



TV Rivers History Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

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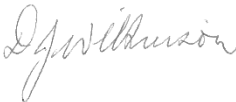
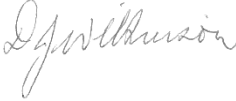
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TV Rivers History Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Hello Halo, a television company based in Glasgow, to produce a Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation of two riverine sites in Tewkesbury using basic survey techniques. These surveys part of a number that will be the topic of an eight-part series for the History Channel. The series aims to look at the crucial role that rivers have played in historic events or time periods and the archaeological evidence that has survived within the rivers.

1.1.2 As a part of the series, Hello Halo intend to conduct archaeological surveys and evaluations in two locations:

- Along the River Swilgate, between Gloucester Road and Gander Lane;
- Along Southwick (sometimes known as Colne), between Lower Lode Lane and Lincoln Green Lane.

1.1.3 The evaluation area is centred on NGR 389366, 232143 (Grid Ref SO89363214) (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.4 The objective of the surveys to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may reveal more about the use of rivers in connection to the town of Tewkesbury and any significant historic events that have taken place on the banks of the river. Specifically, the series episode will be looking at the War of the Roses through the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471 and the nearby St Mary's Abbey.

1.1.5 A snorkel search is proposed within the water channels to undertake a metal detector and visual survey of the seabed. This may involve minimal and localised disturbance of the riverbed to a maximum depth of 100 mm to identify anomalies from the metal detector survey. The surveyors may collect potential historic finds which will be initially assessed by the archaeologist on the bankside. A selection of finds may also be recovered from the site for further inspection by a conservator and any relevant specialists.

1.2 Personnel

1.2.1 The nominated archaeologist for this episode is Gary Bankhead (Durham University Gary Bankhead will direct and supervise the fieldwork and be on site at all times for the length of archaeological fieldwork as required. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by Hello Halo.

1.2.2 The analysis of any finds will be undertaken by Gary Bankhead with the support of any other specialists required and engaged by Hello Halo. Gary Bankhead is also responsible for all post-excavation elements and reporting.



- 1.2.3 The archaeologist will be assisted by other specialists during the survey, including Steve Goodchild (head of Tewkesbury Battlefield Society) and Dr James Clark (Exeter Univeristy).
- 1.2.4 Hello Halo have been in consultation with Toby Catchpole (Heritage Team Leader, Gloucester County Council) as well as Mel Barge (Inspector for Ancient Monuments, Historic England) regarding the project.
- 1.2.5 Hello Halo have also been in consultation with Vicky Garlick (Conservator, Durham University) and Ian Bartlett (Tewkesbury Museum) regarding finds treatment, and also Kurt Adams (Finds Liaison Officer, Portable Antiquities Scheme).
- 1.2.6 In addition, Hello Halo have been in consultation with Yan Gittins (Property Manager, Fisher German, Lawn Abbey Trust) and Reverend Canon Paul Williams (Tewkesbury Abbey) regarding access, and with Sam Chapman (Environment Agency, Fisheries) in relation to environmental impacts.

1.3 Scope of document

- 1.3.1 This WSI sets out the aims of the evaluation by basic archaeological survey, including the methods and standards that will be employed. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice, as well as to the guidance in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.3.2 This document will be submitted to Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council, for approval, prior to the start of the survey.

1.4 Location, topography and geology

- 1.4.1 The proposed evaluation area includes two sites, one of which lies directly to the south of the scheduled monument that is Tewkesbury Abbey (WA1006). This is referred to as Site 1 and runs along the River Swilgate, between Gloucester Road and Gander Lane. Site 2 is located to the south east of Site 1 and runs along Southwick (sometimes known as Colne), between Lower Lode Lane and Lincoln Green Lane.
- 1.4.2 The underlying geology is mapped as 'Branscombe Mudstone Formation – Mudstone'. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 228 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The local environment was previously dominated by hot deserts (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background has been assessed by considering the recorded historic environment resource within a 100 km study area of the proposed activities for each of the two sites. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Gloucestershire Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. A full gazetteer of archaeological assets is provided in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

2.1.2 The following is a breakdown of the data acquired from Gloucester Council and Historic England. Within the two sites that form the study area of this WSI, there are the following recorded sites:

