

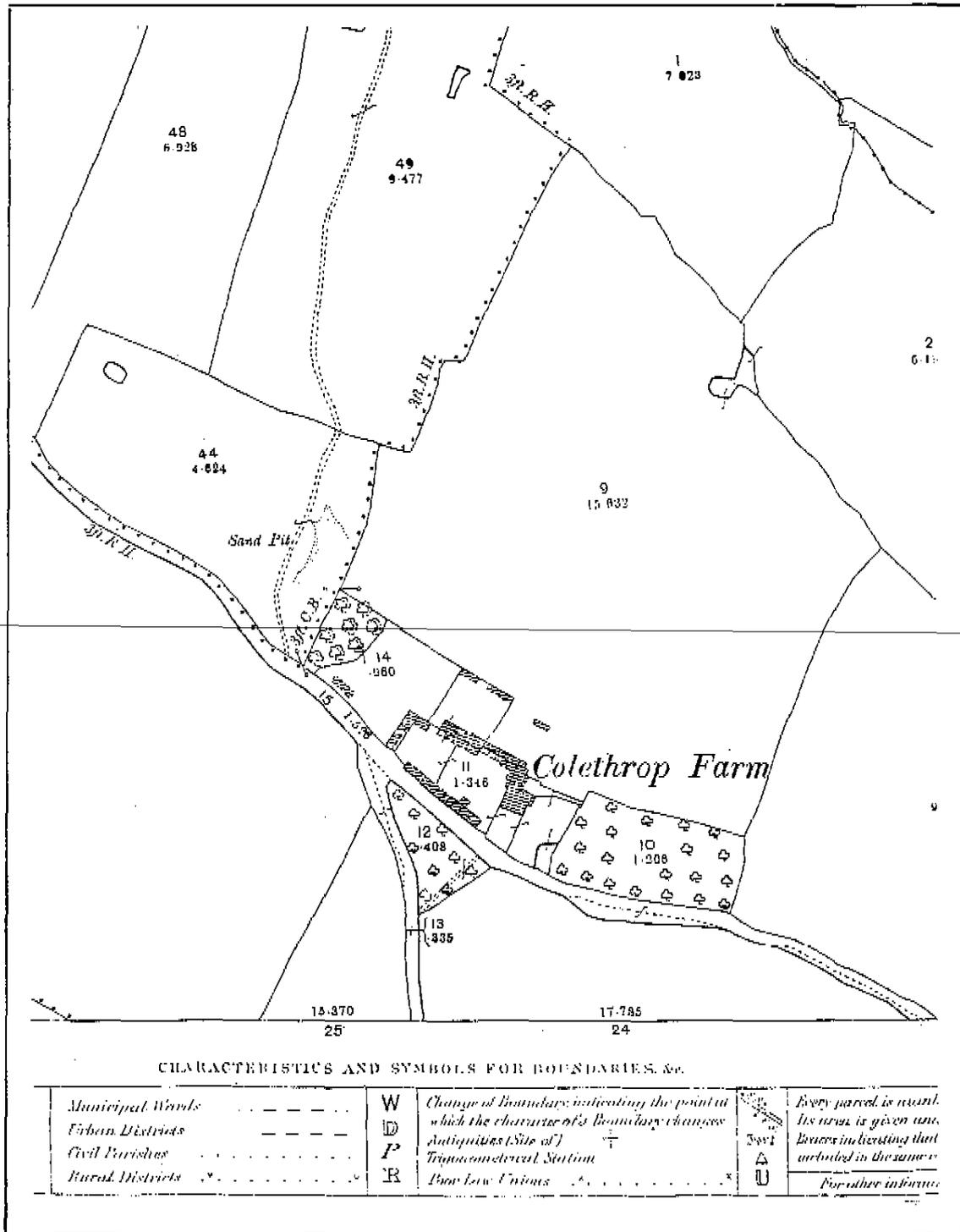
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SOURCE WORK

652

NW Quadrant, M5 Junction 12 Preliminary Archaeological Assessment

10



GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SEPTEMBER 1992

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 Planning Department
 Gloucestershire County Council

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Figures 1-3 are based upon Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map revision of 1980 and 1988, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office; subsequent additions are not shown

**North-west quadrant, M5 Junction 12:
Preliminary archaeological assessment**

1 Summary

The following report represents a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of a prospective development site covering c. 48 hectares located adjacent to Junction 12 of the M5 motorway. The assessment identifies sites and monuments located within, and in the landscape surrounding, the areas of interest. The evidence is listed and discussed, and recommendations for further work are made.

