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### Report Ref:

BA1509KRT

### Grid Reference:

NGR: SO 83043 14823

### Date:

18<sup>th</sup> February 2015

*Cover: An extract from the 1812 Map of the Tuffley Court Estate*

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## 1 Executive Summary

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The results of this Detailed Archaeological Assessment of the site of a proposed development on land on Kemble Road, Tuffley, Gloucester, based on a thorough examination of available sources of archaeological and historical information, has reached the following conclusions regarding the nature and significance of archaeological resource within the study area, which can be summarised thus:

- The potential for encountering prehistoric archaeology has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**.

Very little evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in close proximity to the site on Kemble Road, although significant traces of prehistoric occupation and possible funerary activity have been identified in the wider surrounding area, with a particular focus of activity identified at Robinswood Hill, on the E periphery of the study area, where finds ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age have been identified. The potential for prehistoric archaeology on the site of the proposed development has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, primarily reflecting the distance of the recorded prehistoric sites and findspots from the study area.

- The potential for encountering Roman archaeology has been assessed as **Moderate**.

Although recorded evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited, the location of the site within the wider rural hinterland of Glevum and the presence of Roman settlement activity on Robinswood Hill should be taken into account. The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of Roman date in the vicinity of the proposed development has been assessed as **Moderate**; this assessment also takes into account the fact that two Roman coins were previously found in very close proximity to the site in the late 1950s.

- The potential for encountering medieval archaeology has been assessed as **Low**.

The potential for encountering evidence of medieval occupation within the proposed development area has been assessed as Low. This reflects the paucity of evidence of archaeological activity of medieval date identified in the archaeological record, and the fact that the site is located some distance to the W of the original manorial centre of Tuffley, situated on Robinswood Hill. As the site was some distance from the manorial centre, it is likely that its land use in the medieval period was agricultural in nature, and therefore it is unlikely that significant evidence of medieval settlement will be encountered, although the possibility of encountering evidence of field boundaries of medieval origin cannot be discounted.

- The potential for encountering post-medieval archaeology has been assessed as **High**.

The site of the proposed development at Kemble Road occupies the location of a known post-medieval farm at Tuffley Court. This farm, which replaced the original manor house on Robinswood Hill, was constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and was demolished after the Second World War. Aerial photographs show that the site at Tuffley Court was also occupied by a temporary military depot during the early 1940s. On this basis, the

potential for encountering buried foundations of buildings associated with Tuffley Court Farm and the wartime depot which briefly occupied the site in the early 1940s may be assessed as **High**.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric date has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. There is **Moderate** potential for encountering evidence of Roman activity (based on the discovery of two coins of Roman date in close proximity to the site). During the medieval period, the site appears to have been used for agricultural purposes and consequently the potential for identifying significant archaeological remains has been assessed as **Low**. There is **High** potential for encountering evidence of buried structural remains associated with the late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead of Tuffley Court and a military depot which briefly occupied the site during the Second World War. In overall terms, the archaeological potential of the site has been assessed as **Moderate to High**.

## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Gloucester City Homes to carry out a programme of Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in respect of a proposed residential development on land on Kemble Road, Tuffley Gloucester (*Fig. 1*).

Copies of this assessment will be supplied to Gloucester City Homes and Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist, Gloucester City Council.

### 2.1 Site Description

The site of the proposed development consists of undeveloped areas of grassland, scrub and hard-standing situated to the rear of properties on the N side of Kemble Road, within the residential suburb of Tuffley on the southern outskirts of Gloucester. To the SE of the site is a separate area of enclosed scrub and grassland, which also forms part of the site of the proposed development. The grid reference for the site is SO 83043 14823.

#### 2.1.1 Soils & Geology

Due to its urban location, this area has not been surveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). However the British Geological Survey records the underlying geology of the study area as comprising Lower Lias clays of the Jurassic period (Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 234) (BGS, 2014). The site lies on the edge of an area of Mesozoic and Palaeozoic siltstone and shale belonging to the MARTOCK soil association (711d). This consists slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged stoneless silty over clayey soils, as well as clayey soils over siltstone or shale (SSEW 1983). As the site of the proposed development lies within an unsurveyed urban area, this soil type might extend N into the boundaries of the site.



Fig. 1: Site location plan

## 3 Methodology

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### 3.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

#### 3.1.1 Research Aims

This archaeological desk-based assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological resource within the study area and to establish its character, extent, quality and importance, within a local, regional and national context.

#### 3.1.2 Research Methods

The research carried out for this archaeological desk-based assessment consisted of the following elements:

#### 3.1.3 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases

The Gloucester City Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, Swindon were both consulted and lists obtained of all known archaeological sites, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the study area (the search radius was defined as 1km surrounding the site centred on NGR SO 83043 14823).

#### 3.1.4 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources

Primary documentary sources relating to the study area (including deeds, surveys and tithe apportionments etc.) were consulted at the Gloucestershire Archives.

#### 3.1.5 Evaluation and Study of Secondary Sources

All published and unpublished works relating to sites and structures of archaeological and historical interest within the study area were examined utilising collections held at the Gloucestershire Archives.

#### 3.1.6 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps and illustrations (including engravings, paintings and photographs) dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century were consulted at the Gloucestershire Archives. Aerial photographs of the study area were consulted using collections held at Gloucestershire Archives and the National Monuments Record.



## 4 Site Specific Analysis

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### 4.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

This section analyses the information available from records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications for the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features.

#### 4.1.1 Conservation Areas

The site does not lie within any conservation areas.

#### 4.1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) recorded within a 1km radius of the site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is a medieval moated site at Sneedham's Green, approximately 2km ESE of the site (National Monument No. 1019399).

#### 4.1.3 Archaeological Sites

The Gloucester City Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource within the specific study area (within a 1km radius of the proposed development centred on SO 83043 14823).

#### 4.1.4 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2015 to determine the potential for surviving archaeological remains on the site.

- **Prehistoric**

Although no evidence of prehistoric occupation has been recorded in close proximity to the site at Kemble Road, significant evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the wider surrounding area. Field observations in 1961 at Flaxley Road, approximately 390m N of the site, identified a complex of circular and horseshoe shaped ditch features recorded as cropmarks on an aerial photograph (HER 1185); the date of these features is uncertain although their morphology suggests a possible prehistoric date. A solitary find of a Neolithic shaft-hole battle axe made of polished flint (HER 1181) was identified at 1 Grange Road (652m to the NW of the site).

