

**Archaeological Field Evaluation**

**Gloucester City Homes**

Land to the rear of

Kemble Road

Tuffley

Gloucester

March 2015



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*Cover: View southeast of 19<sup>th</sup> -century wall (501)*

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## 1 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Gloucester City Homes to undertake archaeological field evaluation of land to the rear of Kemble Road Gloucester (NGR: SO 83013 14835) (Planning ref. 14/01459/FUL) (*fig. 1*).



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*Fig. 1: Site location plan*

The archaeological programme of work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andrew Armstrong Esq City Archaeologist (CA) Gloucester City Council on January 6<sup>th</sup> 2015.

## 2 Site Description

The site of the proposed development comprised undeveloped grassland, scrub and hard-standing to the rear of properties on the N side of Kemble Road, within the residential suburb of Tuffley, on the southern outskirts of Gloucester. A separate area of enclosed scrub and grassland to the SE also formed part of the study area.

The study area occupies the site of Tuffley Court, a late 18<sup>th</sup> -century farm complex that was demolished after the Second World War. The enclosed area to the SE represents the site of a structure first shown on the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> -Edition plan of 1923.

## 2.1 Geology

The site is classified as un-surveyed by the Soil Survey of England & Wales (SSEW 1983) due to its urban character; however, it lies adjacent to an area of typical stagnogley soils of the MARTOCK series (711d), composed of slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, stone-less silty over clayey soils and clayey soils over siltstone or shale (SSEW 1983).

The underlying geology of the study area comprises blue lias formation and Charmouth mudstone formation (undifferentiated) - mudstone (Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 234, BGS, 2014).

## 3 Historical and Archaeological Background

### 3.1 Prehistoric

Little evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in close proximity to the site on Kemble Road. However, within the wider locality, significant traces of prehistoric occupation and possible funerary activity have been identified, with a particular focus of activity ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age identified at Robinswood Hill, which lies to the E on the periphery of the study area.

Additionally, field observations in 1961 at Flaxley Road, approximately 390m N of the site, identified a complex of circular and horseshoe -shaped ditch features, which aerial reconnaissance recorded as crop-marks (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).

### 3.2 Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the vicinity is very limited. Two 'Greek Imperial' coins of the Emperor Domitian (81-96AD) were found on Kemble Road in 1957; the grid reference given for the find spot places it either within or in very close proximity to the site (HER 1184).

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. Kemble Road lies within a wider rural hinterland associated with the Roman *colonia* of *Glevum*, bounded to the W by the Roman road running between *Glevum* and *Abonae* (Sea Mills). To the E of Robinswood Hill, present-day Painswick Road also appears to follow the course of a route of Roman origin linking *Glevum* and *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 the 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 (HER 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 & Heighway 1984) revealed evidence of a settlement site comprising a series of ditches and a considerable quantity of pottery ranging in date from the late Iron Age to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

### 3.3 Medieval

Tuffley is a settlement of pre-Conquest origin. The place-name itself derives from Old English and refers to 'a woodland clearing belonging to a person named Tuffa' (Mills 1991). 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 (1148-79).

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 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 did not occupy the site of the later post-medieval farm complex, 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).

### 3.4 Post-medieval/modern

The original Tuffley Court manor house (which stood on a different site to that of the later Tuffley Court Farm) was, by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, a substantial six-bay timber-framed house on Robinswood Hill. The house was damaged by fire in the mid-1600s and, despite attempted renovation, 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 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 converted to a boys' home, a function it continued to fulfil until the Second World War.

At some point during the early 1940s, the Tuffley Court estate appears to have been pressed into military service, 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); however, the depot had disappeared by 1946, when a second aerial survey was undertaken (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1359 F20 5083 2-APR-1946). Its relatively brief period of occupation and the lack any of permanent military buildings, as evidenced by the aerial survey results, suggest

the site represented a temporary dispersal or overflow depot, probably associated with preparations for D-Day. Tuffley Court Farm was demolished shortly after the Second World War (in 1949) and the site became surrounded by modern residential development.