2 Introduction

2.1 Introduction

An assessment of the archaeological potential of a proposed development site covering c. 48 hectares, located adjacent to Junction 12 of the M5 motorway, was undertaken by the Archaeology Section of Gloucestershire County Council to provide a preliminary indication of the archaeological implications of development. The survey was undertaken in August and September 1992, and was commissioned by Faulks, Perry, Cully and Rech (Architects and Landscape Consultants) acting for St Modwen Developments Ltd, following their application to Stroud District Council (S. 16342/A) for outline planning permission to develop the land.

2.2 Survey design and methodology

2.2.1 The survey was designed to examine the archaeology of the area of search, and looked also at sites and monuments in the surrounding landscape. Two sorts of evidence were examined:

2.2.2 Documentary sources relating to the area of interest were consulted, and the relevant information extracted. These sources were:-

- Gloucestershire County Sites & Monuments Record (Glos SMR) curated by the Archaeology Section, County Planning Department (Section 6: Gazetteers)

- Documents and maps curated by the Gloucestershire County Record Office (7.1 Unpublished Sources)

- Published works (7.2 Bibliography)

- Aerial photographs (oblique and vertical), curated by Gloucestershire County Council Planning Department and the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

2.2.3 A field visit was undertaken during August 1992 to validate the recorded evidence of archaeological sites

contained in the documents.

3 Description of the area of survey; present and former land use; limitations on the gathering of evidence

3.1 Description (fig 1)

The area of interest is centered on SO 804118, located adjacent to Junction 12 of the M5 motorway. The area represents a compact block of land measuring a maximum of c. 0.95 km (north-west to south-east) by c. 0.8 km (north-east to south-west) and covering c. 48 hectares. The site lies in two parishes: the southern and eastern fields lie in Haresfield; the remainder of the area is in Hardwicke. The site is bounded to the south by the M5 motorway and the southbound sliproad of Junction 12, to the west by the B4008 road, and to the east by Haresfield Lane. A small area to the north of Haresfield Lane lies within the area of interest. The site is on fairly level ground rising some 5m from west to east to a high point of 25m AOD at its eastern corner. Geologically, the southern portion of the site is situated on solid deposits of Lower Lias Clay; the majority of the northern portion lies on a drift deposit of Fan Gravel correlating with the 3rd Terrace of the River Severn (OS 1972).

3.2 Former and present land use (fig 3)

Former land use in the area of interest is attested by documents which allow its cultivation history to be reconstructed. The evidence, presented on fig 3, demonstrates that since the medieval period, the land use has changed from being predominantly arable to a mixed agricultural regime.

An estate map dating to 1699 (Glos RO D303 P1) shows that much of the area of interest lay within an open arable field called 'Broadfield'. Such unenclosed arable fields are indicative of medieval agricultural practice, and many survived intact until the enclosure movement reached its peak during the later 18th and early 19th centuries. The map of 1699 indicates, however, that some enclosure within Broadfield had already taken place, and that these areas were turned over to pasture. Evidence to confirm the arable origin of these areas may be seen on aerial photographs, which show traces of ridges and furrows formed by medieval ploughing within the areas covered by the first enclosures. A small amount of ridge and furrow was still visible in 1992 within the western portion of the field east of Summerhouse Farm (OS parcel no. 3250), where low banks c. 0.3m high are aligned approximately north to south.

During the 19th century, and possibly before, the area of interest lay within three parishes (Herbert 1972a, 120). The majority of the land lay in Hardwicke, a small area in the southernmost corner lay in Haresfield, and the easternmost fields lay in a detached portion of Standish which was transferred in 1885 to Haresfield (Herbert 1972b, 189). Maps

4 General discussion

4.1 Archaeological background (fig 2)

Aerial photographic evidence relating to the gravel terraces forming the river valleys of the Severn and Upper Thames, and their tributaries, has demonstrated that these landscapes were densely occupied during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Webster and Hobley 1964 ; RCHM 1976; Leech 1977). In the Severn Vale, one of the most extensive agglomerations of such features has been excavated at Frocester, c. 7 km south of the area of interest, revealing settlements dating to the bronze age, iron age and Romano-British periods (Price 1983). Evidence to confirm the intensive nature of occupation in the Severn Vale during these periods was recovered from archaeological observations made during construction of the M5 motorway during 1969-70, when an average of approximately one new site was discovered for every kilometre of road constructed (Fowler 1977, 40).

Evidence for prehistoric activity is sparsely represented in the area of interest and its immediate vicinity. The standing stone (Glos 7078) located c. 1 km to the west is almost certainly a modern feature: a small cropmark enclosure (Glos 4149) may be prehistoric in date, but this is uncertain.

The area of interest lies some 7 km south-west of the Roman town of Glevum (Gloucester), adjacent to a major Roman road (now the A38; Glos 12384) which connected Gloucester with the port at Sea Mills (Abonae), near Bristol. This may account for the widespread traces of Romano-British occupation within, and in the locality of, the area of search. Settlements of this date are attested by finds of artifacts observed on the ground surface (such as Glos 3849, Glos 4422 and Glos 10991), and inferred from 19th century field names (Glos 7086). Romano-British cemetery sites (such as Glos 3845 and Glos 7080) can be presumed to have been located in the vicinities of settlements.

