

Winter 2022 / 2023



Merry! Christmas and  
Happy New Year! 🎆

## From the Chair of the Friends

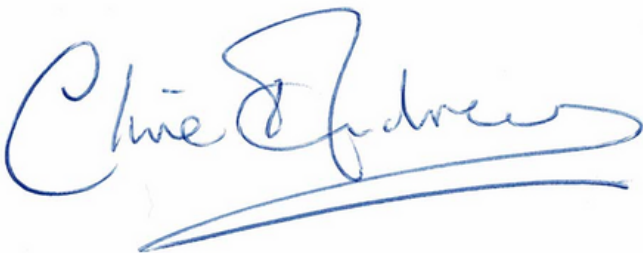
Dear Friends

First, can I wish you all a very happy and peaceful Christmas. A time of celebration and festivities will be especially welcome after a year of rising prices, disruptive strikes, and political upheaval.

In the last newsletter I paid tribute to Liz Jack who was retiring as editor of this newsletter after 20 years. I am pleased to tell you that two members of the Archive staff have taken on the role for the time being. John Putley has assumed responsibility for gathering and editing articles – John will be well known to many of you – and Aimee Lewis, who is an expert in media and marketing, is overseeing the newsletter's creation and design. I am extremely grateful to both of them.

I hope you enjoy reading this new format newsletter, and my thanks as always for your continuing support of the Friends.

With best wishes



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## Sixty years on – a look back at Gloucestershire's Big Freeze of 1963

**John Putley**

Sixty years ago, this month saw the beginning of what came to be known as the 'Big Freeze of 63' and one of the most remarkable (and chilly) winters on record. Temperature records in the British Isles extend back to 1659, and only the winters of 1683-1684 and 1739-1740 were colder than 1962-1963. The winter of 1962-1963 remains the coldest since at least 1895 in all meteorological districts of the UK, although in Scotland the winter of 2009-2010 was equally cold.

The winter of 1962-63 started unremarkably though, with a dusting of snow on 20th November followed by relatively milder weather at the end of the month. The first days of December saw temperatures below freezing all day, despite the sunshine, followed by thick, often freezing, fog from the 3rd to the 6th, covering the trees with frosting. As the month rolled on, there was nothing particularly untoward about the weather, some rain, a gale or two, although there was a short cold blast on the 13th when snow fell modestly across most of the country. Soon afterwards however, a cold easterly wind set in as high pressure formed over Scandinavia, drawing down cold continental winds from Russia.

As Christmas approached, this Scandinavian high collapsed, but a new high-pressure anticyclone formed near Iceland, bringing colder moist northerly winds. As this high moved slowly southward, it brought significant snowfall to Scotland and a hard frost occurred nationwide on the night of December 21-22. A frontal system moved into Scotland during Christmas Day, and this brought rain to some places but also snow over higher ground and this began spreading to low levels and into northern England later in the day. The snow soon set in across the whole of northern England by the end of the day, while further south it was bitterly cold with sub-zero temperatures. Across the rest of the UK, the snow arrived on Boxing Day, and it snowed for many hours as the cold air became firmly established. This was just the start however for on the 29th and 30th December 1962 the real snow arrived.

Overnight a deep low-pressure system pushed into the Bay of Biscay, and this produced strong easterly winds resulting in massive blizzards sweeping across South-West England and Wales resulting in heavy drifting snow adding to the snow that had already fallen. In whiteout conditions, the snow quickly made most roads and railways impassable because of huge drifts – often over 20 feet (6.1 m) deep in places. In addition, it stranded villagers and brought down power lines.

For the next two months, weather patterns kept dragging down blocks of cold air from the north causing temperatures to fall and with huge amounts of snow on the ground, it meant that the snow cover lasted for more than two months in some areas. These cold air blocks also brought frequent severe low temperatures, -22.2C (-8F) was measured at Braemar on the 18th January and -20.6C at Stanstead Abbots on the 23rd January. Elsewhere temperatures rarely rose above freezing and snow showers often fell in areas where wind speeds increased. February continued in the same vein and mid-month another deep low pressure formed to the west of the UK bringing strong southerly winds, heavy snow and blizzards to a number of western areas. During the last few days of February however, high pressure started to assert itself and although frosts remained sharp, the intensity of the cold was starting to lose its grip during the day. By the 6th of March, the frosts finally ended, heralding the start of a slow thaw. By this time, many places in the county had suffered continuous snow cover for over nine weeks! The thaw of course brought its own problems – notably flooding and of course the Vale of Gloucester was badly affected.