Significant evidence of prehistoric activity has previously been recorded on Robinswood Hill, approximately 600m E of the site, which appears to have been the focus of human activity as early as the Neolithic period (Sermon 2000, 27). Previous fieldwork at Robinswood Hill has revealed evidence of prehistoric activity including a Neolithic polished stone axe and a flint assemblage consisting of worked flints and leaf-shaped arrow heads. A possible barrow site has been identified at the eastern end of the summit of the hill and Iron Age pottery sherds have also been found (Bazeley, 1921; O'Neil & Grinsell, 1960, 114; Cook, 2000, 5-7). A possible crouched inhumation of uncertain date was identified within a quarry on Robinswood Hill in 2005, approximately 530m NE of the site (HER 1503).

Little evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in close proximity to the site on Kemble Road, although significant traces of prehistoric occupation and possible funerary activity have been identified in the wider locality, with a particular focus of activity identified at Robinswood Hill, on the E periphery of the study area, where finds ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age have been identified. The potential for prehistoric archaeology on the site of the proposed development has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, reflecting the distance of the recorded prehistoric sites and findspots from the study area.

- **Roman**

Limited evidence of Roman activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site of the proposed development, consisting of isolated findspots of Roman coins. Two 'Greek Imperial' coins of the Emperor Domitian (81-96AD) were found on Kemble Road in 1957; the grid reference given for the findspot places it either within or in very close proximity to the site (HER 1184). A single *Ae3 follis* of Valentinian I (364-375AD) was found on Fox Elms Road in 1968 (HER 1178), c.420m to the E of the site.

Although recorded evidence of Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited, significant evidence of Roman activity has been identified in the wider locality of the study area. The site at Kemble Road lies within a wider rural hinterland associated with the Roman *colonia* of *Glevum*, bounded to the W by the Roman road from *Glevum* to *Abonae* (Sea Mills), while to the E of Robinswood Hill, present-day Painswick Road also appears to follow the course of a routeway of Roman origin linking *Glevum* to *Aquae Sulis* (Bath).

Evidence of Roman occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Robinswood Hill, c.600m to the E of the site. Several stray finds of Roman coins have been found on Robinswood hill, including a *sestertius* of Hadrian (117-138AD) found in 1958 (HER 1177; 575m to the NE of the site) and a *foliis* of Constantius I (293-306AD) found in 1961 (1180; 488m to the E of the site). In 1973, field observations in the vicinity of The Quarry, Robinswood Hill (c.570m NE of the site) identified evidence of a low bank containing tile and *opus signinum* of Roman date, possibly indicative of a Roman building in the vicinity although no pottery was recovered (HER 1183; Rawes 1977, 39). In 1997, an excavation on the site of the former Robinswood Hill barracks in advance of housing development (Garrod & Highway 1984) revealed evidence of a settlement site of late Iron Age/Roman date comprising a series of ditches and a considerable quantity of pottery ranging in date from the late Iron Age to the 3rd century AD.

Although recorded evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited, the location of the site within the wider rural hinterland of *Glevum* and the presence of Roman settlement activity on Robinswood Hill should be taken into account. The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of Roman date in the vicinity of the proposed development has been assessed as **Moderate**, this assessment also takes into account the fact that two Roman coins were previously found in very close proximity to the site in the late 1950s.

- **Medieval**

The origins of settlement at Tuffley can be traced back to before the Norman Conquest. The place name 'Tuffley' is of Old English origin and refers to 'a woodland clearing belonging to a person named Tuffa' (Mills 1991). Certainly Tuffley (Tuffelege) is mentioned in Domesday (*DD. Glos.10.1*) as part of the possessions of Gloucester Abbey, and the Abbey Cartulary records that Tuffley was given to St Peter's by Osbern, Bishop of Exeter (d.1103) during the time of Abbot Serlo (1072-1104), a charter that was confirmed by Henry II whilst Hamelin was abbot (1148-1179), with restrictions on assarting and the keeping/hunting of rabbits (*GC Vol. I, 116*).

Tuffley (Tuffeleye) was later included on an extensive list of manors held by St Peter's Abbey (*GC Vol. II, 41*), and repeated mention is made of land in or around Tuffley in further grants of land made to the Abbey, such as that by Hugo Parvus (*GC Vol. II, 150*). The manor of Tuffley was clearly an important part of the holdings of St Peter's Abbey in the medieval period. However, it should be noted that the medieval manorial centre at Tuffley was not at the site of the later post-medieval farm, despite the suggestive name of 'Tuffley Court'. The original site actually stood further up Robinswood Hill (to the E of the site) on the edge of a park (Herbert 1988).

Documentary evidence suggests that Robinswood Hill was also known as 'Beacon Hill' as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Sermon 2001, 14). Robinswood Hill was also an important source of drinking water for the monastic foundations of Gloucester, and conduits were built to transport this resource into the city (Davies 1974). In fact Robinswood Hill continued to provide a water source for Gloucester well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The importance of Tuffley to the Abbey is demonstrated by the fact that by the early-13<sup>th</sup> century an oratory is recorded on the monastic estates at Tuffley (Herbert 1988).

The potential for encountering evidence of medieval occupation within the proposed development area has been assessed as **Low**. This reflects the paucity of evidence of archaeological activity of medieval date identified in the archaeological record, and the fact that the site is located some distance to the W of the original manorial centre of Tuffley, situated on Robinswood Hill. As the site was some distance from the manorial centre, it is likely that its land use in the medieval period was agricultural in nature, and therefore it is unlikely that significant evidence of medieval settlement will be encountered, although the possibility of encountering evidence of field boundaries of medieval origin cannot be discounted.

- **Post-medieval/Modern**

The original Tuffley Court manor house (which stood on a different site to that of the site of the later Tuffley Court farm) was, by the early-17<sup>th</sup> century, a substantial 6-bay timber framed house on Robinswood Hill. The house was damaged by fire in the mid-1600s and, despite attempts at renovations, was uninhabited by 1764 (Herbert 1988). The original manor house was subsequently demolished by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral prior to 1785 and a new farmhouse was built on the site of the proposed development off Tuffley Lane (Eward 1985, 301-2). The farmhouse continued in use throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the late 1890s when it was sold to the Gloucester Poor Law Union and was converted into a boys' home, a function it continued to fulfil until the Second World War.

