece 17) bust facing right [...] / two soldiers standing either side of one standard [GLORIA EXERCITVS]
GLO-EED145	Coin	Roman	c. 405m ENE	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dated to AD 343-348 (Reece 17) bust facing right [...] / two victories facing each other holding wreath, [VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN]
GLO-EEDCF9	Coin	Roman	c. 405m ENE	copper alloy nummus of Helena dated AD 337-340 (Reece 17) [F L IVL HE-LENA AVG], diademed & mantled bust right / [PAX PVBLICA] Pax standing left, holding olive branch & transverse sceptre

GLO-EEF636	Coin	Roman	c. 405m ENE	A contemporary copy of a copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period AD 353-361. (Reece 18). Obverse: bust facing right [...] Reverse: Soldier spearing fallen horseman left [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
GLO-EF3EF5	Coin	Roman	c. 405m ENE	A contemporary copy of a copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period AD 353-361. (Reece 18). Obverse: bust facing right [...] Reverse: Soldier spearing fallen horseman left [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
GLO-EF49A1	Coin	Roman	c. 405m ENE	Copper alloy heavily corroded nummus unfortunately the emperor is unreadable which therefore dates this coin to AD c.300-400 bust right [...] / no detail remains [...]
EVENTS				
ID	Type	Distance	Year	Name
14582	Building Recording			Tortworth Court Tortworth Park Tortworth
18580	Trial Excavation		1966(?)	Temple Bloody Acre Camp Tortworth Park Cromhall
20405	monitoring & Recording		2014	Eastwood Park, Leyhill. No visible archaeological features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered during development excavations
20605	?			Tortworth Estate
20930	WSI		2015	Tortworth Court
21577	Excavation		1865	Vineyard Hill Cromhall, Roman finds
21588	Architectural Survey			Tortworth House Tortworth