2.1.3 One Scheduled Monument site –

- Tewkesbury Abbey (**WA1006**), also known as Benedictine Abbey and Church of St Mary's Abbey. Founded in 1102, the church was consecrated 1121. The tower was added in the second quarter of the 12th century and serious fire damage occurred in 1178. Additions and alterations were carried out to the north transept in the early 13th century and were modified in the late 13th century. The east arm of the abbey was extensively rebuilt in the early 14th century and the stone vaulting was completed by the mid-14th century. The east Lady Chapel and the monastic buildings were removed circa 1540 following the dissolution of the monasteries and the Abbey Church became a parish church. The west window was rebuilt in 1686 and various parapets and other details added. A major restoration under Sir Gilbert Scott and Sons took place between 1875 and 1879. The galleries at the crossing were removed in 1909. Mainly constructed of limestone ashlar with some early work in coursed lias with roofs of tile and lead. The church consists of an 8-bay aisleless nave and north porch, un-aisled transepts with east chapels, a central crossing tower, a choir and presbytery to a 3-sided apse, with ambulatory and radial chapels. There was a detached belfry to the north until it was demolished in 1817. The north nave contains stained glass by Hardman, inserted in 1896. This abbey may be on the site of the monastery, possibly Benedictine, founded in circa 715 and destroyed in the 9th century and refounded as a cell of Cranborne Abbey circa 980. In 1102 the abbey became independent of Cranborne, and Cranborne became a dependency of Tewkesbury. Dependencies include Bristol, Cardiff, Cranborne, Deerhurst, Goldcliff, Llantwit-Major, and an almshouse in Tewkesbury.

2.1.4 One Grade I Listed Building:

- Abbey Gatehouse (**WA1001**). The Gatehouse is in late perpendicular style being of late 15th century or early 16th century date. The gatehouse fell into decline after the Dissolution and was not restored until the early-mid 19th century when owner John Martin used it as the entrance lodge to the Abbey. It is a listed Building Grade I gatehouse to the Benedictine Abbey precincts of late 15th or early 16th century date, now a holiday cottage, known as Abbey Gatehouse, Abbey Precincts, Tewkesbury.

2.1.5 Six Grade II Listed Buildings:

- A grade II listed road bridge (**WA1015**) first recorded in 1540. The present bridge dates to 1635 and was repaired and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is known as Swilgate Bridge, Gloucester Road, Tewkesbury.
- Abbey Barn and The Almonry (**WA1018**) is a late Medieval barn, now part modified for use as a dwelling. It is known as Abbey Barn and The Almonry, number 1 Abbey Precincts, Tewkesbury.
- Saint Mary's Cottage (**WA1021**) is a detached house of early to mid-19th century date, located in the precincts of the abbey, Church Street, Tewkesbury.
- Avonbrook House (**WA1022**) of the early 19th century, later converted to become a school, located on the south side of Church Street, Tewkesbury.



- Monastery Cottage (**WA1026**) is a timber framed detached house of 16th and 17th century date located in the Abbey Precincts, Tewkesbury.
- 30 to 32 Church Street (**WA1028**) is row of three early 19th century houses in Tewkesbury.

2.1.6 A further twenty assets were identified from the HER and HE data. Notably both sites fall within the site of the Battle of Tewkesbury (**WA1029**), the traditional site of the slaughter of the defeated Lancastrian army in retreat in 1471. The battle is further discussed in **Section 2.2.9**.

2.1.7 It is also worth noting that to the south of Site 1 there is the scheduled monument of Holme Castle (**WA 1007**), although this does not fall within Site 1 or the study area for this WSI. Holme Castle is a Medieval fortified manor house on the site of an earlier Medieval timber building. Excavations carried out in 1974-5 revealed evidence of a 13th century stone-built hall overlying a 12th century stone-built hall. Below the latter were the post holes of a possible late Saxon/early Norman timber hall. Buildings associated with the 12/13th century halls include a chapel, dovecote, gatehouse, barns and stables. Once the residence of the Earls of Gloucester, the site was fortified in 1211. The only visible remains are the Medieval fishponds located to the east, in Prior's Park. The remains of a Bronze Age penannular enclosure were also located during excavation.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric finds were recovered from the playing fields to the rear of Shepherds Mead, Gloucester Road, Tewkesbury (**WA 1025**). The *Tewkesbury Archaeological Assessments* produced by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service in 1998 notes the presence of early prehistoric material including Mesolithic and Neolithic flint and stone tools and Neolithic pottery that have been found in the area of the modern town of Tewkesbury.