At some time during the early 1940s, the Tuffley Court estate appears to have been pressed into military usage as the site of a military depot is recorded in the vicinity of Tuffley Court Farm on an aerial photograph of 1944 (NMR US/7PH/GP/234 F24 5037 15-MAR-1944), but has disappeared by the time of an aerial survey taken in 1946 (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1359 F20 5083 2-APR-1946). Due to its short lifespan as a military camp, and the lack of permanent military buildings in the photographs, it is likely that the site represented a temporary dispersal or overflow depot, probably associated with the preparations for D-Day. Tuffley Court Farm was demolished shortly after the Second World War (in 1949) and the site was surrounded by the present modern residential development.

A number of recent archaeological watching briefs have been undertaken in the vicinity of the site of the proposed development; however these have produced negative results. These include watching briefs at: St Peter's School (1993, 1292 – 503m to the SE of the site, Sermon 1995, 64; 1998, 1402 – 421m to the SE of the site, Sermon 1998, 72), 13 Denham Close (1995, 1321 – 984m to the SW of the site, Sermon 1996, 18), 74 Forest View Road (1997, 1386 – 434m to the SE of the site, Sermon 1998, 72), 173 Tuffley Lane (1997, 1388 – 631m to the NW of the site, Sermon 1998, 72), 5 Woods Orchard (2001, 1753 – 478m to the SE of the site, Sermon 2002, 49), 79 Randwick Road (2002, 1574 – 437m to the W of the site, Sermon 2003, 63), and 16 Enborne Close (2003, 1595 – 603m to the SW of the site, Smith 2007, 50). In 2002 a desk based assessment was undertaken of The Knoll (1891; 627m to the NE of the site), which determined that there was only limited potential for the survival of significant buried remains in the vicinity (Mercian Archaeology 2002).

The site of the proposed development at Kemble Road occupies the location of a known post-medieval farm, Tuffley Court. This farm, which replaced the original manor house on Robinswood Hill, was constructed in the

late 18<sup>th</sup> century and was demolished after the Second World War. Aerial photographs show that the site at Tuffley Court was also occupied by a temporary military depot during the early 1940s. On this basis, the potential for encountering buried foundations of buildings associated with Tuffley Court Farm and the wartime depot which briefly occupied the site in the early 1940s may be assessed as **High**.

<b>Monument No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Date</b>
1181	Shaft-hole battle axe of polished flint, 1 Grange Road	SO 82453 15217	Neolithic
1177	<i>Sestertius</i> of Hadrian, Robinswood Hill	SO 83641 14954	Roman
1178	<i>Ae3</i> of Valentinian I, Fox Elms Road	SO 83502 14813	Roman
1180	<i>Follis</i> of Constantius I, Robinswood Hill	SO 83578 14804	Roman
1183	Possible Romano-British Occupation, Robinswood Hill	SO 83626 14981	Roman
1184	2 Greek Imperials of Domitian, Kemble Road	SO 83002 14801	Roman
1185	AP Observation - Cropmarks & Ditches, Flaxley Road	SO 82950 15270	Unknown
1186	Three Glass Beads, Tuffley (Unlocated)	SO 82642 15344	Unknown
1503	Inhumation, Robinswood Hill	SO 83585 14983	Unknown
1292	1993 WB – St Peter’s High School	SO 83256 14314	Modern (Event)
1321	1995 WB – 13 Denham Close	SO 82188 14266	Modern (Event)
1386	1997 WB – 74 Forest View Road	SO 83466 14580	Modern (Event)
1388	1997 WB – 173 Tuffley Lane	SO 82486 15232	Modern (Event)
1402	1998 WB – St Peter’s High School	SO 83247 14401	Modern (Event)
1574	2002 WB – 79 Randwick Road	SO 82563 14824	Modern (Event)
1595	2003 WB – 16 Enborne Close	SO 82664 14302	Modern (Event)
1753	2001 WB 0 5 Woods Orchard	SO 83554 14701	Modern (Event)
1891	2002 DBA – The Knoll	SO 83428 15367	Modern (Event)

**Table 1: Gazetteer of monuments recorded in the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record in the immediate vicinity of the study area**