During the medieval period Gloucester retained its importance as a centre for trade and administration, and the Gloucester to Bristol road continued in use as a major route. There is no direct evidence for continuity of occupation of settlement sites during the Romano-British\medieval transition, but this has been inferred from the results of excavations at Frocester (Gracie 1963) and King's Stanley (Heighway 1987), both c. 7 km south of the area of interest.

In the locality of the survey area, the evidence for medieval occupation relates to the centuries late within that period. Place-name evidence indicates that Haresfield was occupied by the 11th century and Hardwicke by the 13th century, if not earlier (Smith 1964, 180-82). Prominent in the landscape at this time were moated settlement sites, such as the example preserved in Haresfield village called 'The Mount' (Glos 388). Another example is thought to have existed at Hardwicke Court, c. 1 km west of the survey area, although no surface traces have survived (Elrington 1972). A failed medieval settlement

located c. 300m south-east of the survey area (Glos 4423), survived as a complex of earthworks until it was buried by dumps of soil during the construction of the M5 motorway in the 1970s. An area of abandoned settlement is located within Haresfield village (Glos 7091).

Economic and social histories of the parishes of Hardwicke and Haresfield during the medieval and post-medieval periods have been compiled (Elrington 1972; Herbert 1972b). These studies have emphasized the essentially rural nature of the parishes, although their location on the Gloucester-Bristol road ensured that their inhabitants had easy access to routes of communication. The construction of local roads linking with the Gloucester-Bristol road, among them Haresfield Lane (Glos 12652), and the road to Little Haresfield (the B4008; Glos 12651), is documented during the medieval period. During the 18th century the A38 became a turnpike road, and a toll-gate formerly stood at the junction of Haresfield Lane and the A38 road. The site of a house located alongside the road to Little Haresfield (the B4008) may be indicated by a scatter of pottery dating between the 16th - 18th centuries (Glos 7089).

4.2 The archaeology of the area of interest (fig 2)

- 4.2.1 Four sites have been defined within the area of interest. ~~The most extensive of these, Glos 4421, is a cropmark complex composed of a two linear features (perhaps defining a trackway), with adjacent enclosures to the east, and fainter traces of enclosures to the west. The functions and dates of the features represented by the cropmarks is uncertain: a prehistoric or Roman date may be suspected for some of the elements, as similar cropmarks tested by excavation elsewhere have proved to belong to these periods. There may be a suspicion, however, that the linear features are late in date, for they appear to be aligned with post-medieval field boundaries to the north and south.~~
- 4.2.2 To the south of the survey area, a scatter of Romano-British artifacts (Glos 4422) has been recovered from the ground surface, possibly indicating the presence of a settlement of that date. The significance of the scatter is, however, unproven.
- 4.2.3 On the northern side of the area of interest lies Haresfield Lane (Glos 12652), a route in existence by the 13th century (Herbert 1972b, 189).
- 4.2.4 The westernmost extremity of the area of interest, now covered by the Cross Keys roundabout, was reputedly the ~~meeting place of the Court of Whitestone Hundred (Glos 7072)~~ during the medieval and early modern periods, to which the parishes of Hardwicke and Haresfield belonged (Herbert 1972a, 120).

4.3 Archaeological potential

4.3.1 In view of the extensive evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation in the Severn Vale, there is potential for the survival of such deposits within the area of survey. Evidence to support this conclusion is present in the form of the scatter of Romano-British pottery (Glos 4422) and the cropmark complex (Glos 4421) some, or all, of whose elements may belong to these periods. Also of potential significance is the Roman burial (Glos 7080) located on the northern periphery of the area of interest: cemeteries of this date may be extensive, and more burials may be present within the survey area. An associated settlement somewhere in the vicinity (perhaps located on the sites of Glos 4421 or Glos 4422) can also be predicted.

4.3.2 The potential presence of significant post-Roman deposits within the area of search is uncertain. Some elements of the crop mark complex, Glos 4421, might be interpreted as having alignments associated with post-medieval boundaries. This interpretation is difficult to reconcile with documentary evidence that the field in question has been cultivated continuously since the medieval period. The archaeological potential of the postulated meeting place of the Whitestone Hundred court is uncertain, although the present siting of the Cross Keys roundabout at this location might suggest that any deposits that may once have been present have been disturbed or destroyed.

4.3.3 It is, however, not possible to assess the full impact that development would have on the archaeology of the area of survey with the evidence presently to hand. The limitations on the gathering of evidence (3.3 above) are such that it is uncertain whether the full range of archaeological sites and monuments present within the area of search have been detected.