2.2.2 Bronze Age material and evidence of possible settlement have also been uncovered including a bronze spearhead, the crouched burial of a young female and further evidence of Bronze Age activity to the south of the town. Similarly, some excavations and finds including ditched features, Iron Age pottery and one example of a silver coin of the Dobunni, the Iron Age tribe which inhabited the Gloucestershire area, have indicated that Iron Age activity would have occurred in the area (Gloucester County Council 1998).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.2.3 Two examples of Roman material have been recovered within Site 1; Roman coins from Abbey House (**WA1012**) and a Roman glass vessel that was found at Gloucester Road (**WA1019**). The route of the Gloucester to Birmingham Roman Road runs through the north eastern extent of Site 1 Study Area (**Figure 2**) and significant evidence of Roman activity has been uncovered to the south east of the modern town. Excavations have revealed features that have been associated with stock rearing and occupation is thought to have occurred during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. It is considered that there would have been some form of settlement located along the route of the Roman road at the river crossing, however, it is unlikely that the Tewkesbury area would have had a significant urban presence (Gloucester County Council 1998).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

2.2.4 A possible Saxon burial was located in 1987 to the rear of Holm Hospital, Gloucester Road (**WA1011**). It is thought that Tewkesbury is of Saxon origin when a hermitage was formed at this location by a Saxon named Theot in the 7th century. According to the *Chronicle of*

Tewkesbury, written by a monk at the abbey in the late fifteenth century, the first monastery at Tewkesbury was founded by Oddo and Dodo, two Saxon lords under the rule of the Mercian kings in A.D.715. Further research has shown that Oddo lived at least 300 years after Dodo and therefore the document is clearly inaccurate. However, it is probable that a church was built in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Tewkesbury in the Early Medieval period (Graham 1972). The monastery later became a cell to Cranbourne Abbey in the 10th century (Gloucester County Council 1998; Timbs 1870). The relatively small amount of documentary and archaeological evidence available suggests that there were two main sites of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area; the monastery that was likely located at the site of the later abbey and a timber hall at Holm Hill.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.2.5 Two further medieval assets have been identified in the data:

- Medieval to post medieval flood defences are visible as earthworks on the southeastern bank of the River Swilgate (**WA1016**).
- The site of a medieval watermill (**WA1017**). The Domesday Book records two mills belonging to the manor of Tewkesbury.

2.2.6 The previously mentioned monastery underwent expansion in the 12th century and the monks of Cranbourne made Tewkesbury the chief seat of their establishment. The Domesday Book describes a settlement at Tewkesbury with a wealthy monastic foundation, a market, a fishery, two mills and a salt-house in Droitwich. By 1086 it already had the status of a borough as 13 burgesses are also recorded. The existence of the Abbey would have been a driving force behind the development of the town and pilgrimages would have provided income for both. Tewkesbury was among the wealthiest monasteries in England, recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1537 as having an annual income of £1595 15s 6d, and the cure of 48 parish churches, some of which were as far distant as Devon and Cornwall. Tewkesbury abbey was one of the last monastic houses to be surrendered to the king at the Dissolution, on 9 January 1539 (Gloucester County Council 1998).

2.2.7 It is thought that the inhabitants of Tewkesbury originally had their own parish church, independent from the abbey church, which was abandoned during the fifteenth century due to the abbey's proximity to the town centre. Documentary sources appear to support the suggestion, as in 1367 a disagreement arose between the abbot and the townspeople. From the early fifteenth century, the wills of the inhabitants of Tewkesbury also begin to specify wishes to be buried in the churchyard of the monastery or in the cemetery of the Blessed Mary of Tewkesbury, whereas previously they had referred only to the churchyard of the parish church. However the remains of this parish church have never been discovered (Gloucester County Council 1998).

2.2.8 The 13th century saw a boost to the importance of the settlement due to a succession of royal visits. In 1204 King John spent Christmas at Tewkesbury; in 1236 Henry III and Llewelyn ap Iorweth made a truce at the town; and in 1278 Alexander III of Scotland offered homage to Edward I while he was at Tewkesbury. Later, in 1378, parliament was held at Gloucester, and Richard II is recorded as spending some time at Tewkesbury (Gloucester County Council 1998).

2.2.9 The Battle of Tewkesbury took place on 4 May 1471 on the same day that the Lancastrians were defeated at the Battle of Barnet. Queen Margaret and Prince Edward had returned from exile in France and met up with the Duke of Somerset headed for Wales when they were pursued by King Edward and the Yorkist army, Somerset chose to fight at Tewkesbury which prove to be an encounter that ended the second phase of the War of the Roses. The

Lancastrian defeat and therefore Edward IV's victory and the death of Henry VI's son and heir, shortly followed by Henry's own death and Queen Margaret's imprisonment, destroyed hopes of a Lancastrian succession and led to fourteen years of peace (Register of Historic Battlefields). The recorded location of the site covers the western extent of Site 1 and the entirety of Site 2.