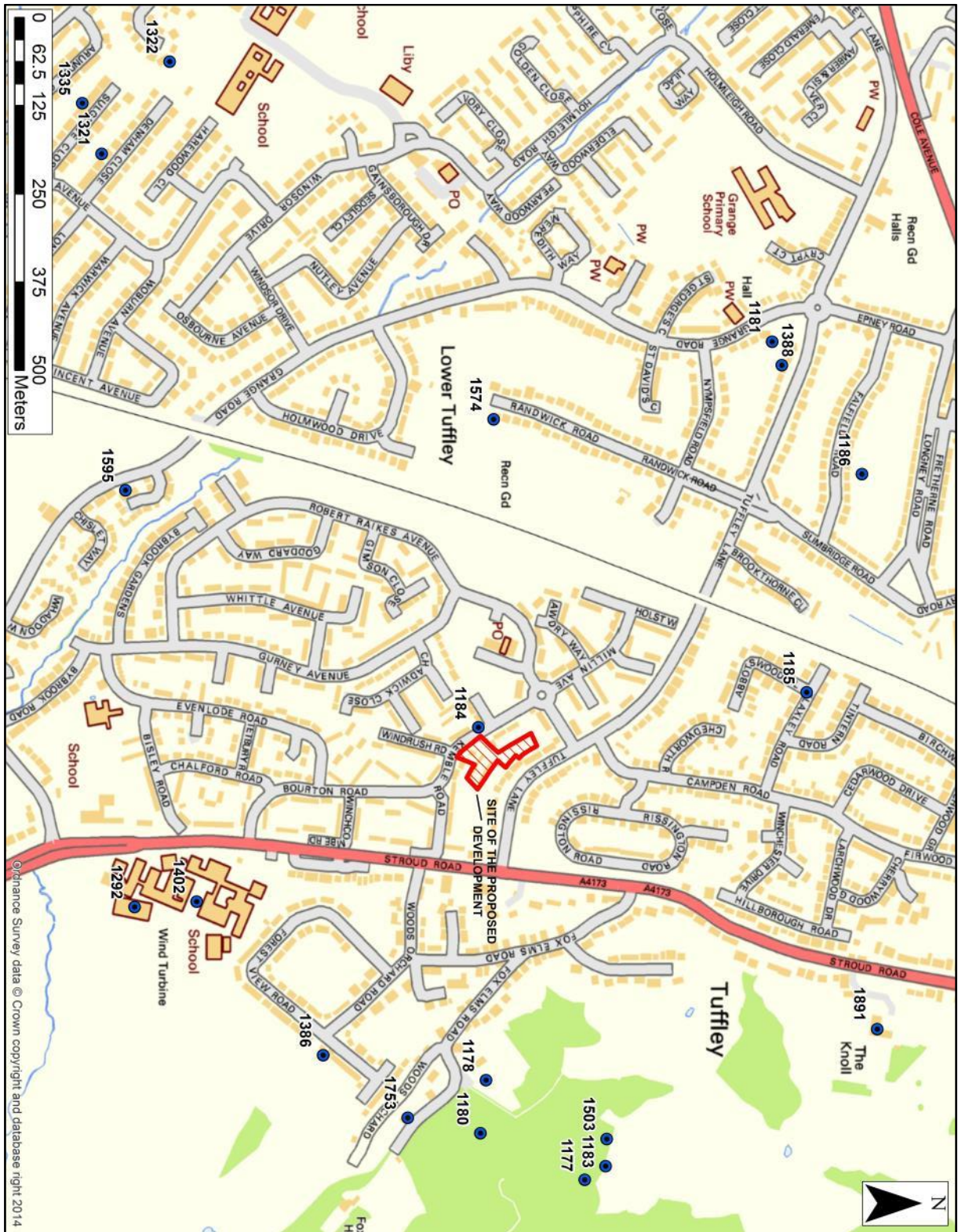


Fig. 2: Plan showing archaeological events and monuments recorded on the Gloucester City Historic Environment Record in the vicinity (1km) of the proposed development. The site is coloured red (© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100055758).

## 4.2 Documentary Study and Map Regression

### 4.2.1 Medieval to c.1800

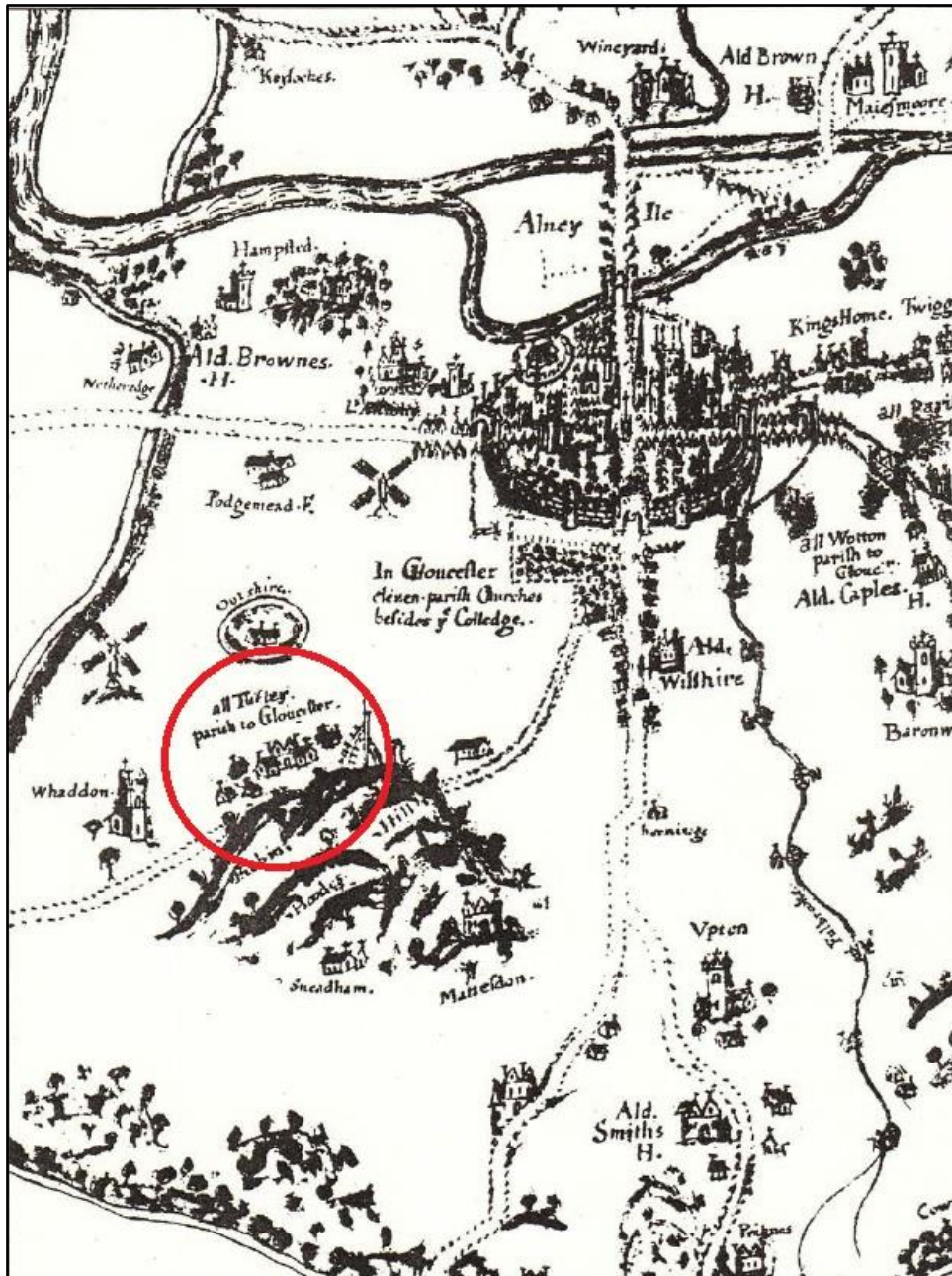


Fig. 3: Extract from the 1624 map of the Inshire of Gloucester showing Tuffley to the W of Robinswood Hill (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

In 1483 Gloucester and its surrounding hamlets were granted the status of a being in a separate county, or 'inshire', from Gloucestershire and a 1624 map of this 'inshire' shows one of the earliest cartographic depictions of the settlement of Tuffley, as a small cluster of buildings at the foot of Robinswood Hill (*Fig. 3*).

