

Gloucestershire HER/SHINE Project
National historic environment
datasets for woodland creation

Project E: Insights from local historic
environment services creating
SHINE records

Project Report
For
Forestry Commission

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Gloucestershire County Council
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Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL

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1. Summary

Forestry Commission (FC) commissioned Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team to create SHINE records and, in the process, consider how the current SHINE methodology, workflow guidelines, selection criteria, record fields, polygon standards and online portal could be updated to inform woodland creation proposals. Gloucestershire were one of five local authority historic environment teams commissioned to participate in FC's Project E.

The project ran from early December 2022 to March 2023. Work was undertaken in accordance with a project proposal submitted to FC in October 2022 (GCC 2022).

1839 HER records were assessed for eligibility to be added to the SHINE dataset and, subsequently, SHINE records were added, amended and deleted using the SHINE criteria for selection with the aim of identifying strengths and weaknesses of the current system.

It was concluded that evolving SHINE for use in woodland creation would be a challenge and require careful consideration, but it should be possible to do this to the benefit to the forestry sector. However, we feel it is important to give equal emphasis to improving contact between woodland creation proposers and local historic environment services. Engagement and local advice is key to support any evolved SHINE dataset.

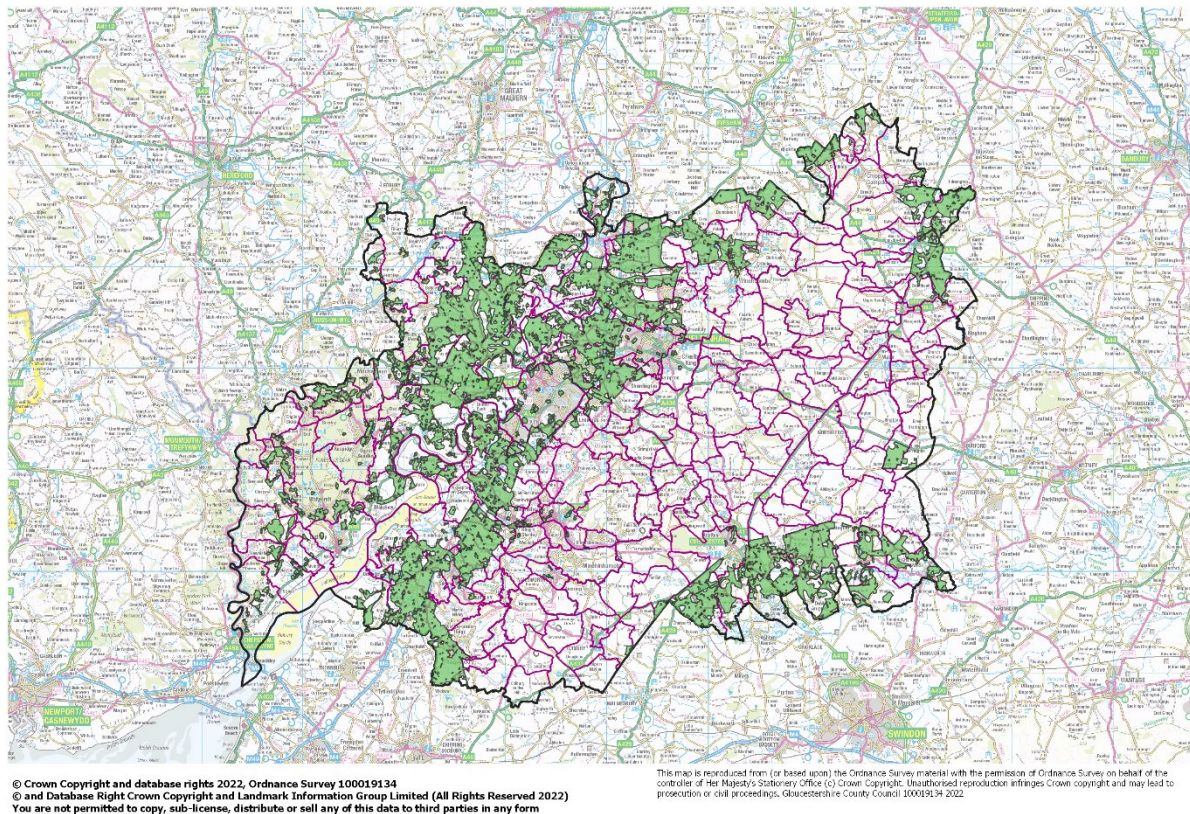


Figure 1 Low Risk Areas for Woodland Creation map for Gloucestershire

2. Introduction

This document details the results of Project E: Insights from local historic environment services creating SHINE records, undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team for Forestry Commission between December 2022 and March 2023.

Five study areas within the Low Risk Areas for Woodland Creation in Gloucestershire, which included 1839 HER records, were assessed for potential additions and updates to the SHINE dataset.

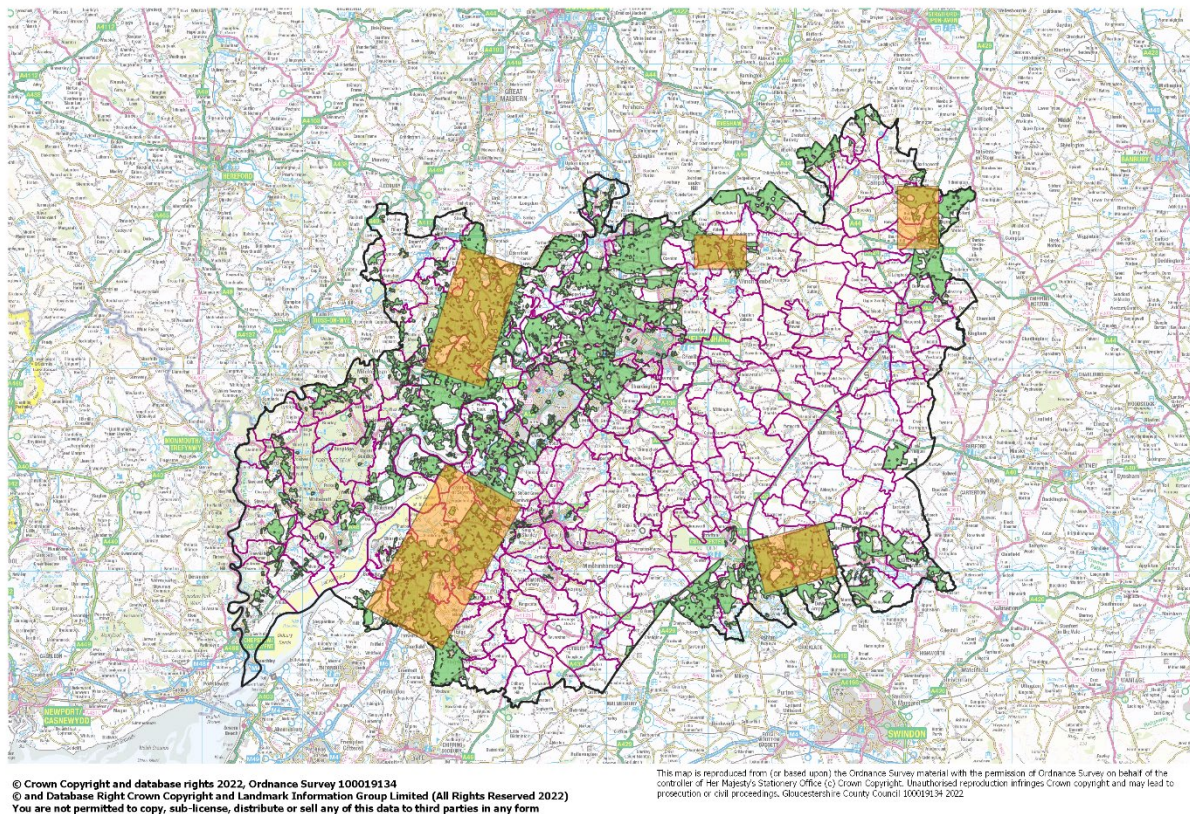


Figure 2 Study areas for Gloucestershire Project E

3. Methodology

The county of Gloucestershire covers an area of 270,422 Hectares. The Low Risk Areas for Woodland Creation (LRWC) for the county cover 52,374 hectares, which comprises 19.37% of the county by area.