2.2.10 A large area of Medieval and Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks, some of which have subsequently been destroyed, on aerial photographs taken in 1947. The area extends for a maximum of 2770 m east-west by up to 2745 m and comprises the south eastern extent of the Site 1 Study Area, all of Site 2 and the majority of the associated Site 2 Study Area.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

2.2.11 Four further post-medieval assets have been identified in the data:

- Post medieval features were identified on the site of Holm Hospital during an evaluation in 1987, Gloucester Road (**WA1010**).
- Gander Lane Bridge (**WA1020**).
- Post medieval weir known as Vineyards Weir (**WA1023**).
- Gander Lane Almshouse & Cottages (**WA1026**).

2.2.12 Tewkesbury was incorporated by a charter of Elizabeth I in 1575 which was confirmed *anno 3 James I* (1605/6). Following this, in 1596, the town was divided into five wards for police purposes, each ward with its own bailiffs. They were Bridge Ward, Church Ward, Barton Ward, St. Mary's Ward and the Middle Ward.

2.2.13 Tewkesbury changed hands several times during the Civil War and even changed hands four times between February and April of 1643. In September 1643 the town was garrisoned by 400 Welshmen, but later that winter fresh Royalist forces arrived and held the town until 1644 when the Parliamentarians regained the settlement and 300 men are recorded to have held it against the King's forces.

19th Century (AD 1800–1900)

2.2.14 All identified 19th Century assets are covered as Listed Buildings in **Section 2.1.4**.

2.2.15 There was no bridge over the Severn at Tewkesbury until the nineteenth century, instead crossings were made using two ferries which were owned by Tewkesbury abbey.

2.2.16 In 1875-9 Sir Gilbert Scott and his sons were responsible for its restoration.

2.2.17 When the Midland Railway line between Gloucester and Birmingham was constructed during the mid-nineteenth century, no provision was made to take anything more than a branch line to Tewkesbury, leaving the town isolated from the new and important communication routes which were developing. The development of the railways also impacted the horse-drawn coaching network upon which the town's inns and stables were heavily dependent and within a year no more stagecoaches passed through Tewkesbury on the way to Worcester, when there had once been as many as 26 a day. Also affected by the recession the main hosiery business, upon which much of the town's prosperity had been based, moved to Nottingham.



Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 2.2.18 A modern school building (**WA1014**) dated between 1911 to 1913 was built as part of The Tewkesbury Girls High School, lately The Abbey School, Church Street.
- 2.2.19 Tewkesbury abbey church has continued to be used for religious services through to the present.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 Evaluations are usually conducted to assess the character of the archaeological resource in advance of a development or potential impact to the area. This information is then used to formulate an approach to preserve the archaeological significance of the remains. The proposed evaluations in Tewkesbury are not being conducted for these reasons, but instead for historic research. However, the basic principles of a field evaluation will be followed.

3.1.2 The ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) provide a standard for field evaluations as follows:

“An archaeological field evaluation will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims on the project and comply with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant regulations of ClfA.”

3.1.3 It also defines an archaeological field evaluation as:

“a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

3.1.4 The general aim (or purpose) of the evaluation is based on compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), and is:

- To gain information about the archaeological potential of the site.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 To achieve the above aim, the general objectives of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.



3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- To examine evidence for remains from the Battle of Tewkesbury;
- To examine evidence for remains from use associated with Tewkesbury Abbey, the destroyed monastery precinct on the Abbey Lawn as well as earlier Benedictine constructions;
- To examine evidence of any other remains dating from the era of the War of the Roses.

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with the Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council, prior to being implemented.

4.1.2 The evaluation will comprise the metal detector and visual survey along the River Swilgate, between Gloucester Road and Gander Lane, and along Southwick (sometimes known as Colne), between Lower Lode Lane and Lincoln Green Lane. These areas will only be surveyed where access allows and where safe to do so.

4.2 Survey methods

4.2.1 The surveyors will comprise two presenters and, where relevant and safe to do so, the archaeologist. The surveyors will enter the water at pre-determined locations where access and safety allow, but also at historically significant locations with a higher potential for finds. Basic snorkelling equipment will be utilised.