5 Recommendations for further work

5.1 This survey represents a preliminary assessment of the archaeological implications of development within the area of interest. In order to make a full assessment of the implications of development, to record any archaeological evidence which will be destroyed by construction, and to bring the results to publication, the following four further stages of work can be recommended.

5.2 Stage 2: completion of the assessment

To complete the assessment begun in Stage 1, a second stage of work is recommended to provide a detailed study of the areas to be affected by development, to prospect for, and to evaluate in detail, all significant archaeological sites and areas of interest. A range of prospection methods could be utilised, including aerial reconnaissance, geophysical survey, artifact retrieval by detailed field walking, and trial excavations (see Section 8 below). The Stage 2 programme of work should attempt to locate and evaluate the full range of archaeological features within the affected areas, to determine their extent, date and level of preservation. On this evidence, informed decisions could then be made regarding preservation of the archaeological resource should the quality of deposits merit this, or for appropriate levels of recording which would need to be undertaken at any site affected by construction. Within this stage of work, it is recommended that any ground investigations undertaken in advance of the proposed development should be observed.

5.3 Stage 3: recording in advance of construction

Using the Stage 1 and 2 assessments, suitable project designs should be drawn up for individual sites affected by construction which do not merit preservation, and an appropriate level of recording undertaken at each. This would consist of partial, or full, survey and excavation. Recording could take place in advance of construction, or could be phased in with the construction programme.

5.4 It is recommended that Stages 2 and 3 are undertaken well in advance of construction, to allow detailed project designs for both phases of work to be drawn up and implemented. Additionally, the work would need to be integrated into the farming cycle, as some operations (such as fieldwalking over newly ploughed fields) would be dependent on this.

5.5 Stage 4: observation and recording during construction

All ground disturbance during development should be observed to record information concerning sites and areas not selected for excavation during Stage 3, and to record evidence not predicted during Stages 1, 2, and 3.

5.6 Stage 5: post-excavation archive preparation, analysis, and publication

To complete Stages 1-4, it would be necessary to prepare an archive of the field data, to analyse this data, and to publish the results of this analysis.

6 Gazetteers

6.1 The following gazetteers list in brief the sites within the area of interest by order of Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record number (Glos), located by National Grid Reference.

Descriptions of sites and monuments in the surrounding landscape (referred to in Section 4 and illustrated on fig 2) are listed in a separate gazetteer (6.3).

6.2 Gazetteer of sites and monuments within the area of interest

Glos 4421

SO 806118

Cropmarks

Cropmark complex visible within OS parcel no. 5900 on aerial photographs taken in 1975 (NMR SO 8011\1\352-3). Major elements of the complex are two, parallel, linear features aligned north-east to south-west, interpretable as a trackway. The easternmost linear feature has small enclosures adjoining to the east. There is an apparent similarity of alignment between the linear features and modern field boundaries to the north and south, suggesting that these are contemporary. This implication is difficult to reconcile with the documented land use of the area, which indicates that cultivation has been continuous from the medieval period onwards. Fainter cropmarks extending to the west of the linear features may represent prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement features, although no cohesive plan can be elucidated, and the possibility exists that some crop marks may be of geological origin.

The cropmark record probably indicates the minimum extent of archaeological features in this area. The linear features appear to continue into the field to the south (OS parcel no. 4967), where their absence can be explained by the fact that this field was under pasture when the aerial photograph was taken. The full extent of the archaeological features indicated by the cropmark record is, therefore, uncertain.

Glos 4422

SO 802115

Romano-British occupation debris

Romano-British pottery and a stone mortar were recovered in 1969 by fieldwalking undertaken by Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group: finds are in Gloucester Museum. These finds indicate a probable area of Romano-British occupation somewhere in the vicinity, although its precise location and extent are unknown. Structural evidence for this occupation was not forthcoming when the field was transected by the M5 motorway in the 1970s (Fowler et al 1976, 50; Fowler 1977, fig 1 and Appendix 1: site 15a).

Glos 7072

SO 800117

Postulated meeting place of Whitestone Hundred court

Hardwicke and Haresfield belonged to the Hundred of Whitestone, an administrative area covering 16 parishes, which functioned from the 11th-19th century. It has been suggested that the meeting place for the Hundred court lay within Whitestones field at the junction of the A38 and B4008 roads (Herbert 1972a, 120). There is no documentary evidence to confirm this supposition, and it is known that the court met at Quedgeley, Stonehouse, Wheatenhurst and Frampton at various times during the medieval and post-medieval periods (Herbert 1972a, 121).