Gloucestershire was one of the worst affected counties for snow fall. Many villages in the Cotswolds were cut off by snow drifts, some of which were more than 30ft (10m) high. Most places were cut off for many days and Ozleworth was isolated for over three weeks! Farm animals suffered greatly and at Waterly Bottom, near North Nibley, 400 sheep were buried, and feed was dropped to them by RAF helicopter. The lowest temperature recorded was recorded at -15C (5F) and the average temperature overall was -0.3C (31F), while the January average was -3.1C (26F). It was estimated that around five million cubic yards of snow were moved from Gloucestershire's roads and the midwife attending my birth on 5th March helped with this as she had to dig her way through snow to reach my mum!!



Although we have a lot of oral reminiscences, there are fewer images because most people couldn't go anywhere. However, in the week of beginning 21st January an enterprising unnamed photographer working for The Citizen did travel out from Gloucester and in doing so he was able to capture some of the snowy scenes, which we're reproducing here. One of the most remarkable aspects of the Big Freeze was how much 'normal life' continued – it would be very different today! Although most of us like to see some snow in winter, there's no doubt that none of us would like to see a repeat of the Big Freeze of 1963 today!



This photograph is identified as being Pitchcombe, but it doesn't appear to be, as the church isn't correct – if any FoGA reader knows where it is, please let us know! What isn't in doubt is that the VW Beetle probably didn't go anywhere for a few days!



This shows three men (all with cigarettes in their mouths!) digging snow on the Ford to Temple Guiting road.

This was taken outside Smiths Industries on the A435 Evesham Road between Cheltenham and Bishops Cleeve. The buried car appears to be a Ford Consul Classic 2-door. The lorry in the background looks like it is carrying a horizontal stabiliser of an aircraft.







This shows a car passing through a cutting in a huge snowdrift at Stancombe! For the car fans/nerds amongst us, it is a 1962 Ford Consul 375 Deluxe (MkII), registration number 3332 DD. The vehicle licensing records held in the Archives show that it was owned by Walker, Crosweller & Co of Cheltenham and sold by Victory Motors of Cheltenham. According to Grace's Guide to British Industrial History ([https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Main\\_Page](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Main_Page)), Walker, Crosweller & Co, were founded in London in 1921 as engineers and instrument manufacturers specialising in boiler systems. In 1937, the company established a factory in Cheltenham, by which time they were makers of thermostats and shower valves. The company still exists today as Mira Showers.



According to the note on the reverse of this photograph, this is somewhere around Oakridge. It doesn't specify which 'Oakridge' however, so could be Oakridge Lynch or Far Oakridge. The only clue from the photograph is a fingerpost road sign on the extreme right that – when magnified (see below) – points to the road on the left going up the hill and has two place names 'Oakridge' on the top and 'Cirencester' below. At the top of the road is an old 'Halt' sign (an inverted triangle in a circle), also enlarged below. Can any FoGA members identify this place?





The depth of snow in the Bisley/Eastcombe area can be judged by how high it is around the signpost here!

At first glance, this photograph shows two boys playing in the snow, but they are on top of a car and trying to dig it out! The car belonged to a veterinary surgeon and had become stuck somewhere on the Birdlip to Brimpsfield road – we’re guessing the vet wasn’t still in it!





## Treason, 1644

**Clive Andrews**

An event of national importance in 1644 brought together three very different men with Gloucestershire connections.



The first was William Laud. He was appointed dean of Gloucester in 1616, and soon demonstrated his life-long ability to upset people. Within weeks of his arrival at the cathedral he ordered that the communion table, which stood in the middle of the quire, should be placed at the east end like a Roman Catholic altar. People who approached it, he decreed, should humbly bow before it.