As has been mentioned, Tuffley was in the possession of the Benedictine Abbey of St Peter in Gloucester throughout the medieval period, but following Henry VIII's conversion of St Peter's from a Benedictine Abbey to the Cathedral of the newly created Diocese of Gloucester in 1541, the Dean and Chapter leased out the manor of Tuffley to a series of tenants and sub-tenants (*Table 2*). The next cartographic depiction of Tuffley is Isaac Taylor's 1776 map of Gloucestershire (*Fig. 4*), where 'Tuffley Court' is shown as a small settlement at the W of Robinswood Hill, to the south of the city of Gloucester. The original Tuffley Court manor house had been damaged by fire in the mid-1600s and had become uninhabited by 1764 (Herbert 1988). Whether Taylor's map depicts the ruined medieval manor of Tuffley or the new manor farm of Tuffley Court constructed after the demolition of the old house prior to 1785, is unclear (Eward 1985, 301-2).

<b>Date</b>	<b>Lessee of the Manor of Tuffley</b>
1552	Thomas Winston
1560-61	Edward and Richard Stephens
1583	Richard Atkyns
1610	Richard Atkyns, son of the first Richard Atkyns
1636	Richard Atkyns, son of the second Richard Atkyns
1670	The Atkyns family sell the manor to Henry Norwood (MP for Gloucester in 1675)
1676	Paul Whichcot
1683	Thomas Hanbury
1708	Thomas, son of Thomas Hanbury
1717	Samuel Mee
1749	Thomas Mee, son of Samuel Mee
1757	Barbara Mee, widow of Thomas Mee
1792	Dean and Chapter lease out the manor in parcels. Thomas Mee's son Thomas holds Tuffley Court
1812	Rev. Henry Raikes, brother in law of Thomas Mee
1854	Henry Raikes, son of Rev. Henry Raikes
1863	H.C Raikes, son of Henry Raikes
1867	Raikes' estates split between Joseph Lovegrove and R.W. Atwood
1873	E.T. Bullock buys the portion of the estate containing Tuffley Court
1896	Bullock sold his estate to the Guardians of Gloucester Poor Law Union
1930	The estate passes to Gloucester Corporation
Post-WW2	Housing estate built on site of former farming estate

**Table 2: List of lessee's and land owners of the manor of Tuffley post-1541 (source: Mercian Archaeology 2008, 6-7, after Herbert 1988)**





Fig. 4: Extract from Isaac Taylor's 1776 map of Gloucestershire showing Tuffley Court (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

#### 4.2.2 c.1800-1880

The earliest accurate cartographic source for Tuffley Court farm is provided by a map of The Tuffley Court Estate belonging to Thomas Mee included in 'The Dean's Book' of Gloucester Cathedral (1812; fig. 5; GRO D936/E3). The 1812 survey shows the farmstead buildings as comprising a rectangular building at the N end of the complex, oriented roughly E-W which may be identified with the farmhouse. Immediately SE of this rectangular building is a free standing square structure, possibly a cowshed. Further to the SE, a substantial L-shaped range of

outbuildings is depicted with another detached square building depicted to the SW. The farm and its outbuildings are shown as surrounded by fields known as 'Court Orchard' (2), 'Oldbury' (3), 'Green Lane' (4), 'Bincroft' (8), 'Long Lye' (9), 'Round Lye' (10), and 'The Grove' (11). These field names suggest a mixed land-use of orchards and meadows surrounding the farmstead.



*Fig. 5: Extract from the 1812 Map of the Tuffley Court Estate (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)*

A tithe map was produced for Tuffley in 1839 as an outlying hamlet of the Gloucester parish of St Mary de Lode. (GRO GDR/T1/86) (Fig. 6). This map shows that relatively little had changed since the 1812 survey, with most of the field boundaries and field names remaining the same. One important feature which has emerged in the 1839 map is a small enclosure to the SE of the farmhouse. As later maps will show, this eventually becomes part of the curtilage of a property which remained on the site of the proposed development well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The depiction of the layout of the farm buildings at Tuffley Court on the tithe map is somewhat limited in detail, although several additions appear to have been made to the farmstead since 1812. The farmhouse and L-shaped range of outbuildings to the SE are shown as intact, while an L-shaped range and a detached oblong building (presumably barns) are depicted respectively to the W and SW of the farmhouse. To the W of the farm complex, two irregularly shaped features are shown which are marked as fishponds on a later estate plan of 1872.

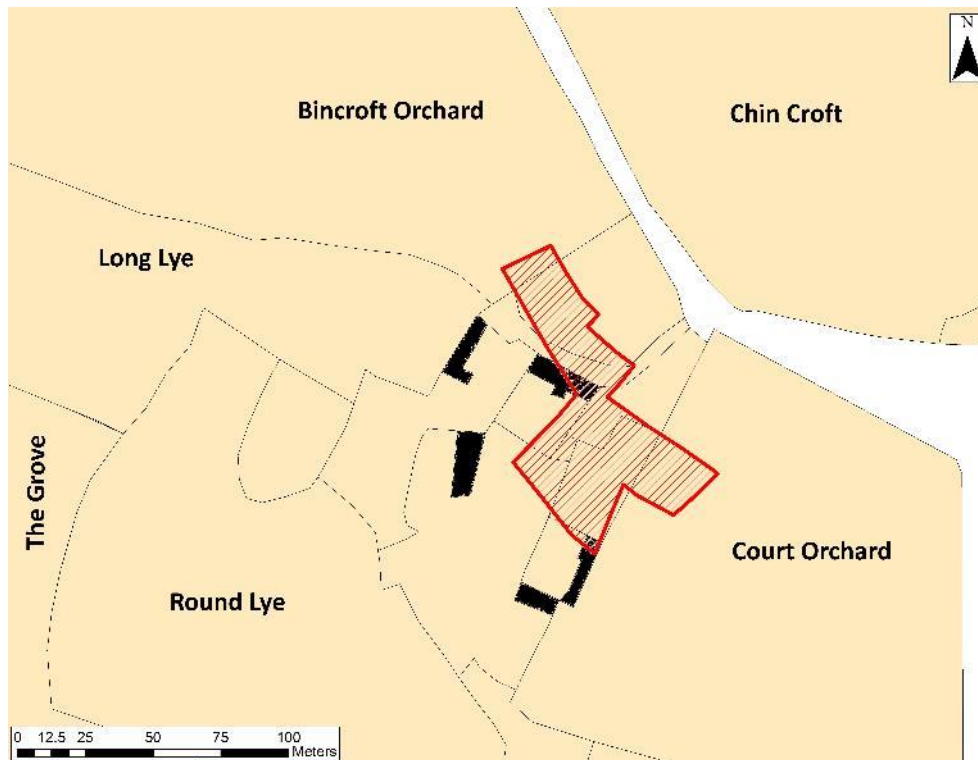


Fig. 6: Transcription of the 1839 Tithe Map of Tuffley (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)



