

**Memorial Hall
Camp Road, Oldbury-on-Severn
South Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

for
Trustees of Oldbury-on-Severn Memorial Hall


CA Project: 4793
CA Report: 14243

June 2014

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Memorial Hall
Location:	Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	ST 6094 9270
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	14-15 May and 29 May to 4 June 2014
Planning Reference:	PT12/3515/F; condition 2
SMC:	S00005096
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	OWM 14

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension and service trenches at the Memorial Hall, Camp Road, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire.

A large ditch, measuring at least 5m in width and 2.2m in depth, was identified. Although a small assemblage of 12th to 14th-century pottery was recovered from its uppermost surviving fills, which may themselves represent heavily eroded bank material, the ditch is interpreted as the outer ditch of Oldbury Camp hillfort. The ditch was later cut by three medieval pits or ditches.

Two ditches were identified 5m to the west and 6m to the east of large ditch. That to the west possibly represents a medieval boundary, while the eastern most ditch contained 19th-century ceramics and may form a later boundary along Camp Road.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and June 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for the Trustees of the Memorial Hall at the Memorial Hall, Camp Road, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: ST 6094 9270; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to comply with Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC; Reference S00005096) granted by English Heritage (EH) on 7 January 2010, and subsequently revised on 2 December 2012, and with planning consent granted by South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) on 23 November 2012 (planning reference. PT12/3515/F; condition 2). Both consents were granted for the construction of a new extension and associated groundworks

1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Mel Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, EH and Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and Historic Environment Record Officer, SGC. The fieldwork also followed the Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IfA 2009), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mel Barge (EH) and Paul Driscoll (SGC), including site visits on 4 June 2014.

The site

1.3 The development site is approximately 0.5ha in extent, and comprises the Memorial Hall and associated grounds. The site is bounded by Camp Road to the east, residential housing to the north and south and land occupied as a garden to the west. It lies at approximately 10m AOD and slopes away at the east towards Camp Road.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Group of the Triassic period (BGS 2014). No superficial deposits are recorded. Clay and mudstone was encountered during the observed groundworks.

Archaeological background

1.5 The development area is sited in an area of high archaeological potential within Scheduled Monument 12005 (Oldbury Camp Iron Age Hillfort).

- 1.6 Oldbury Camp, also known as 'The Toot', comprises a hillfort of probable Iron Age date (c. 700-50 BC) with a double bank and ditch on its northern and eastern sides and a single bank to the west. The site occupies a strategic, but low-lying, prominence overlooking Oldbury Pill some 200m to the south. At their highest, the inner and outer ramparts stand to a height of 1.9m and 1.5m respectively. Traces of the inner rampart have been noted in the south of the monument, although these do not appear on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Instead, the southern half of the site is fronted by a large earthwork platform measuring approximately 150m x 75m in extent. This has been suggested as representing the remains of a wharf structure, although it is more likely the result of later agricultural activity that levelled the rampart in this area. The site continued in use beyond the Iron Age, with a considerable number of Roman coins having been recovered in the immediate vicinity, while the layout of the medieval village was determined by the structure of the earlier fort (EH 2013).
- 1.7 Previous archaeological work within the immediate vicinity include an evaluation undertaken at Severn House, approximately 10m to the north, that identified the outer, and possibly the inner, ditch of Oldbury Camp as well as a medieval boundary ditch (Erskine 1990a). The south-western extent of the outer ditch was also identified during a watching brief to the south of Cherry Tree Cottage, approximately 40m to the south of the current site, (Erskine 1990b). To the east of Camp Road a watching brief undertaken at Camp House identified two postholes and a possible post-pad of undetermined date (CAT 2000). A further watching brief at Camp Cottages, approximately 100m to the north-north-east, identified heavily eroded bank material associated with the hillfort and an undated ditch terminus or pit (CA 2007). Heavily eroded bank material containing medieval pottery was also identified during an evaluation at The Paddock House approximately 250m north-east of the development area (CA 2013).
- 1.8 Within the immediate vicinity of the development area, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material, largely comprising worked flint, has been recovered from the inter-tidal bedrock exposures (Allen 1998, 93ff). Roman pottery and iron working residues have also been identified within the immediate vicinity, and it has been suggested that significant portions of the tidal levels had been reclaimed by the later Roman period (Allen and Rippon 1997, 19). Oldbury is first recorded in AD 1185 (Smith 1964, 3, 8), taking its name from the Iron Age hillfort. Medieval and later sea

defences, as well as ridge and furrow cultivation, have previously been identified throughout the modern parish (Allen and Rippon 1995; Allen 1992).