The aldermen of Gloucester, who were largely of a puritan persuasion, with many likeminded local citizens, were outraged by what they saw as Laud's Papism. The bishop of Gloucester, Miles Smith, was equally perturbed, although the story that he would never enter the cathedral again is fictitious. Laud was required to defend his actions before King James but, despite opposition from the archbishop of Canterbury and others, continued to have royal support.

In 1621 James appointed Laud to the bishopric of St David's. He visited the diocese only twice and spent most of his time at the royal court where he was seen as a staunch supporter of the king's own 'high church' views.

The accession of Charles to the throne in 1625 was of considerable importance to Laud's advancement and he played a significant part in the coronation and soon afterwards preached at the opening of parliament.

On the death of the revered divine Lancelot Andrewes in 1626 Laud became dean of the Chapel Royal and the same year was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. His tenure there was brief and in June 1627 he was nominated bishop of London.

Further advancement came in the late summer of 1633 when Laud's long-term opponent archbishop Abbot died and the king elevated Laud to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Along the way he had managed to upset and anger most of those who supported the puritan and Presbyterian branches of the Christian faith, and his teaching also distanced him from the reformed churches of Europe.

As Professor Anthony Milton has written, 'the essence of [Laud's] ecclesiastical policy was to oversee a strengthening of the powers of the church which would as a consequence reinforce ties of deference within society, as well as providing the crown with enhanced support independent of parliament'.



Archbishop Laud was energetic in enforcing his particular view of church order. He insisted on practices considered by many to be Catholic, such as the clergy wearing surplices and adhering strictly to the Prayer Book without adding free prayers and long sermons, both favourites of the puritans. His theological views seem to have varied somewhat at different times, but he was always concerned to emphasise the importance of the Church as the pathway to salvation and people's freedom to achieve redemption: their lives were not predestined as the Calvinists believed.

As parliamentary opposition to the king increased in the years before the Civil War so did opposition to his archbishop. Laud was arrested in December 1640 and accused of a wide variety of offences including 'treacherously' endeavouring to subvert the fundamental laws of the realm, harbouring and supporting popish priests, and 'wickedly and maliciously' advising the king that if parliament refused to support him then he should dissolve it.

Laud was placed in the custody of Black Rod who allowed him to visit Lambeth Palace and partly to continue with his work. After a long delay Laud was eventually brought to trial before the House of Lords on 12 March 1644.

## John Langley

Twenty witnesses testified against Laud, one of whom was John Langley the high master of St Paul's School, and one of the leading schoolteachers of his day. Langley had started his teaching career in 1616 as usher of the King's School, Gloucester, being elevated to the headship two years later. He was at King's when Laud became dean, and opposed his 'papist' reforms. With one short break Langley remained at the King's School for 19 years before Laud, by then archbishop, engineered his departure because of his protestant views.

Within two years the corporation of Gloucester appointed Langley to the Crypt School, primarily to teach Greek. A year later he was on the point of being chosen for the headship when the king intervened, no doubt encouraged by Laud, deploring the city's intention 'to bring in ... a man factiously sett agaynst the government of the Church of England', claiming that he had previously 'deserted' the King's School by refusing to sign an oath of conformity.

Just months later Langley was nominated to the high mastership of St Paul's, where he won great acclaim. In addition, parliament conferred on him responsibility for licensing all books of philosophy, history, morality, and the arts.

At Laud's trial Langley accused him of introducing ritualism at Gloucester and, later, of unfairly persecuting the cathedral's lecturer, John Workman, a personal friend.

John Langley maintained his connection with Gloucester after the trial. In 1656 the city corporation appointed him a receiver of subscriptions when they raised money to repair the cathedral, and when he died the following year he bequeathed £20 to the city to provide short-term loans to young tradesmen.

The third man at Laud's trial with a Gloucestershire connection was Matthew Hale, who was a distant ancestor of mine. He was born in 1609 in the South Gloucestershire village of Alderley and brought up in nearby Kingscote. He became a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1629 and was called to the bar in 1636.