Figure 13: Gazetteer of SGHER Records

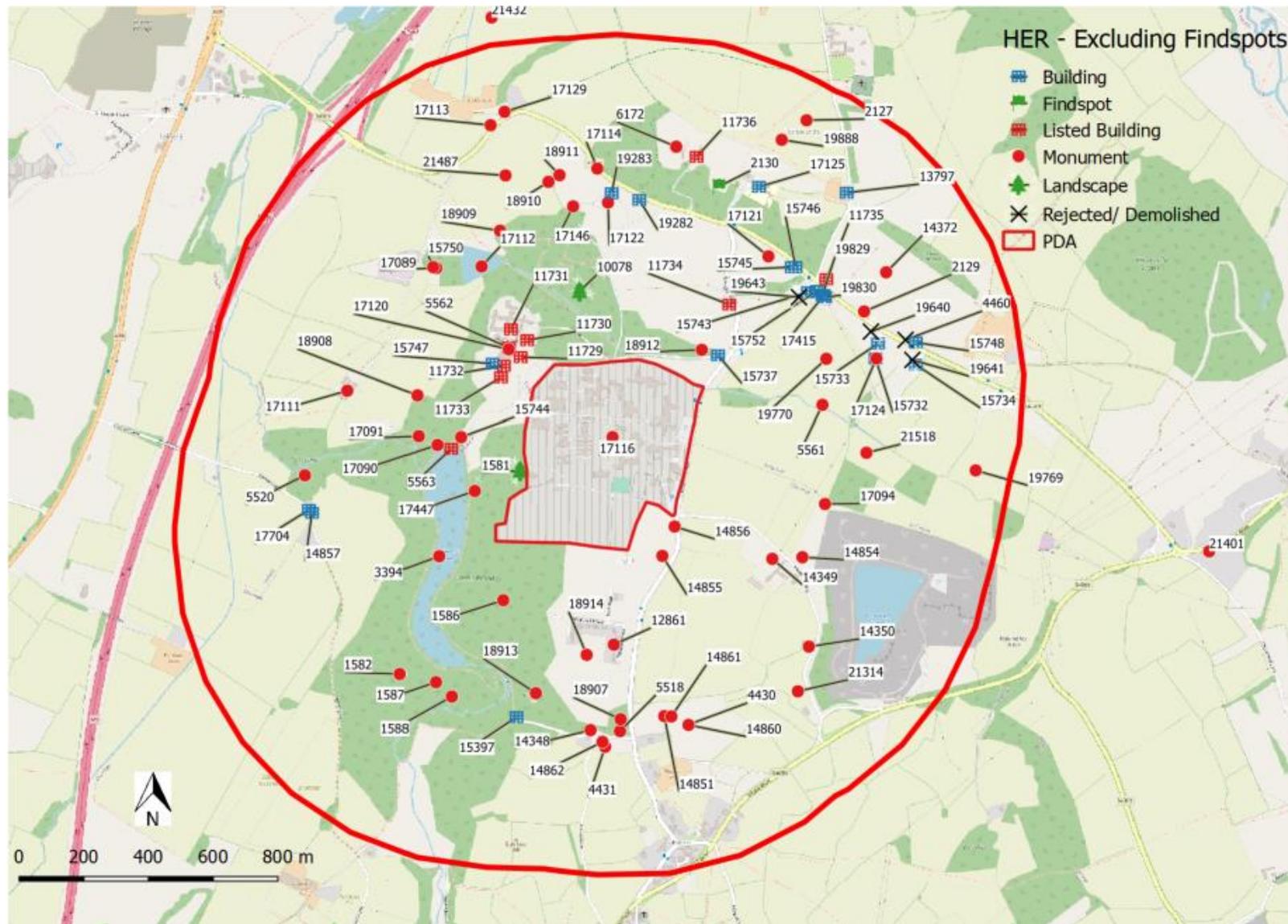


Figure 14: SGHER monument Record – All (excl. findspots)