- 1.9 The Memorial Hall was constructed in the early 1920s on land that previously formed the southern extent of the grounds of Wisteria House.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2014). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising ground reduction to a depth of 0.3m below the present ground level (bpgl) throughout the footprint of the new build (Trench 1), the excavation of foundation trenches for the new build (Trench 2), and a service trench along the northern and western boundary of the site (Trench 3; see Fig. 2 for locations and extent). Excavations for the foundation trenches and the service run typically measured 0.6m in width and at least 0.9m in depth.
- 1.12 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the watching brief results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 2.2 The natural geological substrate, comprising bands of red clay and mudstone, was encountered within Trenches 2 and 3 at approximately 0.5m bpgl. This was overlain by subsoil, averaging 0.4m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by 0.1m of topsoil. Modern disturbance was encountered to the excavated depth of 0.3m during the ground reduction within Trench 1.

Trench 2

- 2.3 Ditch 205 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was aligned north/south and measured 2.9m in width, at least 0.75m in depth. It contained sandy silty clay fills 206 and 207 which were overlain by silty sandy clay fill 204 from which 12th to 13th-century pottery were recovered, as well as two sherds of residual Roman pottery. The continuation of ditch 205 was observed immediately to the north within Trench 3.

Trench 3

- 2.4 Ditch 305 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was aligned north/south and measured at least 5m in width and was hand excavated to a depth of 0.96m bpgl, with subsequent augering confirming the ditch to be 2.21m in depth. It contained undated silt clay fills 309, 310 and 317 that most probably represent the initial stabilisation/erosion of the exposed natural edges, overlain by clayey silty fills 307 and 308 from which small quantities of 12th-13th century pottery and 11th-13th-pottery were recovered respectively.
- 2.5 Ditch 305 was cut at its western limit by pit/ditch 318 (Fig. 4, Section BB) and at its eastern extent by pit/ditch 311 (Fig. 4, Section BB). Pit/ditch 311 measured 2.3m in width, 0.62m in depth and contained clayey silt fill 313 that was overlain by silty clay 312. No artefactual material was recovered from either fill. Pit/ditch 318 measured 4.5m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained a single fill, 306, from which 16 sherds of 12th to 13th-century pottery were recovered. It was cut by pit/ditch 303 which measured 1.3m in width, 0.58m in depth with steep sides and flat base. It contained clay silt fill 304 from which 21 sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery were recovered. All features were sealed by subsoil 301.

- 2.6 Ditch 314 (Fig. 4, Section CC) was identified close to the eastern extent of Trench 3. It was aligned north/south and measured 3.65m in width, at least 0.9m in depth and contained clayey silt fills 315 and 316 from which 19th-century pottery and 16th to 18th-century pottery was retrieved respectively. The ditch was immediately sealed by topsoil 300.

The finds evidence

- 2.7 Finds recovered during the watching brief consisted pottery and a small assemblage of animal bone. Codings for the medieval and post-medieval fabrics, given in parenthesis within the text and Appendix B, correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

Roman

- 2.8 Two unfeathered bodysherds of Roman pottery were recovered as residual finds within (medieval-dated) fill 204 of ditch 205: one in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric and the other in a fine, oxidised fabric.

Medieval

- 2.9 A total of seven sherds of North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware) (TF44) was recovered from ditch fill 204, subsoil 301 and fills 304 and 307 within pit/ditch 303 and ditch 305 respectively. This ware type was produced at, or near to, Minety in north Wiltshire during the 12th to 13th centuries and is commonly found throughout Gloucestershire (Bryant 2004, 320). Identifiable forms included: a pitcher featuring combed decoration from fill 204; an everted rim jar from subsoil 301; and a jar with a short, everted rim and combed decoration from fill 304.
- 2.10 Pit/ditch fill 304 also produced five bodysherds of Ham Green coarseware, which was manufactured in the Bristol area (Barton 1963, 95) and is dateable to the mid-12th to mid-13th centuries (McSloy 2013, 162). Three of these sherds were oxidised and two were reduced. Two sherds displayed horizontal grooved decoration, which is a very common type (Barton 1963, 107) and two displayed slashed decoration. A single, unfeathered bodysherd of pottery in Bath Fabric 'A' (TF48), which is commonly found in 12th to 13th century deposits in the Severn Valley area (Ireland 1998, 105), was also recovered from pit/ditch fill 304.
- 2.11 Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41), dating to the 10th to 13th centuries (Vince unpublished), totalling 35 sherds, were recorded in six deposits