Parliament appointed four lawyers to defend Laud, the most junior of which was Hale. The archbishop was not permitted to appoint his own defence team. Although the 'junior', he is said to have written the powerful speech in Laud's defence which was delivered by his senior colleague John Herne.



Ten years later Hale became a judge in the court of common pleas and the same year sat as a member for Gloucestershire in the first of the protectorate parliaments. He sat for Gloucestershire again in the Convention Parliament of 1660 until appointed chief baron of the exchequer later that year. He was knighted soon afterwards. His political views are not entirely clear; he was happy to work with Cromwell but refused to prosecute a prominent royalist. Ten years after the restoration the king appointed Hale lord chief justice.

One of his major achievements was devising the 'fire court' which played a significant part in the rebuilding of London after the great fire, and another the authoring of a standard English criminal law textbook, amongst many other publications on the law, theology and science. He was considered one of the greatest Stuart jurists.

Hale died at Alderley on Christmas day 1676 and was buried in Alderley churchyard, insisting that he should not be buried in the church as that was a place for the living. Archbishop Laud was executed on Tower Hill on 10 January 1645.

## Gloucestershire Archives Collections Management - New Accessions

**Rhianna Watson**

The last few months have been a busy time for incoming accessions, from January 2022 we have received over 300 new accessions ranging in size from one file to 60 boxes of material! Below are just a few highlights of material we have added to Gloucestershire Archives this year.

We have received material from multiple parishes in Gloucestershire and South Gloucestershire including Tewkesbury Abbey parish (Reference: P329/1), Gloucester St Mary de Crypt parish (Reference: P154/11), Brockworth parish (Reference: P62), Cold Aston parish (Reference: P24) and Littledean parish (Reference: P110).

This year we have also continued to collect material relating to the Covid-19 pandemic including the response of Gloucestershire County Council and South Gloucestershire Council. Another significant event that we have collection material about this year was the death of Queen Elizabeth II in September.

We have also had material from different organisations and societies such as the Gloucestershire Federation of Women's Institutes (Reference: D2933), Witcombe Folk Dance club (Reference: D5445 and Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeology Society (Reference: D7996). We have also received material relating to local people and families from Gloucestershire including nurse Fannie Storr of Barnwood (Reference: D16142), Mayor of Gloucester Janet Lugg (Reference: D16074) and a large amount of material from the Witts family of Upper Slaughter (Reference: D1283).

One of my favourite accessions happens to be quite small, a single anonymous diary to be exact! This notebook (Reference D15927/1) contains the diary of a gentleman covering the years 1951-1954. It is a remarkably detailed manuscript compiled by an avid traveller and railway enthusiast as he travelled via bus and train to many areas in the Southwest of England, including places such as Berkeley, Cirencester and Harefield in Gloucestershire, as well as many places in Somerset and Bristol.



D15927/1



## A Date for the Diary

Many Friends enjoyed David Cook's talk in November on the history of trade unions in Gloucestershire and appreciated the enormous amount of research he had done.

David will give a follow-up talk on Wednesday 29 March 2023 entitled 'Disappeared trades in Gloucestershire'. It will be held at 2.30pm at the Heritage Hub. Refreshments will be served from 2.15pm. Do put the date in your diary!

## FoGA Tour 2023

Because of Covid uncertainty there was no mystery tour during 2022, but we are planning to run one on Sunday 23 April 2023, with John Chandler acting in his usual wonderful role as tour guide! Please note the date in your diaries and look out for publicity nearer the time.

## Purchases for the Archives

One of the chief roles of the Friend is to purchase Gloucestershire documents when they come on the open market. The National Archives notify us when such documents appear in auction catalogues. These purchases are often beyond the statutory resources of the Archives.

In November the Friends purchased two maps at auction. The first was a very large estate map covering parts of the villages of Coat and Aust, small villages in South Gloucestershire about 10 miles north of Bristol. The map records the use to which fields were being put and the names of their owners.

The second is a beautifully drawn map of the Forest of Dean, dated 1782.