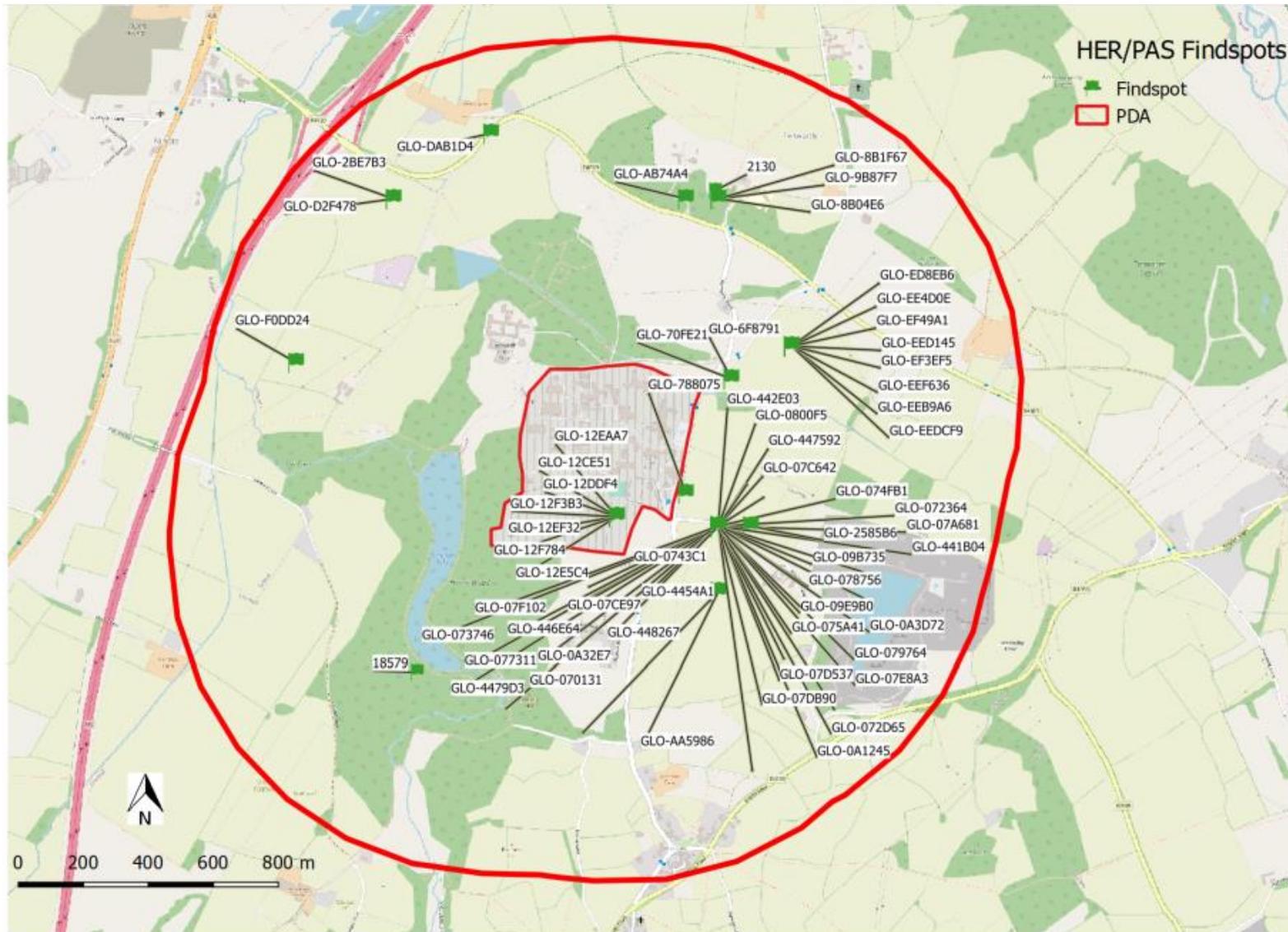


Figure 15: SGHER Findspots

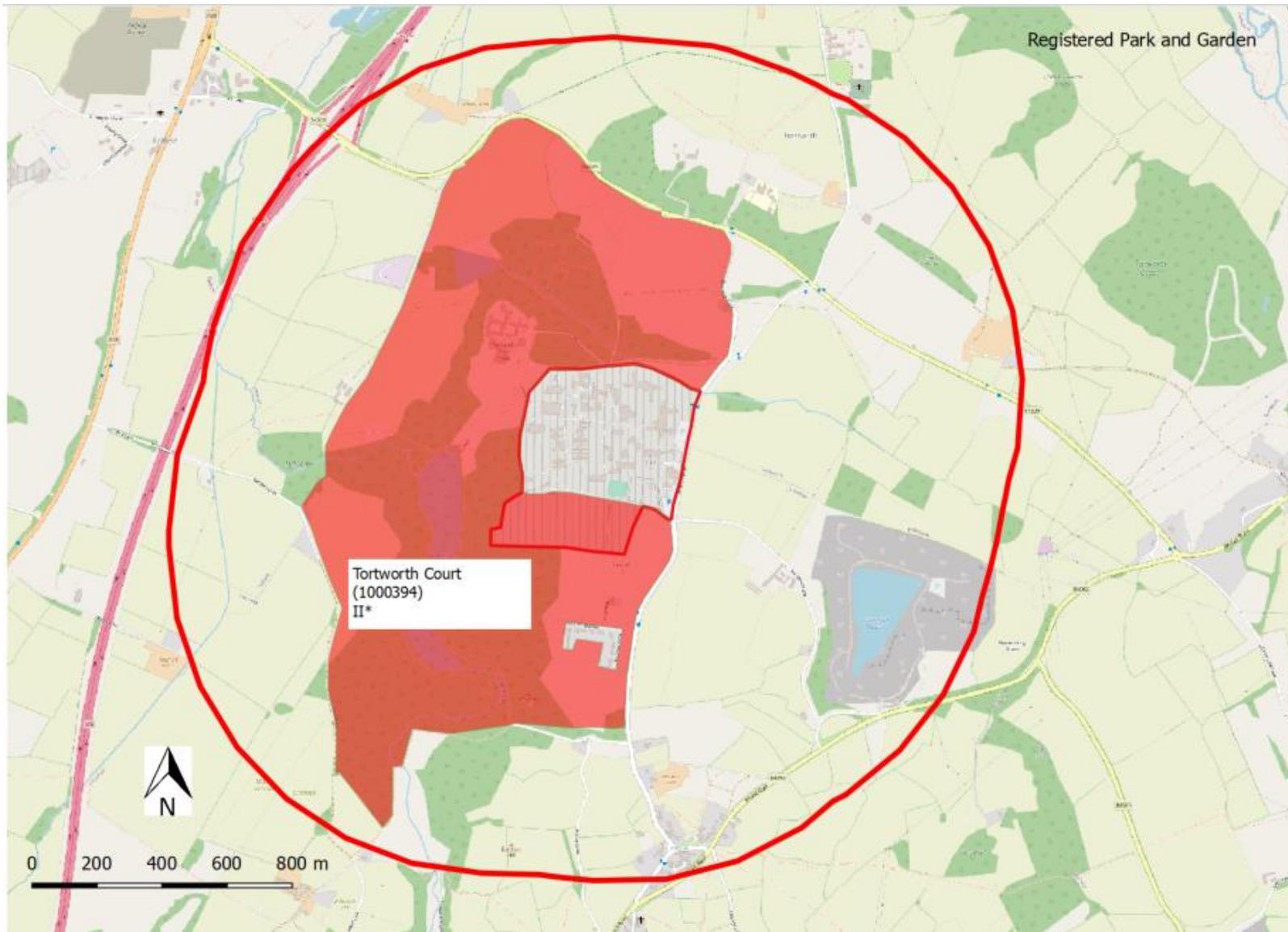
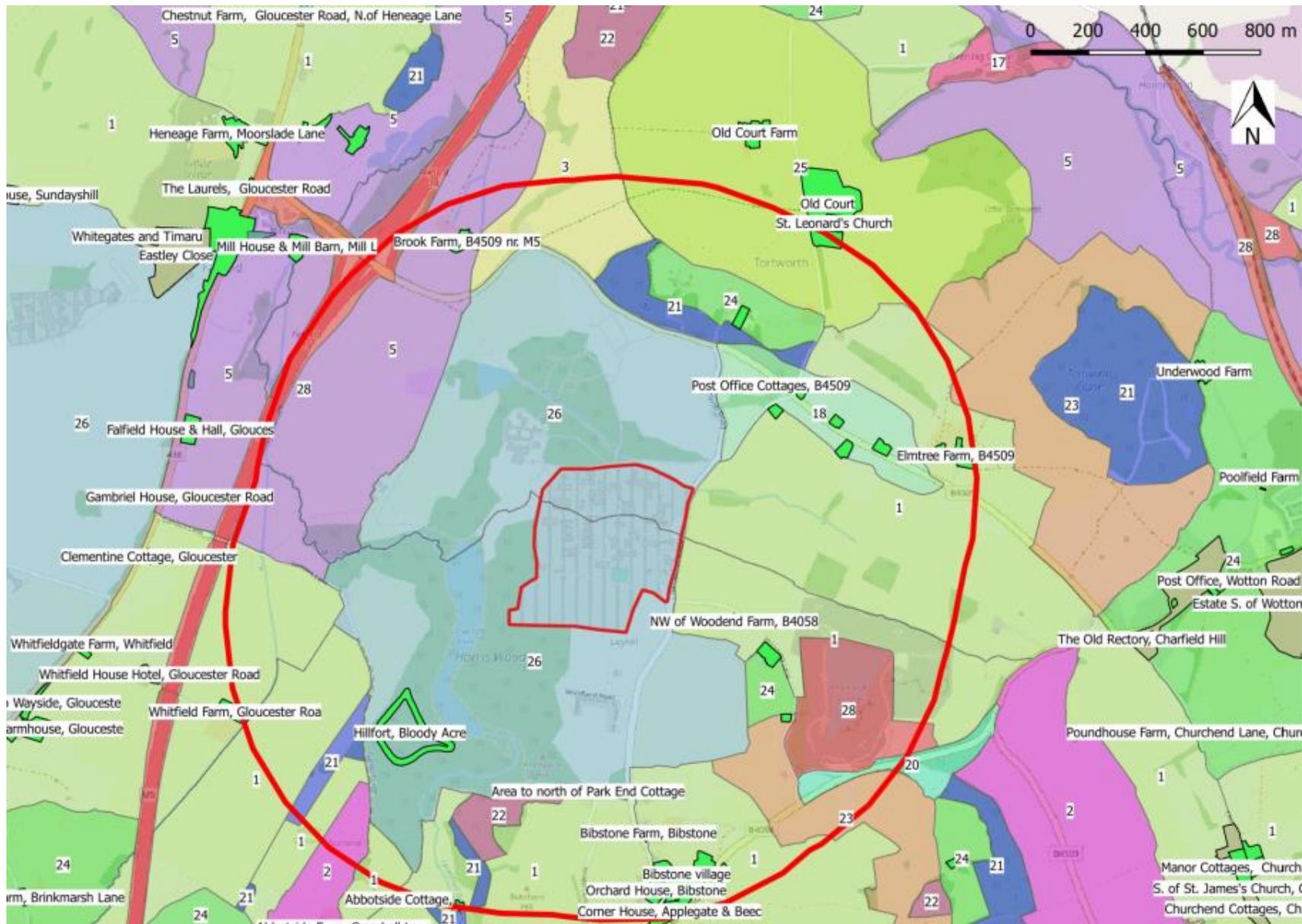


Figure 16: SGHER Registered Park and Garden



Number	Description
1	Late medieval enclosed open fields created by local arrangement and exchange
2	Post medieval and modern fields adjusted from earlier (i.e. A1) enclosures
3	Late medieval enclosure of steep-sided cultivation
5	Medieval (or earlier) enclosure of rich, wet grassland
18	Medieval and post medieval organised enclosure of open heath
21	Pre 1800 'ancient' woodland
22	Post 18th century woodland planation and forestry
23	Medieval enclosed fields created by assart
24	Medieval enclosed fields created by organised clearance
26	Post medieval designed ornamental landscapes
28	Large scale utility landscapes. This category refers mainly to industrial sites of the 19th and 20th centuries

Figure 17: SGHER Historic Landscape Characterisation with accompanying key.