The development area occupies the known site of the 18<sup>th</sup>–century farm complex Tuffley Court that replaced the original manor house on Robinswood Hill and which was demolished after the Second World War. Aerial photography shows that this site was also occupied by a temporary military depot during the early 1940s.

Within the SE part of the site, immediately N of Kemble Road, a sub-rectangular enclosure is shown the 1956 OS 1:2500 National Survey with an oblong building at its centre. This building is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> -edition map of 1923 and may represent a remnant of the former farm complex; it appears again on an Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1963 and was evidently demolished at some point prior to 1975, as it is not shown on an OS 1:10000 map of that date.

## 4 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014). Border Archaeology adheres to the CIfA *Code of conduct* (2014) and *Regulations for professional conduct* (2015).

Four trenches were opened by machine within the study area (*fig. 2*), comprising the following:

- Trench 1 = 17m × 1.8m
- Trench 2 = 23m × 1.8m
- Trench 3 = 10m × 1.8m
- Trench 4 = 19m × 1.8m

An area representing five per cent of the total site area was initially targeted for field evaluation comprising 150m<sup>2</sup> of trenching. However, in the event, Trench 3 was reduced in scale due to the presence of below-ground services and both Trench 2 and Trench 4 were subject to minor changes in scale and position due to on-site restrictions necessitated by vehicular access.

A Test Pit (TP 5) (*fig. 2*) was to be excavated against the extant remains of a wall at the SE boundary of the site but initial cleaning and investigation of this wall revealed two large cracks extending to its full height and consequent health and safety concerns ruled out the possibility of any excavation.

Machine excavation was carried out using an un-toothed ditching bucket. Only undifferentiated topsoil and overburden of recent origin were removed by machine under archaeological supervision and associated spoil scanned for artefacts. Any significant archaeological deposits were excavated by hand sufficient to fulfil the aim of the project, this being to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character,

condition, significance and quality of surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development.