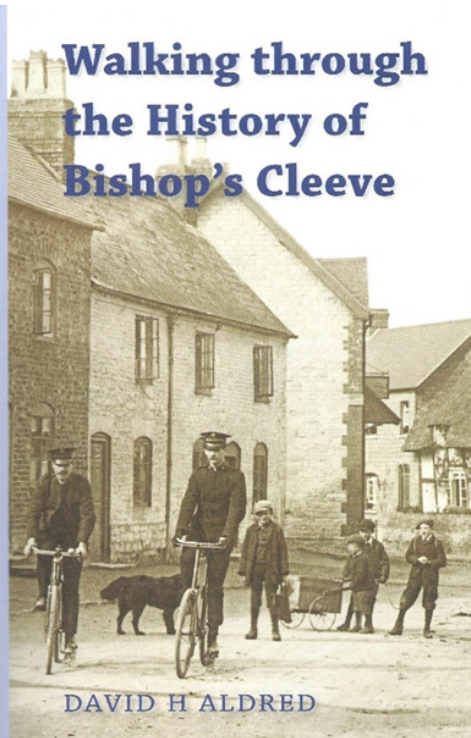
Few maps of the Forest exist before the early 1800s so this is an important addition to the Archives' records. It is hoped that it will be displayed in its original frame in a part of the research room where it will not be affected by daylight.



## Hobnob Press New Gloucestershire Books

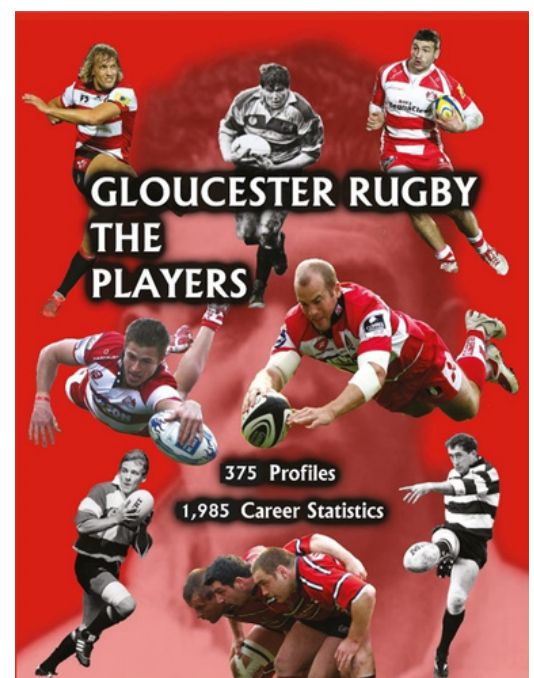
**John Chandler**

### **Walking through the History of Bishop's Cleeve**



There have been two new Hobnob Press publications with a close connection to the Heritage Hub. David Aldred, a long-term researcher here, and a Gloucestershire County History trustee, has written *Walking through the History of Bishop's Cleeve*, which offers a concise history of this rapidly expanding commuter village through a series of three walking tours around the village centre and six detailed case studies of important sites. The paperback is fully illustrated in colour and was launched at the new Cleeve Bookshop on 19 November; it costs £12.95.

Gloucester Rugby, the Players, is the fourth (of a projected five) volume by the Gloucester Rugby Heritage team of volunteers and enthusiasts based here at the Hub. Malc King and Dick Williams are the principal authors of this large format colour hardback, almost 400 pages, which presents short biographies of 375 of the club's most eminent players since its formation almost 150 years ago, together with tabulated details of all 1,985 individuals who have ever played for Gloucester. It was launched on 10 December, price £25, just in time for Christmas. Full details of both books can be found on John Chandler's Hobnob Press website ([www.hobnobpress.co.uk](http://www.hobnobpress.co.uk)).



## VCH Local History Research Workshops - a review

**John Chandler**

Through this winter the Heritage Hub is hosting and helping to organise a series of ten workshops tutored by VCH and UWE researchers designed to introduce Hub and VCH volunteers, and anyone else who is interested, to the techniques and themes of local history research. They are being held on alternate Tuesday mornings in the Dunrossil Centre and have attracted, to everyone great surprise and delight, around forty attendees at each of the four sessions held so far, and the remaining six are fully booked as well.