Fig. 7: Extract from the 1872 Map of the 'Tuffleigh Court Estate' (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

A very accurate map of the layout of Tuffley Court Farm is provided by a plan produced for the sale of the farm, and surrounding plots of land in 1872 (figs. 7; 8; GRO D2299/1/1/2). Here the buildings of the farm are depicted in much clearer detail than on the previous maps. The farmhouse in the N part of the site (marked in red) appears to have changed relatively little from its appearance on the 1812 and 1839 maps, the large L-shaped range in the SE corner of the farmstead (depicted on the two earlier maps) is shown as extant, while the L-shaped and oblong ranges to the W and SW of the farmhouse first shown on the 1839 map also appear to be intact. Significant building activity appears to have occurred within the southern part of the farmstead, with three additional structures depicted immediately to the W of the large L-shaped range in the SE corner of the site. Two large irregularly shaped pond features are depicted immediately W of the complex of farm buildings.



Fig. 8: Extract from the 1872 sales particulars of the 'Tuffleigh Court Estate' (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

### 4.2.3 c.1880-1945

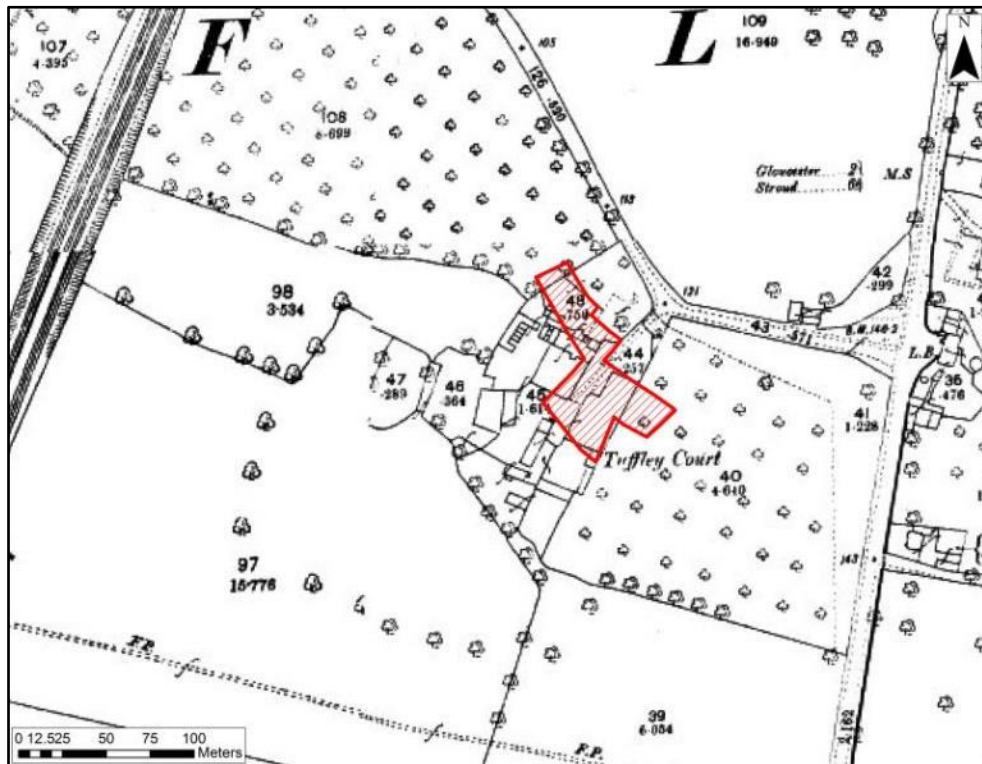


Fig. 9: Extract from the 1884 OS 1st Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

The OS 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25 Inch Maps of Gloucestershire dated 1884, 1902 and 1923 respectively (Figs. 9; 10; 11) show relatively little evidence for landscape change between 1884-1923 at Tuffley Court. The layout of the farm buildings and the surrounding fieldscape remain consistent, however the two fishponds to the W of farmstead appear to have been in-filled by no later than 1884.

In the late 1890s Tuffley Court Farm was sold to the Gloucester Poor Law Union and was converted into a boy's home. Tuffley Court's change in usage, from a farm to a children's home, is recorded in the census and trade directory records for Tuffley (tables 3 & 4). These show that Tuffley Court was being farmed by a Cornelius Cadle until the 1870s, when the farm passed to his son, Mr John Cadle. In the 1880s the farm was occupied by a Daniel Long, before it was sold (in 1885 or earlier) to a Franklin Bryant. By 1891 Tuffley Court was in the possession of Franklin Bryant's widow, Jane, who farmed the estate until the farm was sold to the Gloucester Poor Union in the late 1890s.

The field boundary in the extreme SE of the site discussed previously remains present in the OS maps, and by the time of the 1923 OS map now forms part of a boundary surrounding a newly constructed building that was not present in the 1902 map. This is important as this field boundary is still extant within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development today, although the building depicted in its centre on the 1923 has since been

demolished. Interestingly, part of a wall made out of what appears to be reclaimed masonry remains on the S edge of site (Plate 6), and whilst it was not possible to gain access to this structure whilst compiling this report, it is possible that this wall, or its constituent masonry, dates back to at least the 1920s.