Glos 12652

SO 81401035-
80351227

Haresfield Lane

Haresfield Lane, a minor route linking Haresfield village with the Gloucester to Bristol (A38) road, was apparently in existence by the mid 13th century when it formed part of the main route from Gloucester to Standish and Stonehouse (Herbert 1972b, 189)

6.3 Sites and monuments in the landscape surrounding the area of interest

Glos 338

SO 810105

The Mount moated site

A medieval settlement site contained within a square moat with rounded corners measuring c.60m across. Nothing is known of the structural arrangement in the interior. The site is of national archaeological importance which is recognized in its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County no. 430).

Glos 3845

SO 815120 (approximate)

Romano-British cemetery

Several human skeletons, some interred in stone coffins and accompanied by Romano-British pottery, were discovered during drainage works undertaken in 1847 somewhere near Colethrup (Niblett 1847; RCHM 1976, 64): an assessment of the evidence surrounding the site of the cemetery has located it in the vicinity of the above map reference (Fowler and Walthew 1971, 53).

Glos 3849

SO 819115

Romano-British occupation debris

Surface finds of Romano-British pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd

centuries AD, and quantities of building debris, were recovered during investigations undertaken during the construction of the M5 motorway in 1969 (Fowler and Walther 1971, 53; RCHM 1976, 64). The finds can be interpreted as indicating the presence of a settlement of uncertain nature and extent.

Glos 4149

SO 80651094

Cropmark enclosure

A circular cropmark, interpretable as an enclosure covering c. 0.2 hectares, is visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1976 (ST 1976:5/ no. 568: 4451-2). The nature and date of the complex is uncertain. To the north, the same photograph shows a linear feature interpretable as a post-medieval field boundary.

Glos 4423

SO 81251152

Medieval settlement

Low earthworks interpretable as building platforms beside a holloway are visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1946 (RAF CPEUK 1913/4053-4). The construction of the M5 motorway immediately north of the site during 1969 led to the recovery of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th century. The site is not now visible as a surface feature, having been obliterated by dumps of spoil from the motorway construction (Fowler and Walthew 1971, 53-4).

Glos 7076

SO 79481150

Wolgar's Bridge

Wolgar's bridge, known also as Woker's or Oakey bridge, carries the A38 road across the brook forming the boundary between Hardwicke and Haresfield. The bridge was first mentioned in a document dating to 1378, and was rebuilt in stone during the 17th century (Elrington 1872, 80).

Glos 7077

SO 803122

Toll gate

A toll gate formerly stood at Four Mile Elm at the junction of the Gloucester to Bristol (A38) road and Haresfield Lane (Elrington 1972, 180). No surface traces now survive.

Glos 7078

SO 794124

Standing Stone

A large rectangular limestone, mounted on staddle stones. The setting is obviously modern.

Glos 7080

SO 80451243

Romano-British burial

Gloucester Museum recorded the find of a burial in 1976, which was dated to the Romano-British period (Gloucester Museum Record Card no. 1148).

Glos 7086

SO 815123

The field name 'Burnt Piece'

The field name 'Burnt Piece' was recorded at this location on the Hardwicke Tithe map of 1839. The name could be interpreted as suggesting the presence of archaeological deposits, and its proximity to the site of a Roman cemetery, Glos 3845, may signify that the field was occupied by a Romano-British settlement associated with the cemetery.

Glos 7089

SO 801111

Post-medieval pottery scatter

A scatter of post-medieval pottery dating to the 16th-18th centuries was observed during field survey in the late 1960s. The significance of the finds is uncertain, but they may indicate the location of a house alongside the B4008 road.

Glos 7091

SO 80871058

Medieval occupation debris

Observation of a water-pipe trench in 1979 led to the recovery of medieval pottery dating to 12th/13th centuries (Spry and Price 1980). The finds, and surface evidence for structures nearby, indicate the presence of occupation of unknown nature, but possibly representing an abandoned portion of Haresfield village

Glos 10991

SO 80541057

Romano-British occupation debris

Romano-British pottery and building debris was observed during the construction of a water-pipe in 1979. The finds indicate a probable area of occupation of uncertain nature and extent.

Glos 12384

A38 (Gloucester-Bristol) Road

The A38 road has been identified as Roman in origin, and constructed during the 1st century AD to link the fortress at Gloucester (Glevum) with the military installation and port at Sea

Mills (Abonae) south of Bristol (Margery 1957: no. 541). The route appears to have been continuously in use since then.

Glos 12651

SO 80100930-
80151190

Road to Little Haresfield (the B4008)

The road linking Little Haresfield with the Gloucester to Bristol (A38) road, was newly constructed in the mid 13th century by Gloucester Abbey (Herbert 1972b, 189).