(see Appendix B). Included were rimsherds from jars with thickened, everted rims from subsoil 301 and pit/ditch fill 304.

- 2.12 Single sherds of quartz sand-and-oolitic limestone tempered ware were recovered from ditch fill 204 and fill 306 within ditch 318: the latter was a rimsherd from a jar with a slightly thickened, everted rim. That dates to the 12th to 13th centuries (Vince unpublished). The latter also contained two bodysherds in a quartz sand-tempered coarseware fabric pottery which has been identified as being broadly medieval in date.
- 2.13 A total of four bodysherds in oxidised jug fabrics, of probable 13th to 14th century date, were recorded from ditch fill 204 and subsoil 301.

Post-medieval

- 2.14 A total of 10 sherds of glazed earthenware, dating to the 16th to 18th centuries, were recovered from fills 315 and 316 within ditch 314. Ditch fill 315 also produced a base sherd from a plate and a sherd from the lid of a tureen, both in transfer-printed refined whiteware (TF71). This type of pottery dates to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

The Faunal Remains

- 2.15 Three fragments (29g) of animal bone were recovered from deposits 306, 307 and 308. The bone was poorly preserved, unidentifiable to species and as such can offer no significant useful interpretative data.

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.16 Two environmental samples (each comprising 10 litres of soil) were retrieved from two deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 2.17 Sample 1 was recovered from fill 304 within pit/ditch 303 (sample 1) and fill 308 from within ditch 305 (sample 2). Both samples contained a small number of very poorly preserved cereal grains identified as free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum/durum*). In addition pit/ditch 303 also contained a vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) seed. The charcoal from both features was recovered in small quantities and was moderately well preserved. Where fragments were large enough

to identify maple (*Acer campestre*), oak (*Quercus*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) were recorded. The small number of poorly preserved charcoal fragments suggests this material resulted from wind-blown hearth debris. Despite the presence of a small number of free-threshing wheat grains the assemblage is too small to ascertain whether this material originated from crop processing or domestic food production.

- 2.18 Identifiable cereal grains and alder/hazel charcoal would be suitable for radiocarbon dating, however consideration should be given to the possible residual nature of material within these contexts.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Archaeological features identified during the watching brief correlate with the alignments of ditches previously identified during evaluation trenching at Severn House, immediately to the north of the current site.

- 3.2 The earliest feature identified during the current works was ditch 305. No artefactual material was recovered from its earliest fills, 309, 310 and 317, with only tentative evidence for possible bank material (deposit 310) entering the ditch along its eastern extent. Deposit 308 appears to represent the main episode of infill, from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved, and was sealed by fill 307 from which four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Although unproven, it remains plausible that this medieval pottery is intrusive, especially given the evidence for broadly contemporary medieval ditches and/or pits cutting these earlier ditch fills. Alternatively, fills 307 and 308 may represent heavily eroded bank material associated with the hillfort. Broadly contemporary medieval pottery has previously been retrieved from similarly interpreted deposits at Camp Cottage and The Paddock House (see section 1.7 above).

- 3.2 Ditch 305 correlates closely with the alignment of the large (approximately 5.5m wide), central ditch identified immediately to the north at Severn House that was interpreted as the outer ditch of the hillfort (Erskine 1990a; see Fig. 2). No evidence for the upstanding bank material, or the berm and glacis, that were recorded during the Severn House evaluation were identified during the current works. However, it should be noted that the watching brief undertaken at Cherry Tree Cottage, which

identified the south-western extent of the outer ditch, identified a very similar sequence of layered clay and mudstone that was recorded as bank material at Severn House but which at Cherry Tree Cottage was interpreted as natural deposits. This may suggest, along with the absence of bank material at the Memorial Hall, that the deposits at Severn House were stratified natural clay and mudstone deposits rather than *in-situ* bank material.