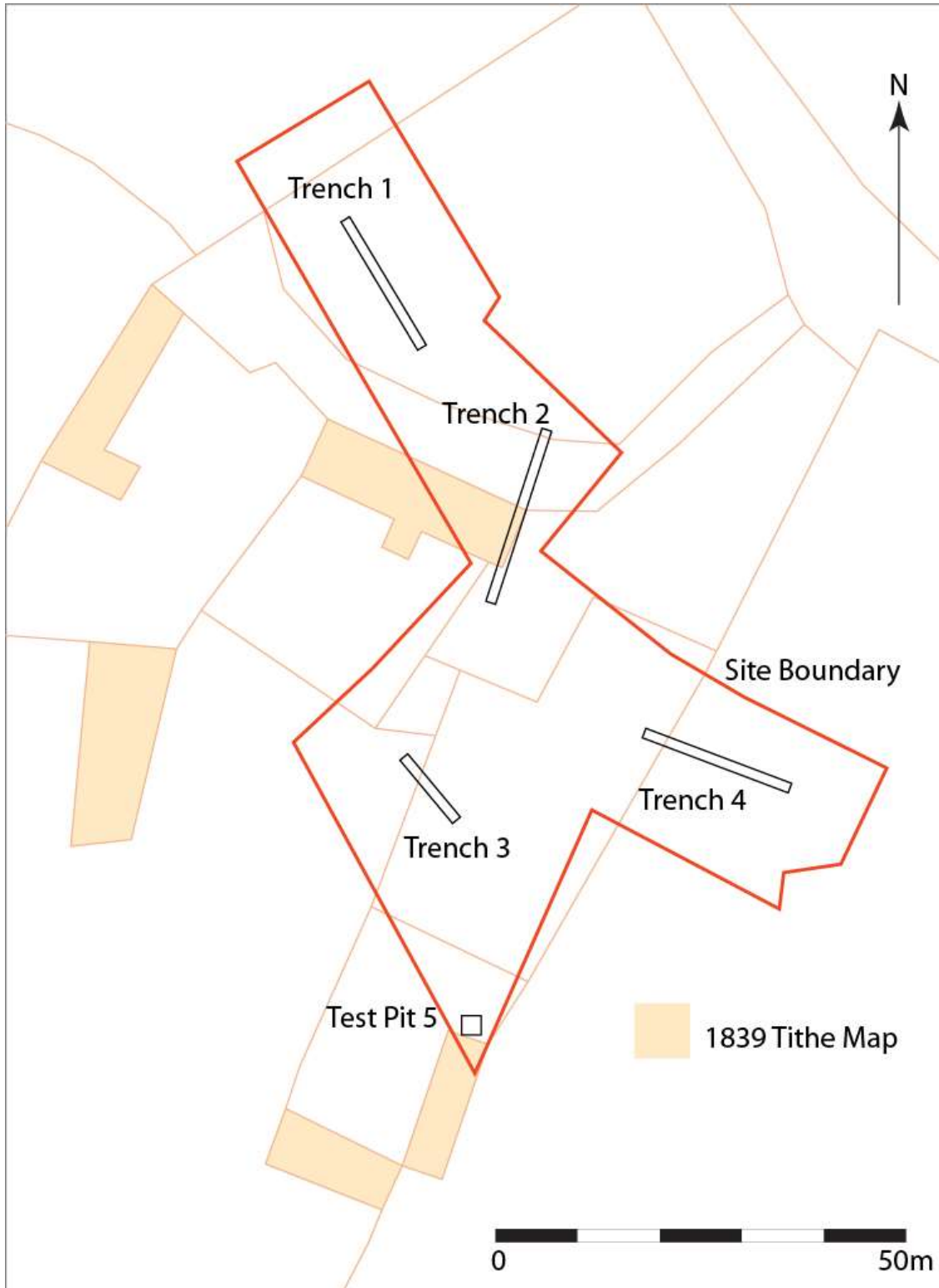


Fig. 2: Trench & Test Pit location plan showing position of Tuffley Court Farm as shown on the 1839 Tithe Map



Excavation revealed the remains of a NW-SE aligned wall foundation in Trench 2 forming part of the 18<sup>th</sup> -century farm complex. No further significant archaeological deposits or finds were present, although a Victorian masonry culvert was identified in Trench 3.

#### 4.1 Trench 1

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	(101)	Layer	Topsoil	Loose dark brown clayey silt, occasional small stones; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.1m						Modern
2	(102)	Layer	Demolition / levelling layer	Loose dark brown & black mottled clayey silt, frequent small to medium stone & brick fragments; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.45m						Modern
3	(103)	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately compacted mid yellow/greyish-brown silty clay, frequent charcoal flecking & small stones; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.08m						Modern
4	(104)	Layer	Natural substrate	Firm mid yellow sterile clay; extended trench wide						N/A

Trench 1 contained no deposits or finds of archaeological significance. The stratigraphic sequence comprised a turf and topsoil layer (101) overlying a spread of modern material containing brick and stone rubble (102). This material occurred over the majority of the site and was likely to represent a phase of demolition and subsequent levelling. This deposit sealed a buried subsoil horizon (103) which, in turn, sealed the natural clay substrate (104) (*Plate 1*).