4.2.2 The survey will be undertaken by a metal detector and visual inspection. The surveyors will be tethered to shore and will conduct the survey in concentric arcs from the bankside. This methodology may be altered depending on the natural environment and site conditions to optimise the survey area and depending upon the conditions of the Risk Assessment. Coverage will depend upon the site conditions and be at the discretion of the surveyor. Ideally, 100% coverage will be sought.

4.2.3 During the survey, the surveyors may disturb the riverbed to examine an anomaly discovered by the metal detector or observed during the visual inspection. This disturbance will be conducted by hand only and not exceed 100 mm in depth. Disturbance will be avoided wherever there is riverine flora or wildlife including Brook Lamprey and European Eels.

4.2.4 The surveyors may collect potential historic finds from the riverbed. Careful extraction will be undertaken by hand only. Where complex archaeological structures or stratification is encountered, features and deposits will be left *in situ*.

4.2.5 Although surveying may be undertaken on the riverbank adjacent to the precinct of Tewkesbury Abbey (**WA1006**), there will be no removal of finds. If potential archaeological remains are observed, only limited cleaning or clearing will be undertaken to record the remains. In addition, no removal will be undertaken outside the river bed and banks adjacent



to the Battle of Tewkesbury (**WA1029**), or within the vicinity of disturbance resulting from the flood defence work on the banks of Southwick.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A GPS will be used to obtain coordinates of the extent of the survey and the location of finds.
- 4.3.2 The archaeologist will note environmental conditions on the site including the type of riverbed and any other observations that will assist with assessing the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will also record an estimate of the coverage achieved.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The client will inform the Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council, of the date(s) of filming. Reasonable access will be arranged for the Archaeologist at Gloucester County Council to visit the site to inspect and monitor the progress of the survey. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with the Archaeologist at Gloucester County Council.

4.5 Finds

General

- 4.5.1 Finds will be initially assessed by the archaeologist on the bankside. All finds will be retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) may be recorded on site and not retained, depending on the assessment of the archaeologist.
- 4.5.2 Should the item not be considered historic, it will either be replaced in the river or, if it consists of modern trash, be discarded appropriately. All other finds will be retained.
- 4.5.3 As a guide, the following initial methodology should be used on site, unless otherwise advised:
- All finds will initially be individually packed and stored in grip-seal polythene bags or clear polystyrene boxes (crystal boxes), with the find submerged in water collected from the river.
 - All bags and boxes should be labelled with the Accession Number, unique identifier and context and registered find identifiers in black permanent ink.
- 4.5.4 Conservation advice will be sought as soon as practical upon the completion of the survey for the mid- to long-term stabilisation and conservation of the find. No abrasive cleaning of the find will take place without advice.

Human remains

- 4.5.5 In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), or potential human remains, the remains are to be left *in situ* and immediately reported to the Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council.

Treasure

- 4.5.6 Hello Halo will immediately notify the Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council, and the Finds Liaison Officer, Portable Antiquities Scheme, on discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by *The Coroners and Justice*

Act 2009). All information required by the Treasure Act (ie, finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

5 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

5.1 Finds evidence

5.1.1 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be photographed (with a scale), counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the evaluation including but not limited to a description, condition assessment and its original location. The report will include a table of finds by site.

5.1.2 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by an approved conservation centre.

5.1.3 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the *Gloucestershire Archaeological Archive Standards* (South West Museum Development Program, 2018) and generally in accordance with the standards of the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material* (2014b).

5.2 Reporting

General

5.2.1 Following completion of the surveying and the evaluation of the archaeological evidence, a draft report will be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted for approval to Hello Halo and the Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council, for comment. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.

5.2.2 The report will include the following elements:

- Non-technical summary;
- Project background;
- Archaeological and historical context;
- Aims and objectives;
- Methods;
- Results;
- Conclusions in relation to the project aims and objectives, and discussion in relation to the wider local, regional or other archaeological contexts and research frameworks etc;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
- Appendices, including site summary tables;
- Illustrations; and
- References.

5.2.3 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to evaluation.



Publication

- 5.2.4 If no further mitigation works are undertaken, a short report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal, if considered appropriate and agreed with the Archaeologist, Gloucester County Council.

OASIS

- 5.2.5 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Museum

- 6.1.1 The project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with Tewkesbury Museum. The museum has been notified of the project by Hello Halo and an accession number has been obtained (2018015).