- 3.3 Two ditches were identified 5m to the west and 6m to the east of ditch 305 that also correlate with the alignment of ditches previously recorded at Severn House. That to the west, ditch 205, contained medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 13th century. Where excavated at Severn House the ditch, which measured approximately 2m in width and 1m in depth, contained broadly contemporary 12th to 14th century pottery and was interpreted as a boundary ditch.
- 3.4 Ditch 314 to the east contained post-medieval pottery, with 19th-century transfer printed wares being recovered from uppermost fill 315. The ditch correlates with the alignment of an undated ditch at Severn House which was interpreted as the inner ditch of the hillfort. The recovery of the post-medieval artefacts during the current works suggests that this ditch is much later in origin, and most probably formed a post-medieval boundary along Camp Road.
- 3.5 The uppermost surviving fill, 307, within ditch 305 was cut by three ditches and/or pits, 303, 311 and 318, all of which contained medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 14th-century. No evidence for the continuation of these features was identified during the preceding Severn House evaluation. Although it is possible that they represent ditches that terminate or change alignment before reaching the Severn House evaluation area, it is most probable that they represent pits. Evidence for contemporary activity has previously been identified during archaeological works at The Paddock House and Camp Cottage where 12th to 14th-century pottery was recovered from within the eroded remnants of the former ramparts.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins and Rebecca Riley. The report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds, faunal and palaeoenvironmental reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Andy Clarke and Sarah Cobain respectively. The

illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		surface	concrete			0.1	
1	101	layer		consolidation	crushed concrete			0.1	
1	102	layer		madeground	dark grey-brown sandy silty clay with coal, brick and glass fragments			0.1	
1	103	layer		madeground	mid orange-brown sandy clay with coal, brick and glass fragments			0.1	
2	200	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown silty sandy clay			0.3	
2	201	layer		subsoil	mid orange-brown silty sandy clay			0.22	
2	202	layer		natural substrate	light white-yellow sandstone in a mid orange-pink silty clay matrix				
2	203	layer		natural substrate	mid orange-pink silty clay with sandstone inclusions				
2	204	fill	205	ditch fill	mid grey-brown silty sandy clay	>0.6	2.92	>0.74	C12-C13
2	205	cut		ditch	aligned N/S, moderate sides	>0.6	2.92	>0.74	
2	206	fill	205	ditch fill	light red-brown sandy silty clay		>0.55	>0.3	
2	207	fill	205	ditch fill	mid red-brown sandy silty clay		>0.16	>0.12	
3	300	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown loamy silt			0.1	
3	301	layer		subsoil	dark brown clay silt			0.4	C12-C14
3	302	layer		natural substrate	red clay with lenses of white sandstone				
3	303	cut		pit/ditch	steep sides, flat base		1.3	0.58	
3	304	fill	303	pit/ditch fill	mid grey-brown clay silt		1.3	0.58	C12-C13
3	305	cut		ditch	aligned N/S, moderate sides	>0.5	7.45	2.21	
3	306	fill	318	pit/ditch fill	dark brown clay silt	>0.5	4.66	0.36	C12-C13
3	307	fill	305	ditch fill	mid orange-brown clay silt	>0.5	3.52	0.48	C12-C13
3	308	fill	305	ditch fill	mid red-brown clay silt	>0.5	5.38	1.36	C11-C13
3	309	fill	305	ditch fill	mid brown-red silt clay	>0.5	>0.58	>0.1	
3	310	fill	305	ditch fill	light brown-red silt clay	>0.5	>1.12	>0.22	
3	311	cut		pit/ditch	moderate sides, flat base		2.28	0.62	
3	312	fill	311	pit/ditch fill	mid brown-yellow silty clay		2.28	0.4	
3	313	fill	311	pit/ditch fill	mid brown clay silt		1.66	0.26	
3	314	cut		ditch	aligned N/S, moderate sides	>0.5	3.38	>0.9	
3	315	fill	314	ditch fill	mid black-brown mottled with brown-yellow clay silt	>0.5	3.38	0.64	C19
3	316	fill	314	ditch fill	mid orange-red and brown clay silt	>0.5	2.1	>0.5	C16-C18
3	317	fill	305	ditch fill	light-mid pink-red with brown tint silty clay			0.28	
3	318	cut		pit/ditch			4.665	0.36	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
204	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; oxidised fabric Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware); Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; quartz sand and oolitic limestone tempered ware; glazed jug fabric	2 13	4 104	C12-C13
301	Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware); Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; glazed jug fabric	3	64	C12-C14
304	Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware); Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; Ham Green; Bath A	21	1078	C12-C13
306	Medieval pottery: Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; quartz sand and oolitic limestone tempered ware; quartz sand-tempered coarseware fabric	16	173	C12-C13
307	Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware); Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware; Ham Green	4	23	C12-C13
308	Medieval pottery: Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	1	8	C11-C13
315	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware; glazed earthenware	11	343	C19
316	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	72	C16-C18