The study area for Project E covered 5 representative areas of the county amounting to 17,008ha (6.29% of the county and 32.47% of the LRWC area).

There are 7,581 HER records within the LRWC area and the study area for Project E contains 1,839 HER records. This project rapidly assessed 24.25% of the LRWC area records.

The HER records were assessed against the current SHINE criteria for digitizing which are:

- The site must be *substantive* – i.e. an upstanding earthwork or ruin, or a buried archaeological site.
- The site must be *verified* – i.e. it should have a physical manifestation on the surface, or should have been confirmed by survey, aerial photography or excavation thereby enabling its character and extent to be defined.
- The site should be *of known character* - i.e. confidently indexed with at least one term from the Historic England Thesaurus of Monument Types.
- The site must be *closely mappable* – i.e. it must be possible to draw a polygon (meeting the SHINE GIS polygon standards) that closely defines the visible extents of the site.

And where **either**:

- The site should be able to benefit from, or be protected by, one of the management options or capital items available in Countryside Stewardship (CS); OR
- The site warrants retention and protecting from damage, whether or not in an option or capital item available in Countryside Stewardship (CS).

1839 HER records were rapidly triaged. Event records, field and place name evidence, records created from documentary sources only, such as Anglo-Saxon charters, and single finds were quickly removed from the list of potential SHINE features as they were not eligible under the current rules (for further details see 4 below). The project began with 2234 SHINE polygons for the county of which 151 were within the intersection of project areas and LRWC.

100 HER records had existing SHINE records that didn't need to be edited, 51 HER records had existing SHINE records that did need to be edited (including one that was deleted) and 120 new SHINE records were created.

The project within Gloucestershire only looked at existing HER records and did not examine old maps (tithe, enclosure or Ordnance Survey), aerial photographs, LiDAR or other sources for new sites. These sources are checked for current agri and forestry consultations. This methodology enabled an ambitious day rate to be achieved within the project timescale. SHINE methodology makes no comment on which sources an HER should consult when creating/amending SHINE data.

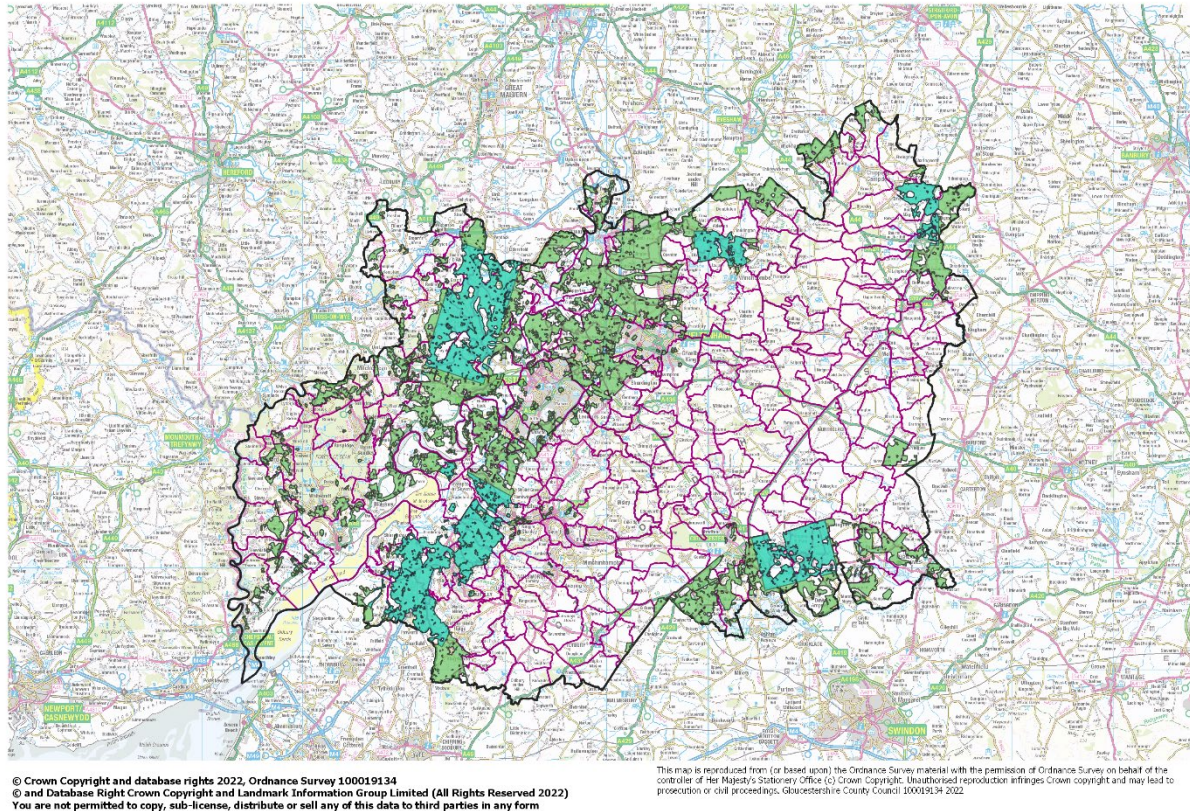


Figure 3 Intersections of LRWC and study areas for Gloucestershire

4. Results

Of the 1839 HER records assessed, 1396 weren't eligible to be added to SHINE for reasons including:

- Sites that had been completely built over or fully excavated,
- Archaeological event records such as desk-based assessments, building recording, evaluations, watching briefs,
- Routes that followed the modern road, turnpikes, some parts of the Roman Road system,
- Scheduled Monuments, registered Parks and Gardens, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings,
- Ploughed out (or mostly ploughed out) areas of ridge and furrow,
- Un-locatable, marginal sites or ones created from documentary sources such as Anglo-Saxon charters with no evidence on the ground for their location/existence,
- Sites that were just clipped by the search area but were mostly out of it,
- Place names,
- Undated features.

Of the remaining 443 HER records:

- 154 records were either SHINE-ed or added to existing records,
- 177 were existing SHINE records (multiple HER monuments can be within one SHINE record),
- 77 we would like to add to SHINE but the rules need to be changed to include the site type (mostly find spots),
- 24 would normally be commented on in a Forestry application but can't be SHINE-ed because their extents aren't fully mappable. However, advice will still be given on these sites through the UKFS consultation process, even if not within the SHINE dataset itself,
- 6 need more work (geophysical surveys where possible archaeology has been recorded but hasn't been verified in the field),
- 1 foot and mouth pit. We took the decision in 2001 to map the locations of these pits so have them as a record but they can't be SHINE-ed under the current rules,
- 1 record of a small, isolated field of ridge and furrow that had been SHINE-ed in 2010 was deleted,
- 1 HER record was deleted within the search area as it had been mislocated,

- Two records have been queried with the Historic England Aerial Investigation and Mapping team as they were flown and identified in 2009 and added to the HER as part of the NHRE-HER project but the transcriptions hadn't been supplied, so their extent isn't known.