*Plate 1: View NW of Trench 1*

## 4.2 Trench 2

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	(201)	Layer	Topsoil	Loose mid greyish-brown clayey silt, occasional small stones; extended 18m x >1.8m, average thickness 0.19m; present only at N end of trench						Modern
2	(202)	Layer	Tarmac	Compact black tarmac; extended 5m x >1.8m, average thickness 0.12m; present only at S end of trench						Modern
3	(203)	Layer	Levelling layer	Soft black sterile silt & gravel; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.05m						Modern
4	(204)	Layer	Hard-core / bedding layer	Compact orange gravel hard-core; extended 11m x >1.8m, average thickness 0.11m; present only at N end of trench						Modern
5	(205)	Layer	Demolition / levelling layer	Firm brick & stone rubble in clay soil matrix; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.26m						Modern
6	(206)	Layer	Natural substrate	Firm light orangey-brown sterile sandy clay; extended trench wide						N/A
7	(207)	Deposit	Fill of [209] Packing material around wall foundation (208)	Firm mid greenish-grey sterile clay; occurs sporadically over an area of >1.9m x 0.89m x 0.31m.						C18
8	(208)	Masonry	Wall foundation	Aligned NW-SE; medium to large unworked & unfinished limestone blocks & fragments; size of materials 260mm x 220mm x 90mm (max); no bonding material present; extended >1.9m x 0.89m x 0.31m						C18
9	[209]	Cut	Construction	Linear; aligned NW-SE; break of slope top sharp,						C18

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
			cut for (208)	sides steeply sloping, break of slope base moderate, base flat; extended >1.9m × 0.89m × 0.31m						
10	(210)	Fill	Backfill in [211]	Loose dark brown and black silty clay, frequent stone & brick fragments; extended >2.2m × 0.8m, thickness unknown						Modern
11	[211]	Cut	Construction cut for modern service trench (210)	Linear; aligned ENE-WSW; unexcavated so full profile unknown; extended > 2.2m × 0.80m, depth unknown						Modern

Trench 2 contained a section of wall foundation forming part of 18<sup>th</sup>-century Tuffley Court Farm.

The stratigraphic sequence comprised, at the northern end of the trench, a turf and topsoil layer (201), as in Trench 1, and, at the southern extent, a tarmac layer (202). Underlying these were levelling and bedding deposits (203) and (204), respectively. Both of these deposits sealed (205), a layer of demolition rubble, as in Trench 1, and which was also present across the site. Underlying this material was the natural sandy clay substrate (206) (*Plate 2*).



*Plate 2: View N of Trench 2 showing wall foundation (208) and modern service [211]*