Because of their success, it is looking increasingly likely that they will be re-run in Autumn 2023.



Since the last newsletter, the GHH Saturday openings have been in full swing. Our first event, which was back in June and was linked to the Kingsholm Open Gardens and was intended to showcase the hub garden for flowers, fun and relaxation. July saw a 'Make and Mend' day, where we had Newent Mend & Repair Café, a talk on the Hart Silversmiths Trust, a demonstration of silver working by David and Will Hart (Freemen of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths) and a presentation on how to take better care of your cherished items by Ann Attwood, Glos. Archives Conservator.

August's event was called 'Flora & Fauna' and was a 'buzzy' event featuring the Heritage Hub beekeepers, Gloucestershire Wildlife & Gloucestershire Orchard Trusts, with garden related talks by Anthea Jones on 'Johannes Kip, 18th century engraver of Gloucestershire prints' and Jan Broadway on 'The Wheelers of Gloucester - a family of Georgian nurserymen'. September was an event called 'Who are you?' and saw a fascinating talk by Amelia Bennett who explained how to make sense of your DNA and genes in a family history context, while the Gloucestershire Family History Society were on hand to give advice on family history.

October's theme was 'Build' and was a celebration of past, present, and future architecture in the county, with talks by Joe Roberts, director of Roberts Limbrick on the conversion of Gloucester Carriage Works, and a talk by Gloucester Cathedral Stonemason, Pascal Mychalysin on the sustainability of conservation and protection of our built heritage. In November, 'Attention!' was a military history focus day in association with the Soldiers of Gloucestershire Museum and featured a talk on 'The Glosters in Burma' by Lt Col (Retd) Rob Dixon, a former commanding officer of The Glosters, and the World War 1 Military tribunal records that survive in the archives.

Our most recent event was 'Anything that moves...' a Gloucestershire heritage transport extravaganza with talks 'Did your Ancestor sail on the Titanic?' by Liz Jack and one on 'Gloucester's Railways' by Tony Condor. In addition, there was a fabulous Thomas the Tank Engine working railway layout from the Hucclecote Model Railway Group (which we all enjoyed playing with immensely!) and stands from the Stroudwater Navigation Archive Charity, the Jet Age Museum, the Canal & River Trust, and Alan Drewett's Gloucestershire Transport History which featuring a several model dioramas, including a 'Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Company at War' diorama.

All these events were supported with displays of related records from collections held within the Archives and the Gloucestershire Family History Society, who open the resource centre to help with any family history related inquiries. If you haven't been along to any of these events, you've really missed out, so we'd urge FoGA members to attend and join in with the buzz that they generate in the Heritage Hub on the first Saturday of the month!



## Saturday Events

Having tempted you with a recount of the last seven months of Saturday events, it's our pleasure to inform of the themes for the next 6 months of Saturday openings in 2023. More details will follow, but the themes are as follows:

### **New Year, new hobby...**

Family history and diaries in the Archives

7th January, 13:00 - 16:00

### **If walls could talk...**

A house history focus

4th February, 13:00 - 16:00

### **Telling tales...**

Local literary archives – in association with the University of Glos.

4th March, 13:00 - 16:00

### **Milk bottles and conkers**

A focus on school days of the past

1st April, 13:00 - 16:00

### **May - No event, closed for the Coronation of King Charles III**

6th May

### **Want to work in Heritage?**

Learn how to become a qualified archivist, librarian, conservator, museum curator and many more associated professions

3rd June, 13:00 - 16:00

Keep a close eye on our [events page](#) for up to date information & bookings.



## Adieu!

**Ally McConnell**

After five very happy years at Gloucestershire Archives, four of which have been spent as membership secretary of the Friends of Gloucestershire Archives, it is time for me to venture off again to Wiltshire. I have now had two incarnations at Gloucestershire, one as a trainee and one as a project archivist then permanent archivist. This is also going to be my second incarnation at Wiltshire, yo-yo that I am. Formerly a project archivist then permanent archivist, this time they're letting me loose as the Principal Archivist which is a great step for me but also a scary one! My running joke is "they expect me to know what I'm doing!" but actually I do, because Gloucester has prepared me so well for taking on a service of my own. So thank you!