5. Issues arising

A range of issues relating to the current SHINE methodology, workflow guidelines, selection criteria, record fields, polygon standards and online portal arose during the project, which will be discussed below.

5.1 General

The SHINE dataset is a small sub-set of the county HER. Gloucestershire currently has over 39,853 monument records on the HER and 2355 SHINE records, which is 6% of the total dataset, before the triaging of ineligible records (as described above). Within the HER there are a wide range of sites that aren't currently eligible to be SHINE-ed. Additional resourcing and time will need to be a consideration in the SHINE dataset's evolution for woodland creation. Currently SHINE is routinely updated when a Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER) is received for an area and then for that area only. Developing better communication with local historic environment services via the online portal would be beneficial for prospective woodland creators.

Recommendation: If SHINE is to be used as an early-stage indicator of heritage assets on a landholding proposed for woodland creation, its limitations in terms of coverage and currency need to be made clear to potential applicants. For this reason the evolution of SHINE should facilitate improved communication between advisors and proposers. A revised SHINE would also be most effective if training on its use was available to both local historic environment services and the forestry sector.

5.2 Woodland creation vs agri-environment advice

Both woodland creation and some agri-environment schemes can be a destructive activity for the Historic Environment. Cultivation, drainage, species selection, windthrow, and especially heavy machinery can impact both earthworks and buried archaeology (Crow 2004). Despite this, appropriate management can very often mitigate impact and many sites that are included in SHINE could be planted after consultation with the relevant local historic environment service.

The use of SHINE mapping for Countryside Stewardship schemes is to warn of significance and indicate which appropriate agricultural management practices, chosen from a large number of options, should be adopted to preserve the feature. Using SHINE for woodland creation is different to its use for agri-environment schemes. Woodland planting and management has different and fewer management options available and expanding these should perhaps be considered, on an on-going basis, under E.L.M.

The use of significance also needs to be reviewed. SHINE features of low significance may not need active management, but these examples may still serve as a useful orange light to woodland proposers that can be expanded upon through local historic environment service advice, so that appropriate actions can be recommended.

Recommendation: The management and significance options currently available in SHINE for woodland creation should be reviewed to provide best early information to proposers and ensure that appropriate management options can be suggested by local historic environment services.

5.3 Mapping

5.3.1 General

The current mapping conventions for SHINE do not result in the accurate mapping of sites. The minimum 400 m² polygon size results in management being applied well beyond small heritage assets such as milestones, sheep washes or ring ditches through automatic buffering. We understand that this requirement was brought in to aid applicants to be able to see them on a printed paper map at A3, 1:10,000 scale. This may not be necessary today.

Recommendation: New polygon standards are vital to success. It is recommended that the minimum size for SHINE features be removed as the sites can all now be viewed digitally and at any scale.

As a result of the requirement for a gap of 20m between SHINE polygons and overlapping SHINE polygons not being permitted, our current SHINE mapping contains many nearby monuments of differing significance and management requirements in one SHINE entry. This confuses rather than assists landowners, who often don't understand the heritage assets within their land holding, and understandably find multiple monuments within one record a challenge. An example from Gloucestershire is GC1984 which is a Bronze Age barrow, a prehistoric field system, a Roman settlement including stone-built buildings, and a dew pond. This has both above and below ground features and has a high significance even though not all of the monuments represented would merit that level.

A further problem with the 20m gap mapping rules is that sites that abut the county boundary aren't readily visible when local historic environment services create SHINE records within their own HER, which causes issues with SHINE uploads to the national dataset being refused as non-compliant. Agreement across borders is time consuming and difficult where SHINE polygons already include multiple monuments either side of the boundary. In some cases an artificial 20m gap at the edge of the county is the only way to avoid upload issues, resulting in highly inaccurate information being provided.

Recommendation: The 20m gap between sites needs to be removed and the ability to overlap polygons needs to be introduced, so that individual monuments can be mapped accurately without the need to include monuments of varying periods, site types and significance in one record.

5.3.2 Find spots and gaps in verified archaeology

Find spots are currently ineligible for SHINE as they can't be assigned to a monument or be closely mapped. Under current SHINE criteria the site must be *closely mappable* – i.e. it must be possible to draw a polygon (meeting the SHINE GIS polygon standards) that closely defines the visible extents of the site.

All Portable Antiquities Scheme finds are recorded on the Gloucestershire GIS as points indicating density of artefacts (Fig. 4).

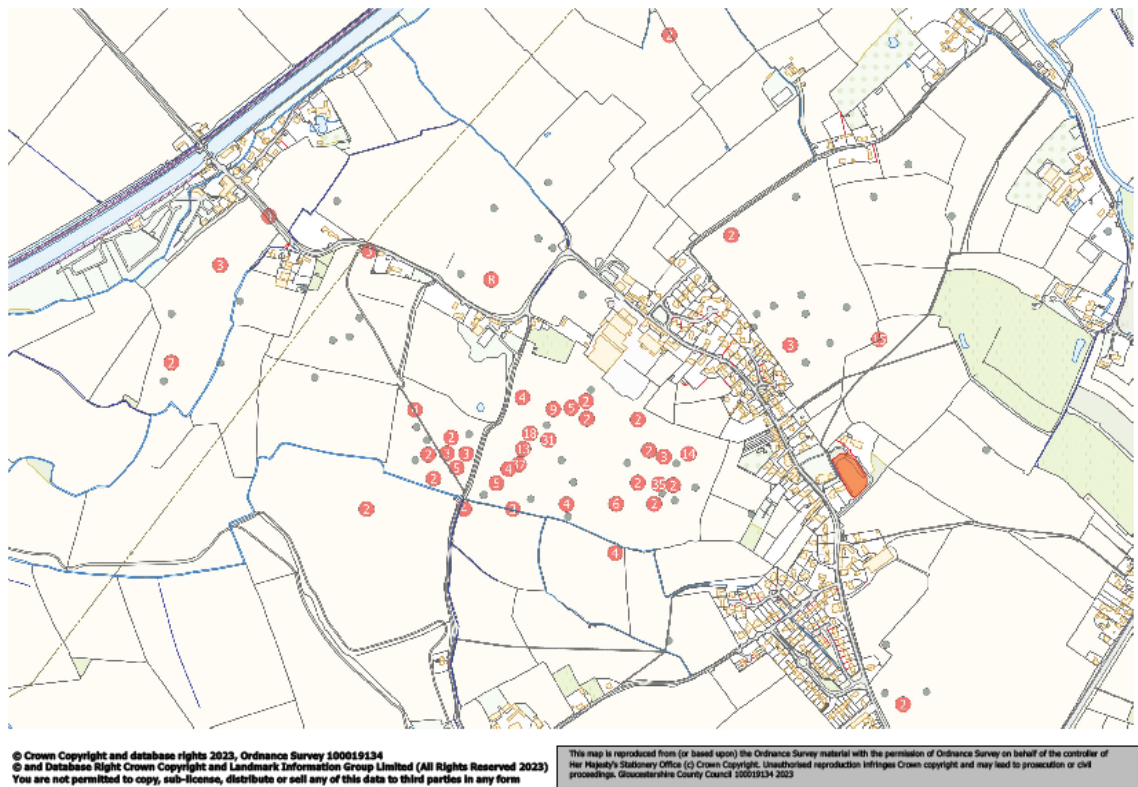


Figure 4 Find spots not mapped under current SHINE rules

A further example from this project is of a possible dispersed barrow cemetery identified from cropmarks. Eight separate SHINE polygons represent the known, mappable, extent of the site. The unknown, unmappable area is much larger and not represented by the SHINE mapping (Fig. 5). If woodland were to be proposed in the 'blank' areas in between a programme of investigation would currently be recommended. This advice could be given in the free text advice area of the current SHINE portal.