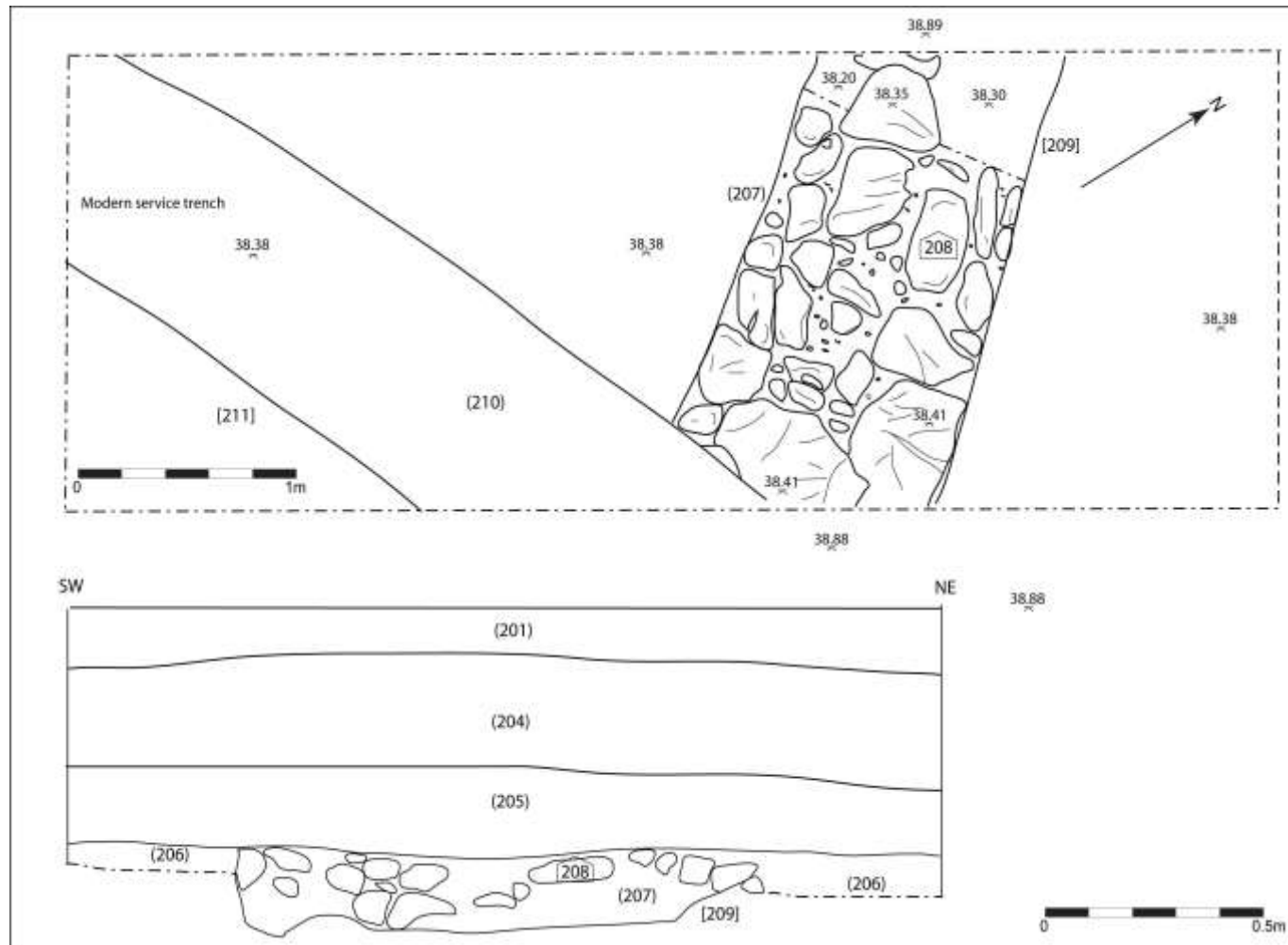
At the S end of the trench, a NW-SE aligned wall foundation (208) was present within construction cut [209], which truncated the natural (*Plate 3*). The foundation comprised irregular, unworked limestone fragments surrounded by sterile greenish-grey clay packing material (207). The clay derived from the natural substrate but was likely to have originated towards the eastern extent of the site, where natural of a similar composition occurs. As the cut [209] truncated an orange-brown sandy clay natural, it is evident that the greenish-grey clay, rather than any removed material, was the preferred backfill material and was presumably imported from the eastern area of the site to consolidate the footing.

The foundation itself had been truncated by a modern service cut [211] at its SE end (*Plate 3*) but otherwise extended across the trench, with a width of 0.9m. No evidence of the associated wall structure remained and there was no dating evidence from within the feature itself.

However, the foundation was revealed within the known location of Tuffley Court Farm, as evidenced by historic mapping, and this section of wall foundation appears to have formed part of the elevation of a building. The earliest accurate map of the estate, dated 1812 and included in the 'Dean's Book' of Gloucester Cathedral (GRO D936/E3), shows this foundation to be in the approximate location of a rectangular structure that may be identified with the farmhouse.