...ents within, and in the landscape surrounding,
est.
scale 1:10000

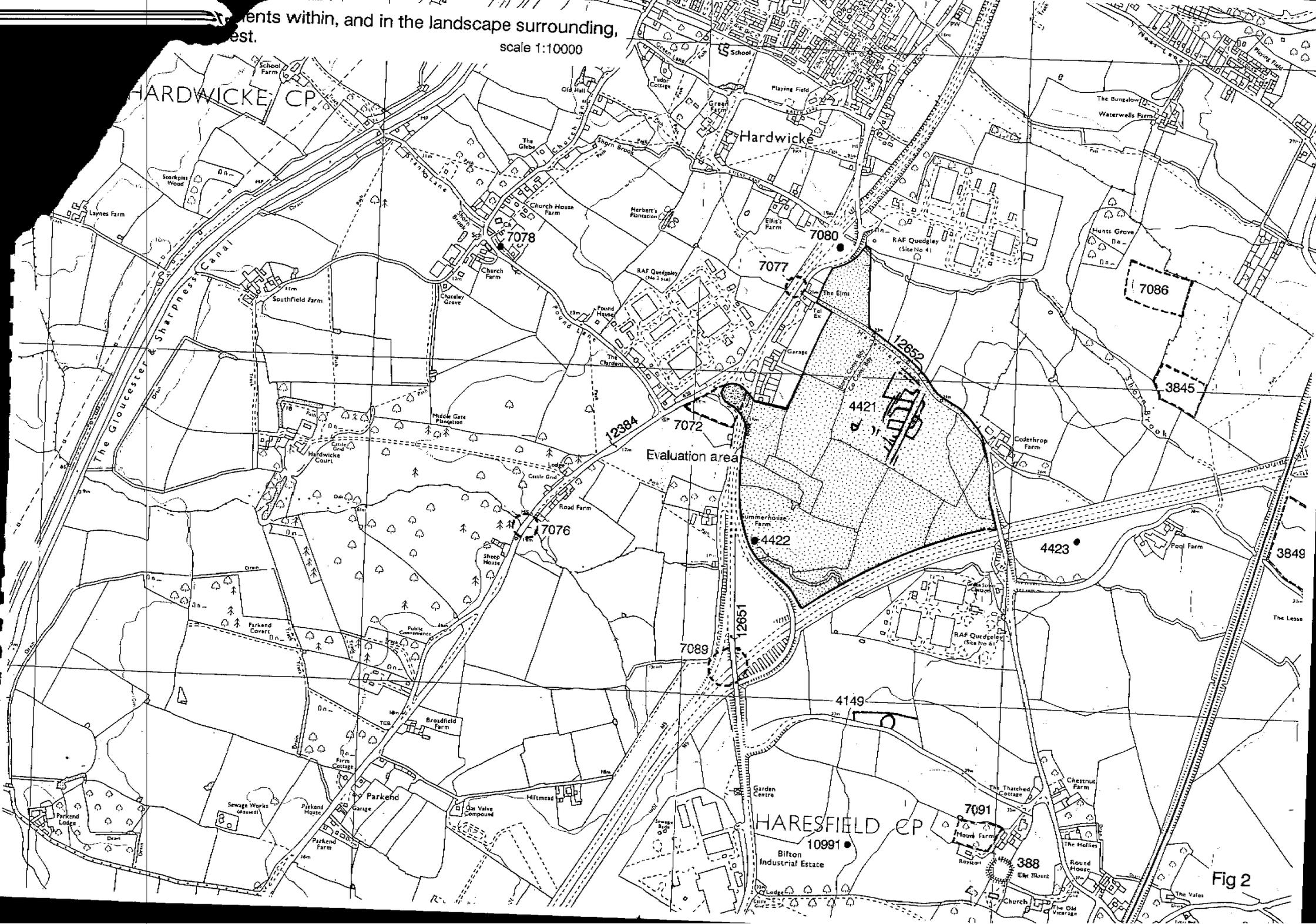
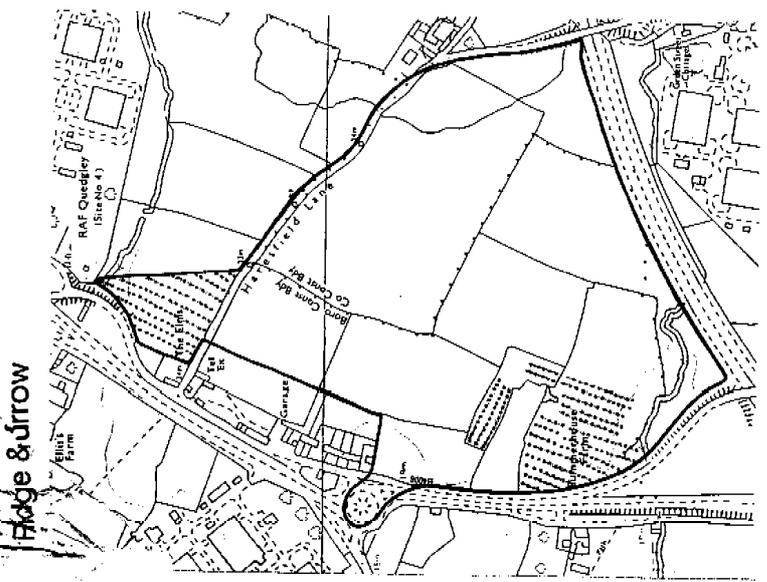