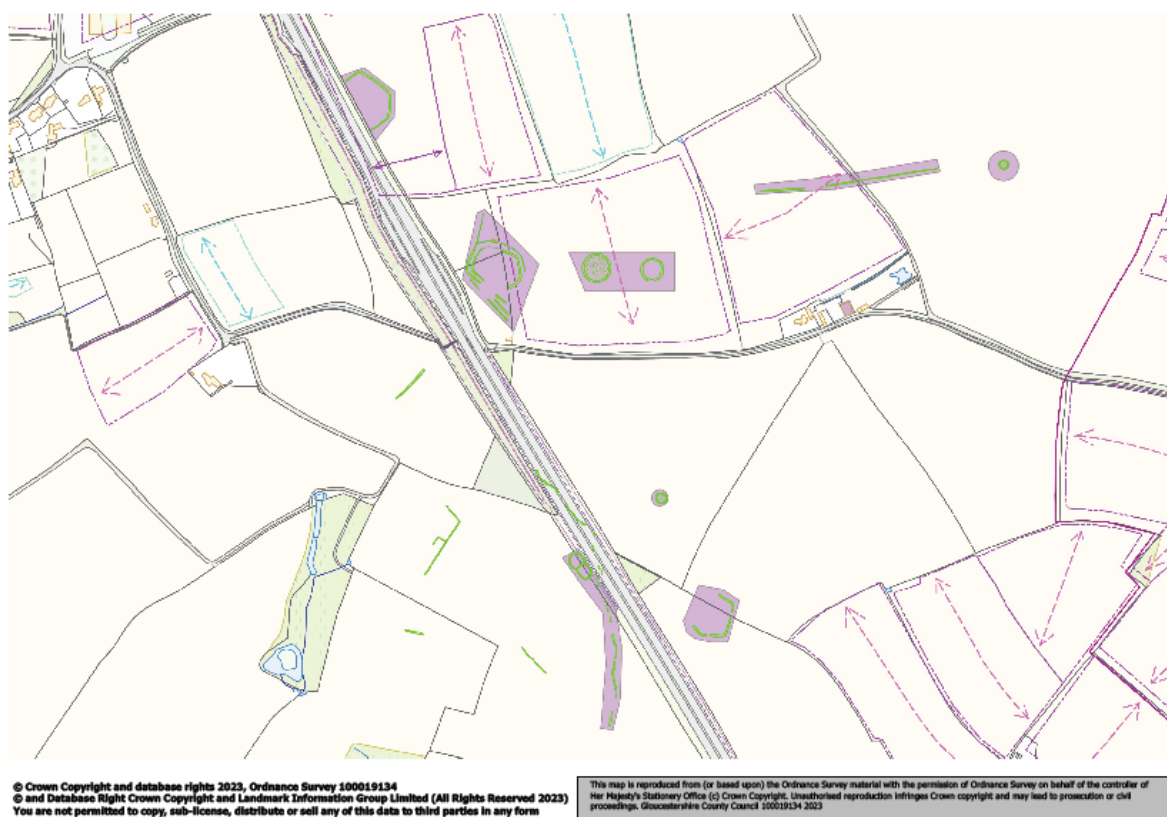


Figure 5 SHINE polygons on dispersed monuments

Prospective woodland creators who have consulted the SHINE dataset prior to developing a planting scheme and seen 'blanks' in these areas may feel rather aggrieved that they have followed the protocols but are subsequently being asked to undertake mitigation in order for their scheme to be approved. Mapping larger areas including the highly likely continuation of known archaeology would be suitable for woodland creation purposes, as in this example, but is not currently permitted for Countryside Stewardship applications. Early direct communication with the relevant local historic environment service to discuss options would prevent these issues and mitigation proposals could be discussed and options to avoid that if necessary. Very few planting schemes are refused if suitable archaeological works are undertaken beforehand. Robust documentation on the use of SHINE would need to be developed for woodland creation applicants.

Recommendation: Current SHINE rules on mapping areas where multiple finds have been recovered need to be reviewed. As an early indicator of areas of archaeological significance the ability to map these features would be useful to woodland proposers. The current method of woodland creation communication allows the local historic environment service to comment on areas where significant numbers of finds have been reported and give appropriate management advice. This should continue. Any revised SHINE should continue to be accompanied by advice and local historic environment service input, as this is probably the best way of addressing archaeological potential (e.g. likelihood of unrecorded heritage assets).

5.4 LiDAR and other new data sources

During the project a new set of LiDAR imagery became available to Gloucestershire HER resulting in significant new sites being added. Area A in Fig. 6 contains a previously unknown possible round barrow site which was completely unknown until this LiDAR was available. Area B was previously recorded (HER 7546) as a find spot of Roman pottery recovered from the roots of wind thrown trees in 1989. The site wasn't included on SHINE as it was only a find spot, until the new LiDAR indicated a double ditched rectilinear enclosure, now recorded as a probable Roman building. Maintaining an up to date HER dataset takes time and large-scale updates to the SHINE dataset would present a time/resource challenge. A benefit of SHINE is that currently it allows protection/management of heritage assets in agri-environment schemes currently (and potentially in forestry schemes in the future).



Figure 6 Monuments are constantly being added and edited

Another example is of the Scheduled Monument of Lower Harford Deserted Medieval Village (Fig. 7). The orange polygon is the current Scheduled area. New LiDAR imagery shows an extension of the village to the west. This was hiding in plain sight rather than hidden under tree cover. Examples like these will be found across the county as the work on the new data continues. HERs are a dynamic, ever-changing dataset and use of new technology is continuously adding new sites.

Recommendation: It needs to be understood that maintaining the HER dataset is constantly ongoing and comprehensive updating of SHINE would need to be resourced and managed if it is to be of greatest benefit for protecting/managing non-designated heritage assets present in agri-environment and forestry schemes in the future.

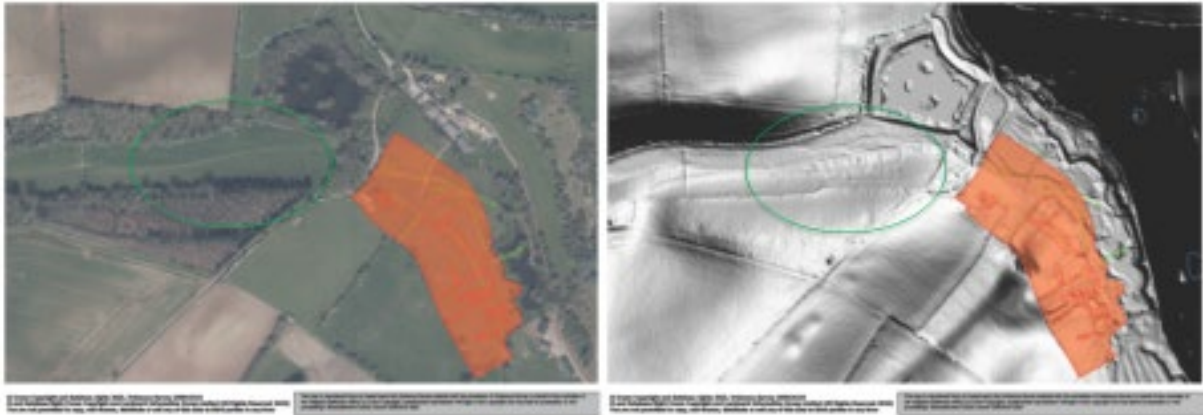


Figure 7 Lower Harford DMV and new LiDAR imagery

5.5 Miscellaneous issues

5.5.1 NRHE to HER aerial photograph transcriptions

During the Gloucestershire NRHE to HER project it was noted that some of the new sites found by aerial photography weren't mapped onto the AMIE database and that sites that had been flown and recorded as far back as 2009 were only just being entered onto the system. There are currently two records with Historic England that were looked at as part of this project that are awaiting transcriptions in order to be able to map them accurately, and then add to SHINE if appropriate. The mechanism for sending new data over to HERs who have completed their NRHE to HER projects has not yet been agreed. If sites that were flown and identified 14 years previously are only just making it onto the AMIE database, this suggests there must be a significant number of new sites that have yet to be added to HERs nationally.