*Plate 3: View NW of wall foundation (208)*



*Fig 3: Plan & SE-facing profile of southern end of Trench 2 showing wall foundation (208) and modern service [211]*



### 4.3 Trench 3

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	(301)	Layer	Topsoil	Loose mid brown clayey silt, occasional small stones; extended trench wide, average thickness of 0.27m						Modern
2	(302)	Layer	Levelling layer	Loose mid brown clayey silt, brick & stone rubble fragments; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.19m						Modern
3	(303)	Deposit	Levelling layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish-brown sandy clay; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.26m. Re-deposited natural material						Modern
4	(304)	Deposit	Demolition material	Mid-brown silty clay, small to medium stones; extended trench wide at an average thickness of 0.22m						Modern
5	(305)	Layer	Natural substrate	Moderately compacted mottled sterile mid-yellowish-brown/orange sands & light greyish-blue & light yellow clays; extended trench wide						N/A
6	306	Masonry	Stone-lined & capped culvert	Aligned NE-SW; medium to large rough-hewn unbonded stone; size of materials: largest size is 420mm x 310mm x 50mm (max); extended >1.8m x 0.31m x >0.21m						C19/20
7	[307]	Cut	Construction cut for 306	Linear; aligned NE-SW; assigned for stratigraphic reasons: not visible in plan						C19/20

Trench 3 contained a Victorian stone culvert (306) but no other deposits or finds of archaeological significance. A large number of modern services were present across the trench and it was thus shortened from 22m to 10m for health and safety reasons.

The stratigraphic sequence comprised a turf and topsoil layer (301) overlying a modern levelling layer (302) that appeared to have formed from an original topsoil mixed with rubble and refuse and spread across the area. Both this deposit and those underlying it - (303), a re-deposited natural capping material, and (304), a rubble demolition deposit - appeared likely to relate to the demolition of a property previously occupying this location (*Plate 4*).



*Plate 4: N-facing section of Trench 3*

Underlying this demolition layer was the natural substrate (305), comprising mottled sands and clays, which had been truncated by [307], the construction cut for the NE-SW aligned stone-lined and capped culvert (306) (*Plate 5*) which is also likely to have been associated with the property in this location.



*Plate 5: View S of stone culvert (306)*

#### 4.4 Trench 4

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	(401)	Layer	Tarmac	Compact black tarmac; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.1m						Modern
2	(402)	Layer	Bedding layer	Firm light orange-brown gravel hard-core; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.06m						Modern
3	(403)	Layer	Levelling / demolition layer	Softly black clayey silt, frequent brick & stone rubble; extended trench wide, average thickness 0.17m.						Modern
4	(404)	Layer	Natural substrate	Firm sterile mid green clay; extended trench wide						N/A

Trench 4 contained no deposits or finds of archaeological significance. The stratigraphic sequence comprised a tarmac layer (401) overlying gravel bedding (402), which, in turn, sealed (403), a spread of modern demolition and levelling material containing brick and stone rubble that was present across most of the site. This deposit overlay the natural clay substrate (404), which was encountered at a shallow depth of 0.35m below ground level in this trench (*Plate 6*).



*Plate 6: View NW of Trench 4*

#### 4.5 Test Pit (TP) 5

A TP was to be opened against the extant remains of wall (501) at the SE boundary of the site, which occupied the location of a structure forming part of the Tuffley Court Farm complex of buildings. However, initial cleaning and investigation of this wall revealed two large cracks extending to its full height and excavation of TP 5 was thus halted for obvious health and safety reasons.



*Plate 7: N-facing elevation of wall (501)*

Wall (501) ran on an E-W alignment and was constructed from coursed, roughly squared masonry. The WSW end of the wall contained larger corner stones and both the end and northern side of the wall appeared to be faced whereas the southern side was of rougher appearance (*Plates 7 & 8*). The construction of wall (501) would indicate that the southern face was likely to have been an external face of a building or boundary feature.

The E extent of (501) was abutted by a modern property boundary wall, potentially removing any earlier masonry or an associated return. However, there is no indication of either at the W end, where evidence of the masonry being keyed into a return should potentially remain visible. However, extensive repairs had evidently been carried out on the wall, principally on the southern face, where the use of a light grey cement indicated a later date. It is possible that these repairs obscured any evidence of a return.