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				304	308
Feature number				303	305
Sample number (SS)				1	2
Flot volume (ml)				3	1.5
Sample volume processed (l)				10	10
Soil remaining (l)				0	0
Period				med	? prehist or med
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	Poor
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name		
D/P	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus L.</i>	Vetches/Peas	+	
A/D	Poaceae	<i>Triticum aestivum L./Triticum turgidum L./ Triticum durum Desf.</i>	Free-threshing wheat grain	+	+
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indeterminate cereal grain	+	+

Charcoal identifications

Context number				304	308
Feature number				303	305
Sample number (SS)				1	2
Flot volume (ml)				3	1.5
Sample volume processed (l)				10	10
Soil remaining (l)				0	0
Period				med	? prehist or med
Charcoal quantity				+	++
Charcoal preservation				Moderate	Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name			
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre L.</i>	Field maple	1	1	
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./Corylus avellana L.</i>	Alder/Hazel	1	1	
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus sylvatica L.</i>	Beech			
	<i>Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./Quercus robur L.</i>	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	1	2	
Number of Fragments:			3	4	

Key

A = Arable weeds; D = Opportunistic weed species; P = grassland species E = Economic species

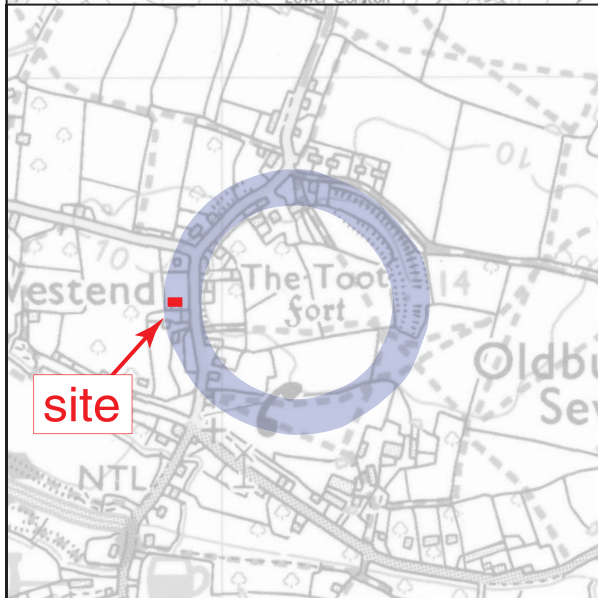
+ = 1-4 fragments; ++ = 2-20 items

prehist = prehistoric

med = medieval

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Memorial Hall, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension and service trenches at the Memorial Hall, Camp Road, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire.</p> <p>A large ditch, measuring at least 5m in width and 2.2m in depth, was identified. Although a small assemblage of 12th to 14th-century pottery was recovered from its uppermost surviving fills, which may themselves represent heavily eroded bank material, the ditch is interpreted as the outer ditch of Oldbury Camp hillfort. The ditch was later cut by three medieval pits or ditches.</p> <p>Two ditches were identified 5m to the west and 6m to the east of large ditch. That to the west possibly represents a medieval boundary, while the eastern most ditch contained 19th-century ceramics and may form a later boundary along Camp Road.</p>	
Project dates	14-15 May & 29 May to 4 June 2014	
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Memorial Hall, Camp Road, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	5000m ²	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 6094 9270	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Organisation who wrote the brief	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley and Dan Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Hillfort	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	Outer ditch of Iron Age hillfort	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content (
Physical	City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, matrices
Digital	City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Memorial Hall, Oldbury-on-Severn, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report 014243</p>		