Recommendation: Widespread woodland creation projects could have an impact on sites known to Historic England AIM (or other agencies and their staff) but not to HERs. Mechanisms to resolve this issue should be included in considerations.

5.5.2 Foot and Mouth Pits

In 2001 Gloucestershire HER took the decision to map all foot and mouth burial pits. These records can't be mapped for SHINE but their location needs to be communicated to prospective woodland creators. We are unsure whether there are any bio hazard implications for tree planting and/or whether these sites would be suitable for certain species and not others (orchards for example). There is no mechanism in the current SHINE process for indicating the location of these pits.

Recommendation: Ongoing direct communication appears to be the only way to forewarn prospective woodland creators of this potential hazard.

5.5.3 Listed Buildings and church land

Only Listed Buildings that are Grade II and not in domestic use are eligible for SHINE. Listed Buildings in this category include pubs, hotels, mile stones, and phone boxes.

Any expansion of built heritage categories included in an evolved SHINE dataset may need to consider how specialist advice on their management can be obtained from local historic environment services. Buffer issues raised above also apply, so for example large areas around milestones are included in SHINE polygons.

Listed Buildings within churchyards including churches and churchyard monuments are usually dealt with by the Diocesan archaeologist for development purposes. Where a church site also has significant below ground archaeology the Diocesan archaeologist may well be unaware. Would the local historic environment service also be consulted? An example is St. Peter's at Frocester, which is on the site of a Roman villa and Saxon cemetery.

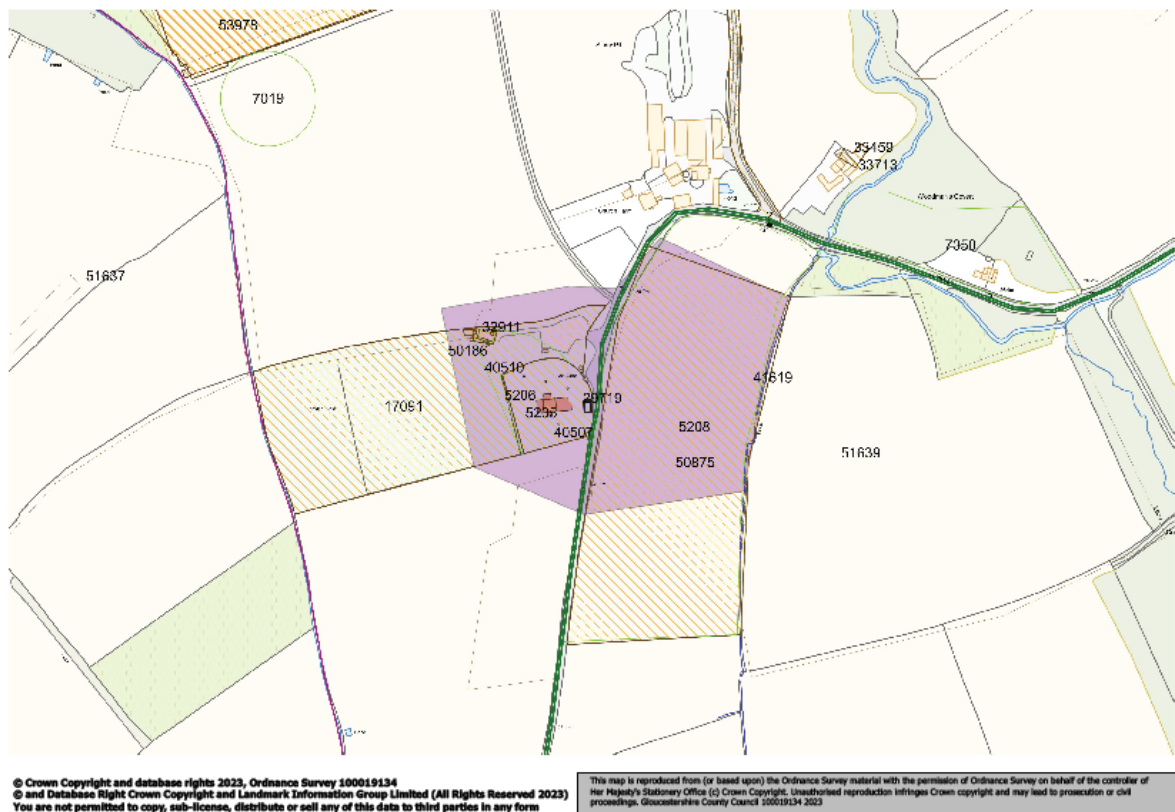


Figure 8 St. Peter, Frocester. Listed Buildings on Roman and Saxon archaeology

Recommendation: Clarification on how listed buildings and church land are to be dealt with if impacted by woodland creation would be useful.

6. Discussion: Future of the SHINE dataset and consultation process

Nationally, local authority services have developed differently, and there is variation in the data, content and style of Historic Environment Records. This variability was intended to be addressed through the SHINE methodology which was designed to be consistent and uniform across local authority areas. However, there is still some variability within the SHINE dataset and its coverage. As above, current SHINE guidance gives no indication or suggestions of the sources to be used. An ambition to evolve the SHINE dataset and improve its uniformity, coverage and currency would be beneficial. However, evolving SHINE would be a challenge and require sufficient resourcing and support. In order to ensure the maximum participation in any SHINE evolution program, consideration needs to be given to delivery models that enable and encourage those local historic environment services who are under the most pressure, in terms of resourcing and capacity, to engage.

The SHINE portal was originally used to flag all Countryside Stewardship applications in each county. Subsequently, due to financial constraints, a decision was taken to exclude all Mid-Tier applications that don't contain a designated heritage asset from the schemes that local historic environment services are alerted to. There is no correlation between the significance of the archaeology that happens to be present on any landholding and whether the land manager decides to apply for mid- or higher-tier scheme entry. There are likely to have been many instances where significant archaeology has been less than ideally managed because these schemes have not been looked at by the local historic environment services. Whilst we acknowledge that there is currently no intent to change the way in which local historic environment services are contacted in relation to woodland creation proposals, it does highlight the importance for continued advice and discussion of schemes with the local historic environment service.

Under the national historic environment datasets for woodland creation project there is capacity to fund SHINE evolution until March 2025. This is positive, but it would be hoped that future maintenance costs are considered, especially if an evolved SHINE dataset demonstrates value in terms of the woodland creation process.

SHINE user workshops concluded that users nationally want up to date contact details for each local historic environment service (and their HER) and guidelines on woodland creation to be available to applicants. Consideration needs to be given to the option of providing those contact details and detailed guidelines as well as enhancing the SHINE dataset.