Interestingly, a series of worked capping stones was noted atop the wall but these also appeared to have been set using the same light grey cement and were thus unlikely to have been original (*Plate 8*).

It is possible that (501) served as a boundary wall but the historic map evidence suggests it was more likely to have formed part of a building. The Tithe Map of 1839 (GRO GDR/T1/86) (*fig. 5*) shows a rectangular building in this location, with (501) representing the northernmost extent of this structure.

Whilst no dating evidence associated with (501) was recovered, its location suggests an early-19<sup>th</sup> –century date.



*Plate 8: S-facing elevation of wall (501)*

## 5 Discussion

The programme of archaeological field evaluation identified two separate sections of masonry, both of which appear to have formed part of the Tuffley Court Farm complex.

The base of a wall foundation revealed in Trench 2 (208) comprised unworked limestone masonry set on a NW-SE alignment. This foundation had been heavily disturbed by modern landscaping and levelling activity, which had removed any evidence of the associated wall structure; it had also been truncated at its SE end by a modern service trench, although it survived to a depth of 0.15m. The foundation was in an associated construction cut [209] and had been packed with a sterile re-deposited natural clay material (207) that appeared to have been deliberately sourced from the eastern part of the site to create of a firm base for the overlying masonry structure.

At the SE corner of the proposed development area, a large section of extant E-W aligned masonry (501) was present. A 2m × 2m Test Pit was to be opened against its face but health and safety issues precluded excavation.

Wall (501) comprised squared masonry blocks and appeared to survive *in situ* to a height of >2.5m and to some 5.2m in length. It was abutted at its eastern end by a modern property wall, which would have obscured any evidence of a potential return. At its western end, although there was no evidence of a return, it had been subject to extensive modern cement repairs, which were likely to have obscured any surviving evidence.

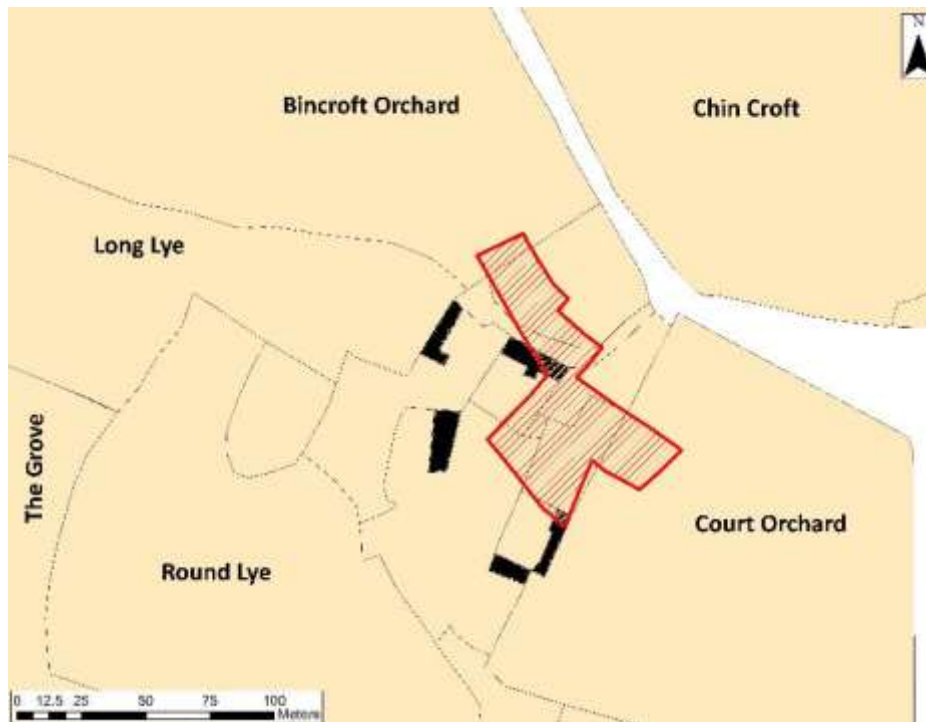
The historical map evidence shows that both sections of masonry were in the location of buildings forming part of the Tuffley Court farm complex. Both the SE-NW rectangular building of which (208) forms a part and the L-shaped range to the SE in the approximate location of (501) are present on the earliest accurate cartographic source, namely, the Tuffley Court Estate map of 1812 belonging to Thomas Mee, which was included in 'The Dean's Book' of Gloucester Cathedral (GRO D936/E3) (*fig. 4*).