I've had some wonderful times at Gloucestershire Archives over the combined six years of working there. This is mostly because of the amazing people, both staff and researchers, who have always made my working life there so happy. I'm going to keep my hand in with the beekeeping when I can, and also with the garden, and the lovely reception area means I will probably be working there sometimes, so if you see me around, please don't be surprised! I also intend to come to FoGA events if possible, so see you there if so.

Whilst I am not from Gloucestershire, the ten years I have spent (so far) in Gloucester have made it more of a home than I ever could have imagined. The things I have ended up doing have surprised me, and I'm so pleased that I can continue to live in such a beautiful, welcoming city and county whilst trying my new challenge in Wiltshire.

Thanks for your support of me as membership secretary, and I'll continue to turn up like a bad penny!

# Bringing the County to you: An Archive's A-Z of Gloucestershire

**John Putley**

When the Covid pandemic started, Gloucestershire Archives quickly turned to looking at online working and one of the things we decided to try was some large social media posts. In the event, these were overtaken by events, but in the first few months we put together two series of A-Zs on the county, first looking at places and then looking at an assorted selection of things.

Each series used an image that we had to hand (i.e., stored digitally on our system), and I compiled a paragraph of two on the image. They were all rather arbitrary as they did simply depend on the images that we had available. As these remain largely unused, I thought they'd make a nice addition to the FoGA newsletter. At a rate of two FoGA newsletters per year, it will take some time to complete them, but we'll see how we go! We start with the letter 'A'!

## **A is for Aldsworth**

This photograph (GA Ref.No: GPS/8/48) was taken in Aldsworth around 1900. The cottage has yet to be identified but it may be part of what is now a row of cottages on the Eastington Road in the west of the village by the old school. The image itself is of interest because of the water cart in the centre. We tend to forget that until well into the 20th century mains piped water was rare in rural communities and collecting water was a continual and irksome chore. Although almost all villages had a communal pump, these were not always in convenient locations – the Aldsworth pump (still in-situ) is on the other side of the village around ¼-mile away.



Options for individual households ranged from private wells (which often dried up in summer) or nearby springs – although this would have to be fetched manually as well unless the water source was in a valley and a hydraulic ram could be installed to pipe it up to the dwelling. Rainfall (collected in stone or lead cisterns) was used for washing and bathing but not generally for drinking. As such there was regular need for potable water being delivered around villages by water carts – we know relatively little about this trade, but some water carts were run by local wheelwrights and local carriers. Many also delivered water to farms for livestock. If you are interested in village pumps, then have a look at the excellent Village Pumps website ([www.villagepumps.org.uk](http://www.villagepumps.org.uk)).

### **A is for Air Balloon**

This image from the West Country Breweries Holdings Limited (D8947) archive is a photograph of a pub sign that most of us have passed by at one time or another: The Air Balloon at Birdlip. Situated at the junction of the A436, A417 and the B4070 (at the heart of the now notorious 'A417 Missing Link') a pub has probably existed here since the late 1700s and may originally have been called the New Inn. Everything changed when, on 2nd September 1784, Edward Jenner, who was fascinated by new-fangled ballooning, launched a small hydrogen balloon from Berkeley Castle.

This flew 10 miles north eastwards, landing in a field at Kingscote, where the Gloucester Journal reported that it terrified farm workers so much that they could not be persuaded to approach it! When Jenner retrieved his balloon, it resulted in his meeting Catharine Kingscote, whom he subsequently married! The balloon was relaunched from Kingscote and – according to legend – it later came to ground a little over 20 miles away on high ground near Birdlip Hill. Subsequently, the pub was renamed the 'Air Balloon Inn' to commemorate (and no doubt cash-in on) the event. As you may have read recently, the 'A417 Missing Link' has been given the go-ahead and it is expected that work will commence in 2023. As part of this scheme, it looks as though the 'Air Balloon' public house will be demolished, so ending this commemorative link to Gloucestershire's past.