In order to make SHINE suitable for woodland creation our conclusion is that current methodology, workflow guidelines, selection criteria, record fields, polygon standards and the online portal require revision. An evolved SHINE dataset could be a useful tool for woodland creation, as long as contact with local historic environment services is also enhanced. For local historic environment services, the most important aspect of any scheme is the ability to communicate with applicants. Many potentially problematic situations can be easily sorted out with a quick phone call or email, hence

the need to consider improving contacts and the understanding of heritage, as well as improving datasets and access to them. This would only be of benefit to the end users i.e. the woodland creators.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Tom Sunley, Gary Nobles and David Robertson at Forestry Commission England for commissioning the project and for helpful discussions and comments throughout. SHINE updating work and report production was undertaken by Anna Morris. The report was edited by Toby Catchpole.

8. References

Crow, P. 2004 Trees and Forestry on Archaeological sites in the UK: A review document.

GCC 2022 Gloucestershire HER/SHINE Project. National historic environment datasets for woodland creation, Project E: Insights from local historic environment services creating SHINE records. Project Proposal for Forestry Commission. Gloucestershire County Council, October 2022

Appendix 1: Project E new and amended SHINE sites

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC1004	Earthworks of medieval settlement at Norcote	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	19/01/2023 12:04
GC1012	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, field systems and flood defences, Ham and Stone	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	19/01/2023 15:17
GC1078	Cropmarks of probable Roman settlement to the west of Meadow Hill, Eastington	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	19/01/2023 15:56
GC1096	Earthworks of Medieval ridge and furrow and cropmarks of a Romano-British Settlement, land at Draycott, Cam	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	19/01/2023 16:03
GC1103	Earthworks of Medieval ridge and furrow and a green way, Teddington	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	20/01/2023 15:41
GC115	Cropmarks of Neolithic cursus or Bronze Age to Roman period enclosure at Alderton Fields, Alderton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	20/01/2023 16:00
GC1185	Cropmarks of Iron Age or Roman settlement to the south and east of Moreton Sewage Works	Below-ground feature(s)	High	20/01/2023 16:14
GC1391	Upper and Lower Lemington Deserted Medieval Settlement, possible mill pond and Stratford and Moreton Tramway, Todenham and Batsford	Above-ground feature(s)	High	20/01/2023 16:19
GC1399	Ridge and furrow and Stratford and Moreton Tramway, Todenham	Above-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 08:08
GC1532	Medieval causewayed earthwork, ridge and furrow, boundary stones, water meadow and watermill known as Churchend Mill, Millend Lane, Eastington	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 08:12
GC1567	Ridge and furrow	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	23/01/2023 08:27

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC1585	Water meadows, Preston	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 08:33
GC1586	Line of disused canal from Gloucester to Hereford and railway from Gloucester to Ledbury	Below-ground feature(s)	Low	23/01/2023 08:45
GC1668	Earthworks of strip lynchets, Stinchcombe	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 08:47
GC1688	Rectilinear enclosures, linear ditches and pit cropmarks, Maiseyhampton	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 08:50
GC1731	Middle Iron Age enclosures, A417 Ermin Street, Preston	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 08:57
GC1777	Below ground remains of Roman villa and Saxon cemetery, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 08:58
GC1803	Railway cutting in Collinpark Wood for the uncompleted Worcester and Dean Forest Railway, Pauntley	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	23/01/2023 10:03
GC1849	Part of the Severn Bridge Railway, Alkington and Stinchcombe	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 10:33
GC1863	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, Frocester and Coaley	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	23/01/2023 10:49
GC1907	Earthwork of a medieval hollow way near Little Grange, Newent	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 11:14
GC219	Cropmarks of Medieval settlement east of Elmcote Farms	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 11:18
GC22	Cropmarks of a prehistoric round barrow and settlement features including polygonal and curvilinear enclosures, southeast of Sunhill, Maiseyhampton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 11:31
GC220	Cropmarks of Medieval settlement and earthwork remains of railway associated with WWI armament depot west of Gossington	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 11:35

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2291	Cropmark remains of Roman Road running from Moreton in Marsh to Little Compton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 11:44
GC2292	Cropmarks of a building not recorded on OS or tithe maps, northeast of Catsbury Wood, Hartpury	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 11:46
GC2293	Occupation Bridge is an 18th century construction which crosses an area of the now infilled Stroudwater Canal, Whitminster	Structure(s) + above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 11:49
GC2294	Below ground remains of a Medieval holloway and building (possibly the Hospital of the Holy Trinity), east of Hillcrest, Berkeley	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 12:30
GC2295	The cropmark of a large ring ditch of probable Bronze Age date is visible north of Poulton Priory, Poulton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 13:22
GC2296	World War II air raid shelter at South Cerney Airfield	Structure(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 13:26
GC2297	Second World War pillbox, Alderton on Tewkesbury Borough Local List Register	Structure(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 13:29
GC2298	Below ground remains of a rectilinear enclosure recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 13:48
GC2299	Below ground remains of a rectilinear enclosure recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 13:51
GC2300	Below ground remains of a parallel trackway feature recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 13:53

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2301	Below ground remains of a series of rectilinear enclosures joined by a parallel trackway recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 14:31
GC2302	Below ground remains of a parallel trackway feature recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 14:42
GC2303	Below ground remains of a series of rectilinear enclosures recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 14:45
GC2304	Below ground remains of a rectilinear enclosure recorded during a 2022 geophysical survey, Frocester Solar Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	23/01/2023 15:22
GC2305	Sub-circular enclosures and ditch of unknown date seen as cropmarks on air photographs, Maiseyhampton	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 15:26
GC2306	Square enclosure of unknown date seen as cropmarks on air photographs, Maiseyhampton.	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 15:53
GC2307	A Second World War Type FW3/24 pillbox is located to the northeast towards Pike Lock and the Stroudwater Canal, Eastington	Structure(s)	Medium	23/01/2023 15:54
GC2308	An area of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible on earthworks on aerial photographs. East of Coaley Mill, Coaley	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	24/01/2023 07:44
GC2309	Enclosure F and related Late Iron Age to Romano-British discrete anomalies including gullies, ditches, pits and postholes recorded during 2020 geophysical survey and 2021 evaluation at Moreton Valence solar farm	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	24/01/2023 07:53

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2310	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and excavated Iron Age pits recorded north west of Ampney St Peter	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	24/01/2023 08:02
GC2311	Ring ditch, macula and linear feature are visible as cropmarks, west of Elstub Kennels, Cam	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	24/01/2023 08:13
GC2312	Frocester Manor including Listed Building Grade II 13th century dovecote and adjoining 17th century lambing pen about 50m northwest of Frocester Court, Court Road, Frocester	Structure(s) + above-ground feature(s)	High	24/01/2023 08:18
GC2313	Listed Building Grade II dovecote at Harnhill Manor, Driffield	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 09:01
GC2314	Listed Building Grade II dovecote at Pauntley Court, Pauntley	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 09:11
GC2315	Listed Building Grade II barn and other farm buildings at Snig's End Farm, Corse	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 09:16
GC2316	Listed Building Grade II store, previously part of a house, Oridge Street, Corse	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 09:25
GC2317	Listed Building Grade II milestone, Straight Lane junction with Worcester Road, Corse	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 10:25
GC2318	Listed Building Grade II milestone on Gloucester Road, Corse	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 13:54
GC2319	Listed Building Grade II stables at The Down House, Redmarley D'Abitot	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 14:00
GC2320	Listed Building Grade II dovecote, Driffield	Structure(s)	High	24/01/2023 14:03
GC2321	Listed Building Grade II milestone, north of The Rose and Crown, Redmarley D'Abitot	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 08:51