The Tithe Map of 1839 (GRO GDR/T1/86) (*fig. 5*), despite its depiction of the farm layout being somewhat limited in detail, appears to show that the farmhouse and L-shaped range of buildings to the SE remain intact.



*Fig. 4: Extract from the 1812 Map of the Tuffley Court Estate  
(Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)*





*Fig. 5: Transcription of the 1839 Tithe Map of Tuffley (site outlined in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of Gloucestershire Archives)*

Despite a lack of dating evidence from both (208) and (501) and their associated contexts, the location of the masonry would indicate that both had been constructed by the time of the 1812 plan. Although there are no accurate depictions of the estate on earlier maps or plans, it is known that the new manor farm was constructed c.1785 after the demolition of the original Tuffley Court Manor, which was damaged by fire in the mid-1600s and had become uninhabited by 1764 (Herbert 1988). It seems probable that (208), which formed a foundation of the farmhouse, predates construction of the L-shaped range, of which (501) represents the northernmost extent, by perhaps 30-50 years.

The farmhouse continued in use throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century but was sold to the Gloucester Poor Law Union in the late 1890s for conversion to a boys' home, in which capacity it continued to operate until the Second World War. At some point during the early 1940s, the Tuffley Court Estate appears to have been secured by the military for use as a depot. Tuffley Court Farm was eventually demolished in 1949 and the site became surrounded by residential development. It is most likely during this post-war demolition phase that the site was extensively levelled and the rubble demolition material noted in all of the trenches was dispersed across the site.

Although no other significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered during the course of the evaluation, it is worth noting that Trench 3 revealed several deposits that appeared to comprise material associated with the demolition and subsequent levelling of a property that previously occupied the enclosed area to the SE of the study area. In addition to these, a masonry culvert (306) of probable late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> -century date was also present; this too is likely to have been associated with the property.

This property first appears on the 1923 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire and was constructed at some point prior to this but after 1902 (it is not present on the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition plan of this date). It is worth noting that this property incorporates a former field boundary and it is likely that when the buildings comprising the Tuffley Court estate were levelled in 1949, wall (501) was retained *in situ* as a boundary feature.

It is also noteworthy that the level at which natural was encountered varied across the site. The original ground level is likely to have been substantially reduced in Trench 3 (natural revealed at 1m below ground level) due to the construction and subsequent demolition and levelling of the aforementioned property and potentially also in the area of Trench 1 (where natural occurred at c. 0.5m) and Trench 2 (which revealed natural at c. 0.6m) during post-war site clearance activity. Natural was encountered at 0.35m below ground level in Trench 4.

It is likely that the topography of the proposed development area previously exhibited a more pronounced slope. This is suggested by the 1872 sales particulars of the 'Tuffleigh Court Estate', which states that the area embraced 'the Southern and Western slopes of Robins Wood Hill'. It is possible that some recent landscaping to reduce any gradient may have occurred in the eastern part of the site to account for the shallow depths at which natural was encountered, most likely during a phase of residential development in the 1940s and 1950s.

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## 8 Cartography

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*All maps were obtained from Gloucestershire Archives unless otherwise stated*

Plan of The Tuffley Court Estate (1812)

Tithe Map of Tuffley (1839)

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

OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (1902)

OS 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25 Inch Map of Gloucestershire (1923)

OS 1:2500 National Survey (1956)

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