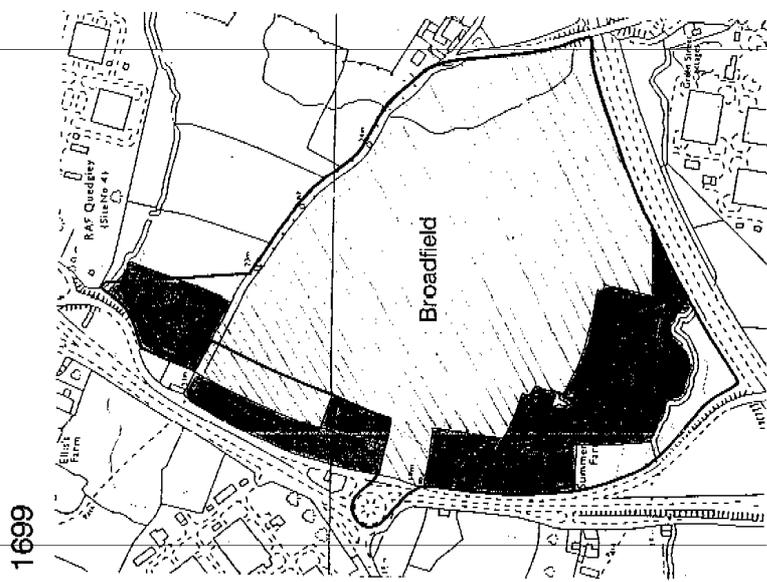
Fig 2

Land use
scale 1:10000

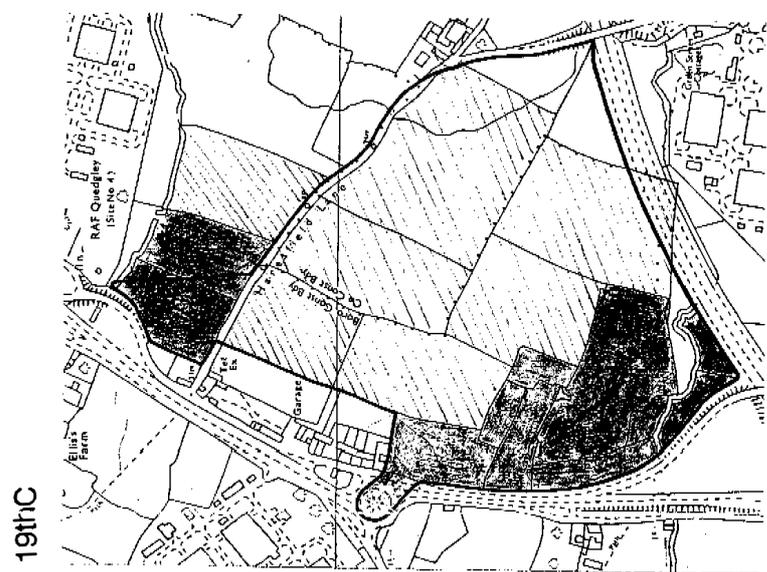
Ridge & furrow



1699



19thC



1992

- Key
- ||| ridge & furrow
 - pasture
 - /// arable
 - maize
 - /// linseed

Fig 3

7 List of unpublished sources and bibliography

7.1 List of unpublished sources

The sources listed below are curated by Gloucestershire Record Office. The references quoted should be prefixed Glos RO.

HARDWICKE	1699	Estate map	D303 P1
HARDWICKE	1839	Tithe map and apport.	P161 SD2/1
HARESFIELD	c.1816	Enclosure map	Q/RI 74
STANDISH	1842	Tithe map and apport.	P305 SD2/1

7.2 Bibliography

Elrington, C.	1972	Hardwicke. In C. Elrington and N. Herbert (eds), <u>Victoria County History of Gloucestershire</u> 10, 178-88
Fowler, P. & Walthew, C.	1971	Archaeology and the M5 motorway: first report. <u>TBGAS</u> 90, 22-63
Fowler, P. <u>et al</u>	1976	Archaeology and the M5 motorway: fourth report. <u>TBGAS</u> 94, 47-91
Fowler, P.	1977	Archaeology and the M5 motorway, Gloucestershire 1969-75: a summary and assessment. <u>TBGAS</u> 95, 40-46
Gracie, H.S.	1963	St. Peter's church, Frocester. <u>TBGAS</u> 82, 148-67
Heighway, C.	1989	Excavations at King's Stanley. <u>Glevensis</u> 23, 33-42
Herbert, N.	1972a	Whitestone Hundred. In C. Elrington and N. Herbert (eds), <u>Victoria County History of Gloucestershire</u> 10, 119-122
Herbert, N.	1972b	Haresfield. In C. Elrington and N. Herbert (eds), <u>Victoria County History of Gloucestershire</u> 10, 188-97