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2322	Listed Building Grade II post medieval barn at Bayton's Farm, Upleadon	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 08:54
GC2323	Listed Building Grade II Swanpool Barn, Grange Lane, Newent	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 09:03
GC2324	Listed Building Grade II Barn and Engine House, Carswell Manor, Newent	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 09:10
GC2325	Listed Building Grade II Barn and Stable at Hownhall, Taynton.	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 09:16
GC2326	Listed Building Grade II Barn at Hownhall, Taynton	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 09:18
GC2327	Listed Building Grade II Barn and Shelter Shed, Corsend Farm, Hartpury	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 12:26
GC2328	Listed Building Grade II Granary and Cart Shed, Corsend Farm, Hartpury	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 13:13
GC2329	Listed Building Grade II Milestone, opposite Queens Farm, Churcham	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 13:35
GC2330	Listed Building Grade II Milestone by Bovone Cottages, Barbers Bridge, Rudford	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 13:59
GC2331	Listed Building Grade II Monument to the dead from a Civil War skirmish, Rudford and Highleadon	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 14:27
GC2332	Listed Buildings Grade II early 18th century barn, with integral stable, and outbuilding, at Manor Farm, Breadstone, Hamfallow	Structure(s)	High	25/01/2023 15:00
GC2333	Listed Building Grade II barn, possibly a former dwelling of early 17th century date, at Pool Farm, Halmore, Hamfallow	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 09:53
GC2334	Listed Building Grade II brick barn at Upleadon Court, about 7m east of house, Upleadon	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 10:02

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2335	Listed Building Grade II cruck barn at Upleadon Court, to north-west of house, Blaisdon	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 10:30
GC2336	Listed Building Grade II barn at Middletown Farm, Upleadon	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 10:34
GC2337	Listed Buildings Grade II 20th century lodge building at entrance to Middle Stanley Farm and gate, gate pier and railings, Gretton Road, Prescott	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 10:45
GC2338	Listed Building Grade II barn and former stable built in the early 17th century and extended in the early 19th and late 20th century, Ashleworth	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 10:55
GC2339	Listed Building Grade II barn c.75 metres north east of Westfield Farmhouse, built C18, Coaley	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 11:05
GC2340	Listed Building grade II former early 19th century coach house and stable for Eastington Park, Churchend, Eastington	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 12:00
GC2341	Listed Buildings Grade II late 18th or early 19th century barn and stable block at Nastend Green Farm, Nastend, Eastington	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 12:26
GC2342	Listed Building Grade II former 19th century coach house and coach house to former Eastington Lodge, Spring Hill, Eastington	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 12:28
GC2343	Listed Building Grade II status 18th century milestone with details for Stroud, Westend, Eastington	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 14:04
GC2344	Listed Building Grade II status 18th century two pairs of gate piers and boundary wall, with later 19th century or 20th century gates, to the west of Frocester Lodge, Bath Road, Frocester	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 14:10

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2345	Listed Building Grade II early 19th century cart sheds and stables, with 19th century additions, about 150m southwest of Leonard Stanley House, Beard's Mill, Leonard Stanley	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 14:24
GC2346	Listed Building Grade II status late 18th century canal lock and adjacent spill weir, with later alterations and restoration, known as Blunder Lock, Eastington	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 15:38
GC2347	Listed Building Grade II status late 18th century canal lock, spill weir and boundary markers known as Newtown Lock, Eastington	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 15:42
GC2348	Listed Building Grade II barn immediately behind Elm Tree House, Ampney St Mary	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 15:49
GC2349	Listed Building Grade II Milestone, Ditchford Hill, Blockley	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 15:55
GC2350	Listed Building Grade II Barn at Aston Hale, Fosseyway, Blockley	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 16:13
GC2351	Listed Building Grade II barn to the east of St Augustine's Farm, Preston	Structure(s)	High	26/01/2023 16:21
GC2352	Listed Buildings Grade II Barn and stable block at Jenners, London Road, Poulton	Structure(s)	High	27/01/2023 06:53
GC2353	Listed Building Grade II early 19th century mill, dam and leat known as Hartpur Mill, Hartpur	Structure(s) + above-ground feature(s)	High	27/01/2023 06:55
GC2354	Locally Listed Milestone on B4077 east of Frampton Court, Alderton	Structure(s)	High	27/01/2023 06:56

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2355	Earthwork remains of water meadow along River Leadon, route of Hereford to Gloucester canal, Gloucester to Ledbury Railway and three Romano-British sites recorded in a 2021 geophysical survey, north of Lassington Court, Hartpury	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	27/01/2023 06:59
GC2356	Three sides of a medieval subrectangular enclosure and platform is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs, Green Farm, Cam	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 07:10
GC2357	WW1 munitions magazines rectangular concrete platform about 29m x100m for what was once Standard Magazine Number 75, West of Gossington, Slimbridge	Structure(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 07:13
GC2358	Earthwork and LiDAR remains of a Roman or medieval trackway between Highleadon and Red Hill, Rudford and Highleadon	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	27/01/2023 07:35
GC2359	Milestone on B4077 south of Alderton Village	Structure(s)	Low	27/01/2023 12:34
GC2360	Stone milestone recorded on the south side of London Road, Preston	Structure(s)	medium	27/01/2023 12:40
GC2361	Stone clapper bridge, Coaley	Structure(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 14:07
GC2362	Post Medieval formal garden features in Berkeley Castle walled gardens, Berkeley	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 14:12
GC2363	Earthwork remains of medieval settlement including building platforms and possible moated site, Okle Pitcher Mill, Newent	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 14:15
GC2364	Pond (possible fish pond) recorded from 1840 maps onwards, Staunton	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	27/01/2023 14:46
GC2365	Possible moated site at Middlemill Farm, Stone, Ham and Stone	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 14:51

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2365	Middle Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval features recorded during a 2013 evaluation on land south east of Alderton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	27/01/2023 15:30
GC2366	Late Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement features and a medieval pond containing C12 finds recorded during a 2014 evaluation at land off Willow Bank Road Alderton	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 15:47
GC2367	Iron Age to Romano-British double ditched enclosure, enclosure and ring ditch recorded on land north west of Stonehouse	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	27/01/2023 15:53
GC2368	Cropmark remains of a rectilinear feature with a linear feature extending to the east, Taynton	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	30/01/2023 08:09
GC2369	Post Medieval landscape park associated with The Grove is visible on aerial photographs, also metal detected finds indicate a Roman metal working site Taynton	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	30/01/2023 08:25
GC2370	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, trackway and rectilinear enclosure south of South Cerney Airfield, South Cerney	Below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 08:30
GC2371	Cropmarks of a large Bronze Age ring ditch is visible to the west of Poulton village, Poulton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 09:33
GC2372	Ring ditch visible as a cropmark northeast of Priory Farm, Poulton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 09:50
GC2373	Roman enclosure and trackways features recorded during 2020 geophysical survey and 2021 evaluation at Moreton Valence solar farm	Below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 09:51
GC2374	Moated site at Moat Farm, Newent	Above-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 09:55

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2375	Earthwork remains of flood defences associated with moated site at Highleadon Court, Rudford and Highleadon	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	30/01/2023 10:16
GC2376	Site of Roman Camp, and cropmarks, east of Lanes End Bungalow, Cambridge	Below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 10:37
GC2377	Ditch of unknown date seen as cropmarks on air photographs, associated with other features in the landscape, Maiseyhampton	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	30/01/2023 11:04
GC2378	Cropmarks of a Romano-British settlement to the west of St. Michael's Church, Poulton	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 11:34
GC2379	Site of Driffield Manor House, Driffield	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 11:44
GC2380	Cropmark remains of two conjoined ring ditches, South Cerney	Below-ground feature(s)	High	30/01/2023 13:17
GC2381	Section of Midland and South Western Junction Railway, C19 - C20, now disused, Preston	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	31/01/2023 08:55
GC2382	Section of disused railway, Nailsworth - Stonehouse branch of the Bristol & Gloucester Railway, promoted and absorbed by the Midland Railway who built a branch to Stroud	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	31/01/2023 15:10
GC2383	Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure north of St Augustine Farm, Preston	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	01/02/2023 08:35
GC2384	Roman Road from Mitcheldean to Gloucester, a section of the road was visible as a cropmark and also visible on a geophysical survey, Churcham	Below-ground feature(s)	High	01/02/2023 08:49
GC2385	Medieval moated site at Mote Farm, Taynton	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	01/02/2023 08:57
GC2386	Roman/Medieval ditches and a trackway on land at Bath Road, Eastington, recorded along the route of a Roman Road	Below-ground feature(s)	High	01/02/2023 09:04