Census Year	Name	Occupation
1841	Cornelius Cadle	Farmer
1851	N/A	N/A
1861	Cornelius Cadle	Farmer
1871	Cornelius Cadle	Farmer
1881	Daniel Long	Farmer
1891	Jane Bryant	Farmer
1901	Denis Twyning	Head of Gloucester Union Children's Home
1911	John Leech	Head of sheltered home for boys

**Table 3: List of occupiers of Tuffley Court, as recorded in various census records**

Directory	Occupier
Kelly's 1870	Mr Cornelius Cadle
Kelly's 1879	Mr John Cadle
Kelly's 1885	Mr Franklin Bryant
Kelly's 1889	Mrs Jane Bryant
Kelly's 1894	Mrs Jane Bryant

**Table 4: List of occupiers of Tuffley Court, as recorded in various historical directories**

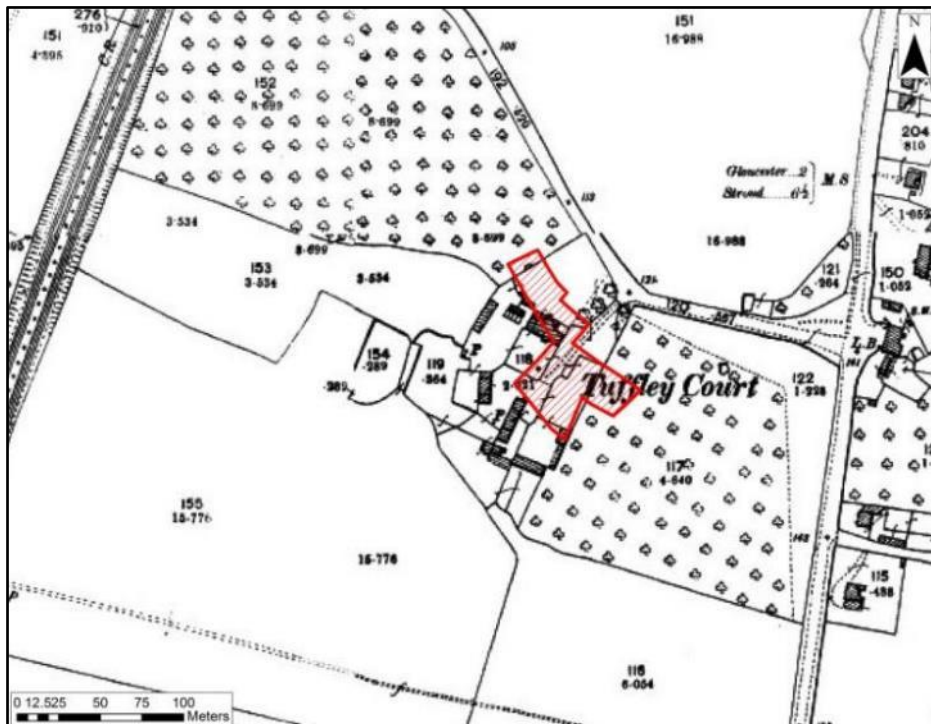


Fig. 10: Extract from the 1902 OS 2nd Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

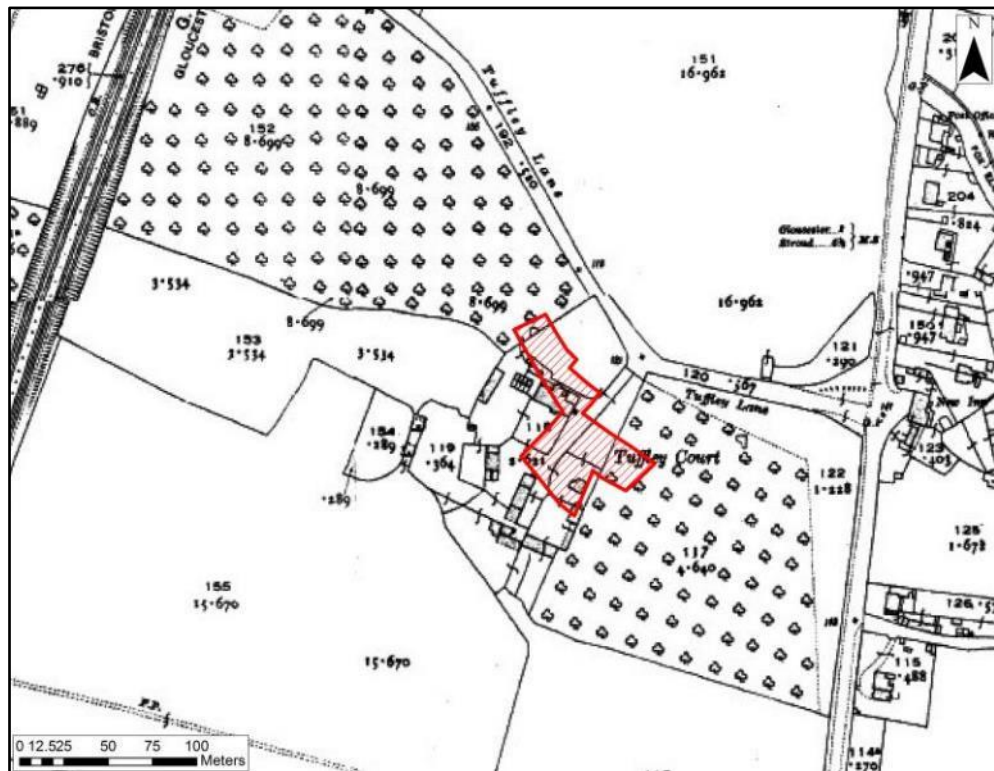


Fig. 11: Extract from the 1923 OS 3rd Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)

#### 4.2.4 c.1940 to present

The evidence of an aerial photograph taken in March 1944 shows that the site at Tuffley Court Farm appears to have been requisitioned for use as a military depot (NMR US/7PH/GP/234 F24 5037 15-MAR-1944). It is likely that the site represented a temporary dispersal or overflow depot, probably associated with the preparations for D-Day. However no trace of the depot appears on an RAF vertical photograph taken in April 1946, which also shows that new housing development was steadily encroaching upon the western boundaries of the site.

The farmhouse and outbuildings at Tuffley Court were still intact in 1948 (when a survey of the site was undertaken); however the farm buildings were demolished a year later. The OS 1:2500 map of 1956 (fig. 12) shows the site as completely surrounded by modern housing development. Within the SE part of the site, immediately N of Kemble Road, a sub-rectangular enclosure is shown on the 1956 map with an oblong building at its centre. This building is first shown on the OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1923 and may represent a surviving remnant of the former farm complex; it is still shown on an OS 1:2500 map of 1963 but appears to have been demolished by no later than 1975 as it is not shown on an OS 1:10000 map of that date.