Leech, R. 1977 The Upper Thames valley in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. An archaeological survey of the river gravels.
CRAAGS survey 4. Bristol

Margery, I.D. 1957 Roman Roads in Britain. London

Niblett, J. 1847 Untitled account of the discovery of a Romano-British cemetery at Colethrop.
Journal of the British Archaeological Association 2, 96

Ordnance Survey maps:

OS	1885	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 33 SW & 41 NW
OS	1903	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 33 SW & 41 NW
OS	1924	Ordnance Survey 1:10560 33 SW & 41 NW
OS	1980	Ordnance Survey 1:10000 SO 71 SE
OS	1983	Ordnance Survey 1:10000 SO 81 SW
OS	1972	Geological Survey of England and Wales: Sheet 234, Gloucester

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Cambridge

Spry, N. 1980 Haresfield, The Mount.
& Price, E. Glevensis 14, 29

Spry, N. 1980 Haresfield, Mount Farm.
& Price, E. Glevensis 14, 29

Webster, G. 1964 Aerial reconnaissance over the
& Hobley, B. Warwickshire Avon.
Archaeological Journal 121, 1-22

8 Appendix

Stages of archaeological assessment, recording, and analysis of results for development schemes

The following procedure is followed by the Archaeology Section, County Planning Department to assess the archaeological implications of development schemes in order to secure the preservation or recording of significant archaeological deposits, as appropriate. Five stages of assessment, recording, and analysis can be defined.

Stage 1 Preliminary assessment

During this stage the objective is to identify sites and areas of archaeological interest to enable a preliminary assessment of the impact of proposed development. The assessment is effected using documentary information from: Gloucestershire County Sites and Monuments Record, Gloucestershire County Record Office, Gloucester Library (Local History Collection), aerial photographic libraries, and published archaeological literature. This evidence is considered together with information gathered during a field inspection of the proposed area of development.

Stage 2 Detailed assessment

To complete the assessment begun in Stage 1, a second stage using more intensive methods of survey is usually necessary to evaluate the significance of the archaeological evidence identified during Stage 1, and to prospect for new sites. This programme of work should attempt to locate and evaluate the full range of archaeological deposits within the area affected by proposed construction, to determine the extent, date, and degree of preservation. A range of prospection and sampling methods can be utilised to bring the Stage 2 assessment to a satisfactory conclusion:

- fieldwalking can predict the existence of archaeological sites not visible on the ground from the evidence of surface scatters of artefacts. Fieldwalking is most effective on areas of arable, where it is best undertaken between ploughing and replanting
- geophysical survey can detect certain types of below ground features. This technique can be used any time of year, except when a crop may be vulnerable to damage
- aerial survey can detect sites from the air in late summer (for buried sites under arable crop) or winter (for earthwork sites revealed by low winter sun or frost/snow cover)
- small scale excavation can test the results of any of the above survey methods, to establish the character and level of preservation of archaeological deposits

The report on the results of the Stage 2 assessment might include

recommendations for the preservation of individual sites or landscapes, and recommendations for an appropriate level of recording to be undertaken at those sites not selected for preservation.

Stage 3 Archaeological recording in advance of construction

Using the evidence of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments, levels of recording for significant sites not selected for preservation can be determined. This would consist of partial or full survey and excavation, undertaken in advance of, or phased within, a construction programme.

Stage 4 Observation

Observation of earthmoving associated with construction is undertaken, to enable a record to be made of any significant evidence not predicted by previous stages of work.

Stage 5 Archive preparation and publication

To complete Stages 1-4, analysis of the results of all preceding stages is undertaken. This entails preparing an archive of the information gathered, analysis of the archive, and publication of significant results. The programme of work is completed with the deposition of the entire archive, both paper record and artefacts, in an appropriate museum.

9 Abbreviations; acknowledgements

9.1 Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance datum
Apport.	Apportionment
CRAAGS	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset
Glos	Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record
Glos RO	Gloucestershire Records Office
km	kilometre
m	metre
NMR	National Monument Record, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)
OS	Ordnance Survey
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)
ST	Severn Trent aerial photography collection
TBGAS	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

9.2 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to: Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeology Section for access to the County Sites and Monuments Record; Gloucestershire Record Office for access to unpublished documents; The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) for access to oblique aerial photographs. Landowners (Mr M.B. Heywood, Chestnut Farm, Haresfield, and Mr J. Pullen, Priory Farm, Stonehouse) kindly allowed access for a field visit.