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2387	Route of disused canal from Hereford to Gloucester and Gloucester to Ledbury railway	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Low	01/02/2023 10:12
GC2388	Line of disused Severn Bridge Railway	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	01/02/2023 10:50
GC2389	Possible moated site to the north of Little Hawthorns, Corse	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	01/02/2023 11:00
GC2390	Possible moated site or fish ponds, Staunton	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	01/02/2023 11:56
GC953	Earthworks of Medieval building platforms, flood defences, ridge and furrow and canal west of Framilode Church, Fretherne with Saul	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	01/02/2023 12:01
GC2391	Pond associated with Pauntley Mill, Pauntley	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	01/02/2023 13:42
GC2392	Moated site at The Rectory, Redmarley D'Abitot	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	01/02/2023 13:54
GC2393	Sub-oval field boundary and mound known as Red Hill, Rudford and Highleadon	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	01/02/2023 14:40
GC2394	Cropmarks of an undated enclosure with sub-divisions to the north of Bridge Farm, Frocester	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 06:32
GC2395	Parallel ditches of unknown date seen as cropmarks on air photographs, Poulton.	Below-ground feature(s)	Low	02/02/2023 06:36
GC2396	Two building platforms visible on aerial photographs, Redmarley D'Abitot	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 06:40
GC2397	Finger post at Toddington	Structure(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 09:21
GC2398	Medieval building platform and trackway, St. Mary's Church, Upleadon	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 09:28
GC2399	Remains of medieval settlement activity are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Lower Knapp Farm, Woodend Lane, Cam	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 12:40

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2400	A section of Roman Road between Berkeley and Bitton is visible as broken cropmarks to the north of Charfield between Popes Gully and Kitesnest Farm, Alkington	Below-ground feature(s)	High	02/02/2023 12:41
GC2401	Late Iron Age to Romano-British site identified in 2022 evaluation at Laynes Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon	Below-ground feature(s)	High	02/02/2023 12:44
GC2402	Earthwork remains of a rectilinear enclosure south west of Stream Lane, Waterdynes, Newent	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 12:52
GC2403	Late Iron Age to Roman settlement and human cremations at Millfields, Cam	Below-ground feature(s)	High	02/02/2023 12:54
GC2404	Second World War aircraft crash site (Handley Page Hampden Mark I, number P1271), Astman's Farm, Highnam (War Grave Site, Licence needed for any work)	Below-ground feature(s)	High	02/02/2023 14:08
GC2405	Coaley to Dursley Railway branch line of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, promoted and later absorbed by the Midland Railway	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	02/02/2023 14:11
GC2406	Coaley to Dursley Railway branch line of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, promoted and later absorbed by the Midland Railway	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	02/02/2023 14:15
GC2407	World War II pillbox or gun emplacement to the north of Moreton in Marsh airfield	Structure(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 14:40
GC2408	World War II pillbox, gun emplacement or section post to the north of Moreton in Marsh airfield	Structure(s)	Medium	02/02/2023 14:52
GC2409	Dyehouse in Wick alongside the stream running from Nibley, Alkington	Structure(s)	Low	02/02/2023 15:26

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC2410	The Roman road known as the Foss(e) Way runs from Exeter to Lincoln, with sections running north-east and south-west from Cirencester	Below-ground feature(s)	High	02/02/2023 15:47
GC258	Cropmark and soilmark site of probable Medieval moat remains north of Stone Walls Farm, Staunton	Below-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 06:23
GC274	Earthwork remains of probable Medieval moated site near Prestberries Villas	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	03/02/2023 07:05
GC318	Site of Medieval moated settlement at Highleadon Court	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	03/02/2023 07:07
GC34	Below-ground site of Roman villa and associated features, prehistoric trackway and medieval water meadows, Driffield	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 07:09
GC354	Cropmarks and earthworks of Hilcot shrunken village, field system and water meadows, Ampney Crucis	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 07:10
GC397	Earthworks of Medieval moat and ridge and furrow north, northeast and northwest of farm buildings at Drew's Lodge, Upleadon	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	03/02/2023 13:44
GC402	Earthworks of Medieval moat, The Hawthorns, Corse	Above-ground feature(s)	Medium	03/02/2023 13:58
GC407	Below-ground remains of two Bronze Age barrows and an Iron Age segmented ditch, 300m south west of St Augustine Farm	Below-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 13:59
GC41	Cropmarks of Roman and Prehistoric settlement activity, north of Crane Farm	Below-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 14:15
GC415	Earthworks of Medieval moated site, south west of Alkington Farm	Above-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 14:18

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC431	Below-ground remains of a Prehistoric ring ditch and a north south linear feature, Sidelands Copse, Preston	Below-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 15:25
GC514	Earthworks of unknown period enclosure and Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks north of Waycotts, Newent	Above-ground feature(s)	High	03/02/2023 15:28
GC535	Earthworks and below ground remains of Medieval ridge and furrow and Iron Age and Roman ditches south of Grove End Farm	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	03/02/2023 15:31
GC538	Cropmarks of Unknown period enclosures east of Warren Farm	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	03/02/2023 15:46
GC539	Cropmarks of Unknown period enclosures and field systems east of Warren Farm	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	03/02/2023 16:00
GC564	Earthworks and below-ground remains of Medieval moat and fishpond at Okle Clifford, Newent	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	06/02/2023 08:32
GC569	Cropmarks of possible gravel pits and linear features east and southeast of Poulton, Poulton	Below-ground feature(s)	Medium	06/02/2023 08:35
GC620	Earthworks of Medieval manor and moat site at The Moat Piece, Taynton	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	06/02/2023 09:23
GC655	Cropmarks and features of Iron Age ring ditch, Roman site and Akeman Street Roman road about 600m northeast of Norcote Grange, Preston	Below-ground feature(s)	High	06/02/2023 09:25
GC753	Earthworks of Post Medieval date about 340m south of Claypits Farm, Eastington	Above-ground feature(s)	Low	06/02/2023 10:06
GC77	Earthworks of Medieval grange site with moat north of Kent's Green, Newent	Above + below-ground feature(s)	High	06/02/2023 10:07
GC771	Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure and earthworks of Medieval settlement and ridge and furrow east of Slimbridge	Above-ground feature(s)	High	06/02/2023 10:35

SHINE No.	Description	Form	Significance	Date Added/Edited
GC84	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age round barrow and Iron Age settlement to west of Manor Farm, Driffield	Below-ground feature(s)	High	06/02/2023 10:38
GC85	Cropmarks of Prehistoric enclosures and linear features on South Cerney Airfield	Below-ground feature(s)	High	06/02/2023 14:00
GC88	Cropmarks of prehistoric enclosure north of Saint Augustine Farm, Preston	Below-ground feature(s)	High	07/02/2023 07:45
GC914	Cropmarks of a section of Roman road between Berkeley and Bitton to the north of Charfield	Above + below-ground feature(s)	Medium	07/02/2023 07:49