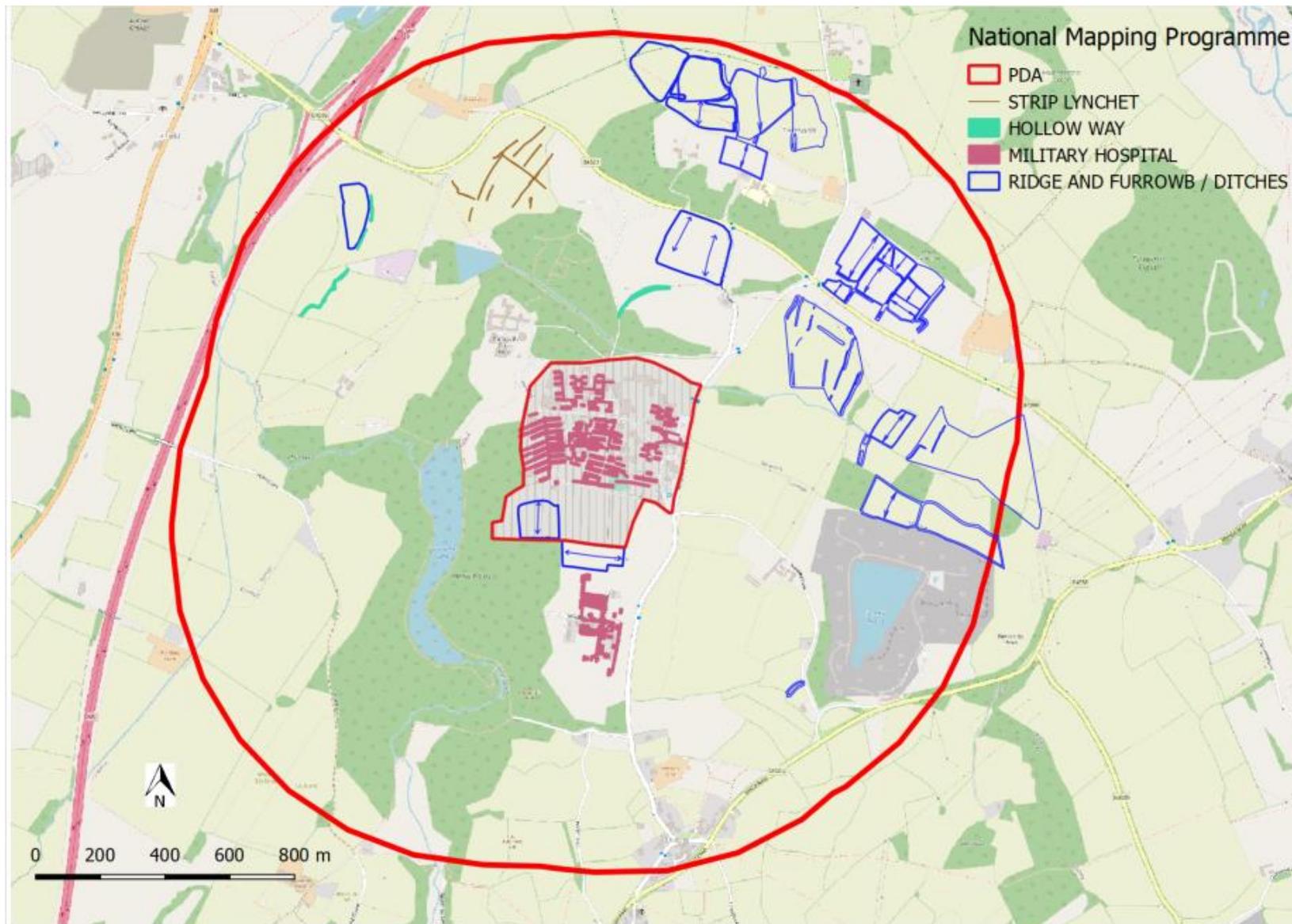


Figure 18: SGHER National Mapping Programme



Figure 19: SGHER Events



Figure 20: Scheduled Monument



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph, 1951 (CUCAP)



Plate 2: 1999 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 2005 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2018 (Google Earth)