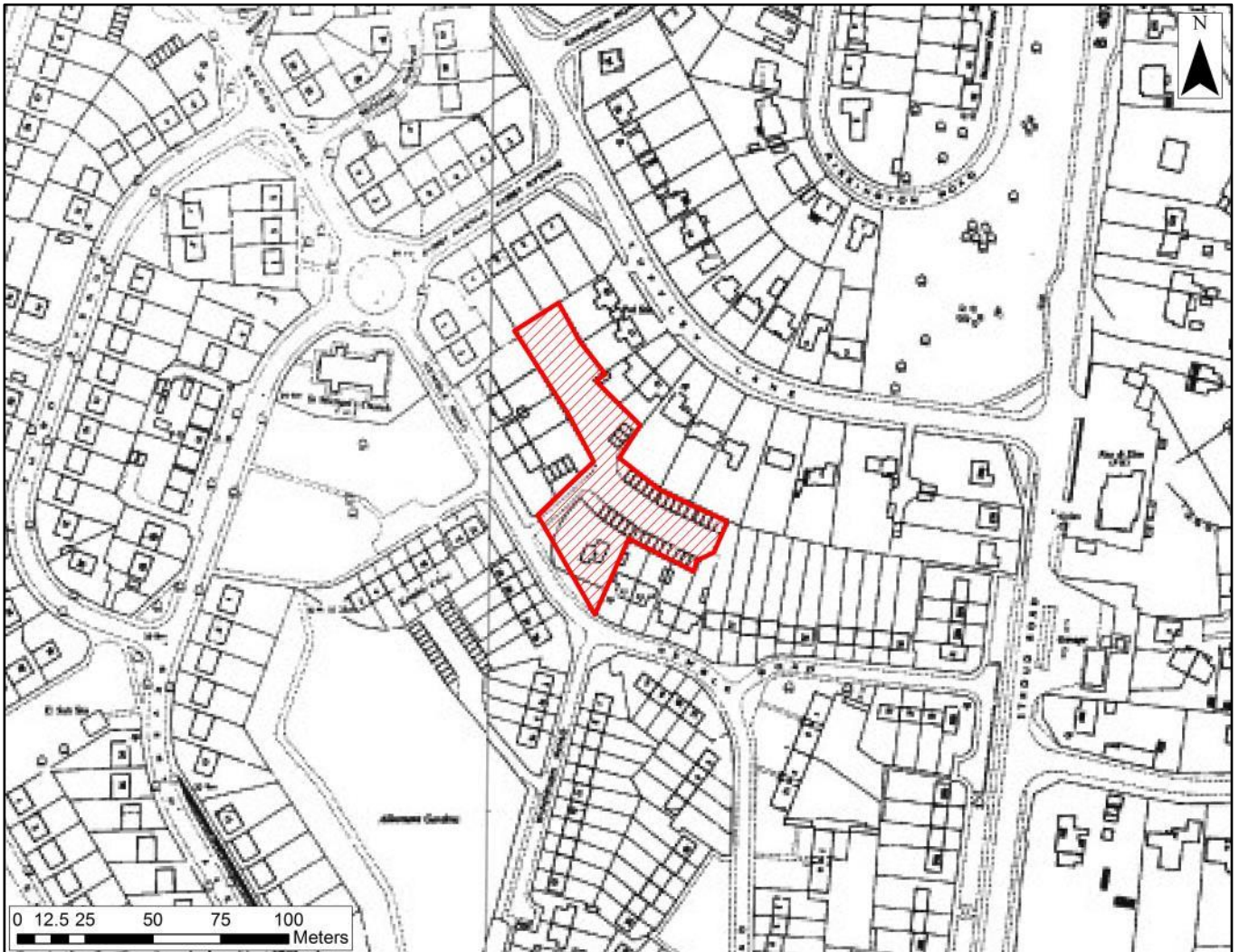


Fig. 12: Extract from the 1956 OS 1:2500 National Survey (reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives; © Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100055758)

**Conclusion:** The site of the proposed development encompasses the locations of Tuffley Court, a former post-medieval farm built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to replace the former medieval manor house located further up Robinswood Hill to the E. Apart from the farm house and ancillary buildings, the site also encompasses agricultural fields, mainly used as orchards or meadows. Tuffley Court remained as a farm until the 1890s, when it was converted into a children's home. Aerial photographs show that the site was temporarily occupied by a wartime military depot in 1944, although no trace of the depot is visible on later aerial photographs. The farm survived until 1949 when it was demolished to make way for the present modern residential development. Of particular note is an enclosure to the SE of the site of the proposed development which appears to enclose the site of a now demolished building constructed between 1902 and 1923. The S boundary of this enclosure includes a section of wall which may be constructed out of reclaimed masonry.



## 5 Site Visit

Border Archaeology undertook a site visit on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2015 to determine the potential for surviving archaeological remains on the site. The site of the proposed development is accessed from the SW via a small lane leading from Kemble Road. To the left of the access lane are a number of garages. The majority of the site is behind a metal fence, and consists of undeveloped areas of grassland, scrub and hard-standing to the rear of properties on Kemble Road and Tuffley Lane. The area of hard-standing, to the E of the site, has a variety of storage containers and vehicles situated upon it. To the SE of the site is an enclosed area of scrubby grassland surrounded by a mixture of trees, hedges, fencing and, in its far SE corner, a small length of wall constructed out of what appears to be reclaimed masonry. No evidence of significant above-ground archaeological remains was noted during the site visit.



*Plate 1:* View looking NE at the entrance to the site of the proposed development from Kemble Road



*Plate 2: View looking at garages and fencing towards the NW of the proposed development*



*Plate 3: View looking NE at the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 4: View looking N showing the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 5: View looking N showing the enclosed area of grass and scrubland to the SE of the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 6: View looking NW at the enclosed area to the SE of the site of the proposed development. Note the masonry wall to the right of the picture*

## 6 Copyright

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## 8 Cartography and Aerial Photography

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(All maps were obtained from Gloucestershire Archives unless otherwise stated)

Map of the Inshire of Gloucester (1624)

Isaac Taylor's map of Gloucestershire (1776)

Map of the Tuffley Court Estate (1812)

Tuffley Tithe Map (1839)

Sales Particulars Map of the 'Tuffleigh Court Estate' (1872)

OS 1st Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (1884)

OS 2nd Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (1902)

OS 3rd Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (1923)

OS 1:2500 National Survey (1956)

OS 1:2500 National Survey (1963)

OS 1:10000 National Survey (1975)

## 8.1 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs dating back to 1944 were consulted at Gloucestershire Archives and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

<b>Report title:</b> Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Land at Kemble Road, Tuffley, Gloucester		<b>Report Ref:</b> BA1509KRT	
<b>Report written by</b>	Owain Connors MA PhD		
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<b>Issue No.</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approved for issue</b>
1	Final	February 2015	Neil Shurety Dip. M. GM. Inst. M.