6.2 Transfer of title

- 6.2.1 On completion of the evaluation (or extended fieldwork programme), every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered (Tewkesbury Borough Council), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009)*, to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

6.3 Preparation of archive

- 6.3.1 The complete project archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Tewkesbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project.

6.4 Selection policy

- 6.4.1 The selection policy will be agreed with Tewkesbury Museum and fully documented in the project archive. Material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum.

6.5 Security copy

- 6.5.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7 OUTREACH AND SOCIAL MEDIA

- 7.1.1 The surveying and finds analysis that form part of this evaluation will be part of an episode in a series for the History Channel, produced by Hello Halo. No part of the survey will be publicised on social media prior to transmission, expected to be in 2019.



8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

8.1.1 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied for the purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.

8.2 Third party data copyright

8.2.1 This document, the evaluation report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology or non-Hello Halo copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which is provided for limited reproduction under the terms of copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

9 WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

9.1 Health and Safety

9.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and all other applicable Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

9.1.2 Hello Halo will prepare a Risk Assessment before the commencement of the evaluation. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences. Hello Halo staff, and all other personnel on site, will comply with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on the site.

9.2 Insurance

9.2.1 Hello Halo has both Public Liability (£5,000,000) and Employers Liability (£10,000,000). The archaeologist will also hold Professional Indemnity insurance.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets

| WA No. | NHLE No. | HER No. | Name | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|--------|----------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 1001 | 97350 | | ABBEY GATEHOUSE | Grade I Listed Building | Undated | 388973 | 232383 |
| 1002 | 157305 | | Chapel | | Undated | 389110 | 232460 |
| 1003 | 95798 | | Urn | | Undated | 389100 | 232300 |
| 1004 | 96584 | | WWII Loopholed Wall | | Undated | 388800 | 232200 |
| 1005 | | | Flood Defences | | Undated | 389312 | 232536 |
| 1006 | 95798 | | TEWKESBURY ABBEY | Scheduled Monument | Undated | 389041 | 232374 |
| 1007 | 147180 | | HOLME CASTLE | Scheduled Monument | Undated | 388937 | 232199 |
| 1008 | 103339 | | Tannery | | Undated | 389100 | 232500 |
| 1009 | | 32875 | Pits | | Undated | 389241 | 232568 |
| 1010 | | 42166 | Post Medieval Features | | Post Medieval | 388937 | 232067 |
| 1011 | 157313 | 9360 | Possible Saxon Burial | | Anglo-Saxon | 389100 | 232100 |
| 1012 | | | Roman Coins | | Roman | 388900 | 232300 |
| 1013 | 95798 | | Abbey Boundary Wall | | Undated | 389150 | 232530 |
| 1014 | | 36131 | School | | Modern | 389193 | 232535 |
| 1015 | | 36360 | Bridge | Grade II Listed Building | Post Medieval | 388852 | 232223 |
| 1016 | | 40610 | Flood Defences | | Medieval | 389320 | 232520 |
| 1017 | | 8115 | Watermill | | Medieval | 389200 | 232400 |
| 1018 | | 8049 | Abbey Barn and The Almonry | Grade II Listed Building | Medieval | 388960 | 232367 |
| 1019 | | 8099 | Roman Glass | | Roman | 388800 | 232200 |
| 1020 | | 20392 | Gander Lane Bridge | | Post Medieval | 389210 | 232480 |



| WA No. | NHLE No. | HER No. | Name | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|--------|----------|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 1021 | | 8053 | Saint Mary's Cottage | Grade II Listed Building | 19th Century | 389132 | 232526 |
| 1022 | | 7816 | Avonbrook House | Grade II Listed Building | 19th Century | 389203 | 233562 |
| 1023 | | 47424 | Vineyards Weir | | Post Medieval | 388979 | 232272 |
| 1024 | | 8492 | Gander Lane Almshouse & Cottages | | Post Medieval | 389160 | 232540 |
| 1025 | | | Prehistoric Finds | | Prehistoric | 388900 | 232150 |
| 1026 | | 8051 | Monastery Cottage | Grade II Listed Building | Post Medieval | 388953 | 232348 |
| 1027 | | 11137 | Undated Features | | Undated | 388910 | 232100 |
| 1028 | | 7820 | 30 to 32 Church Street | Grade II Listed Building | 19th Century | 389158 | 232552 |
| 1029 | 1000039 | | Battle of Tewkesbury | | Medieval | 388700 | 231900 |



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