N

site
 projected location of fort

0 1km

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 Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

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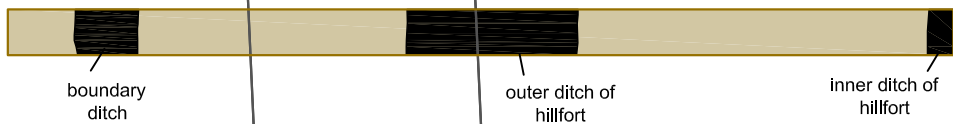
PROJECT TITLE
 Memorial Hall, Oldbury-on-Severn
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4793	DATE 13-06-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	1
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

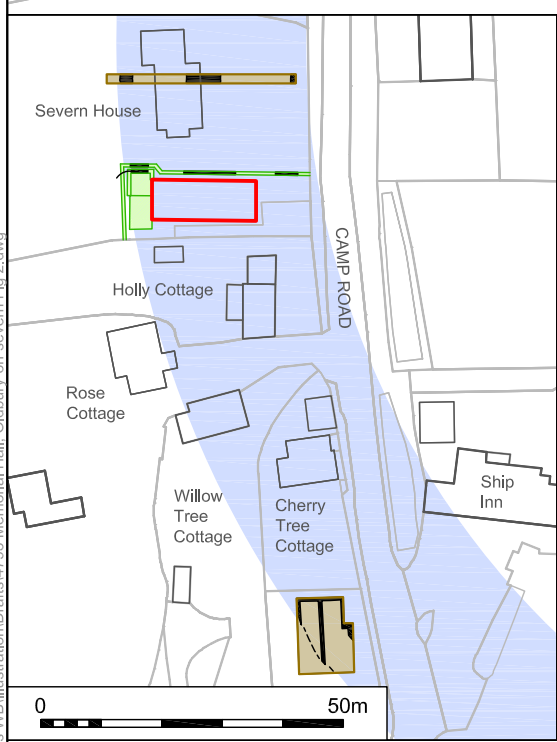
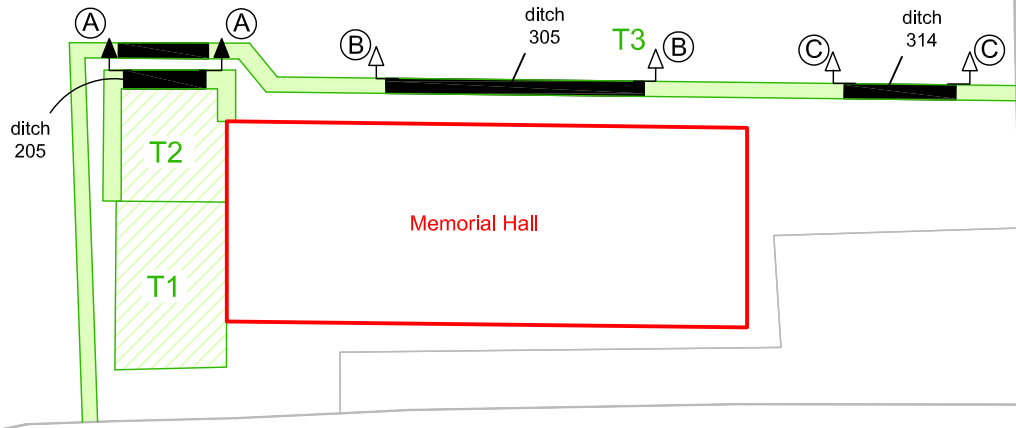
ST

6095



Severn House

9270



- Memorial Hall
- observed groundworks
- projected location of hillfort
- ground reduction 0.3m
- foundation/drainage trench to natural
- ditch
- previous archaeological works



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PROJECT TITLE
**Memorial Hall, Oldbury-on-Severn
 South Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and previous
 archaeological works**

PROJECT NO. 4793 DATE 13-06-2014
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY LMJATB SCALE@A4 1:250 & 1:1250

FIGURE NO.

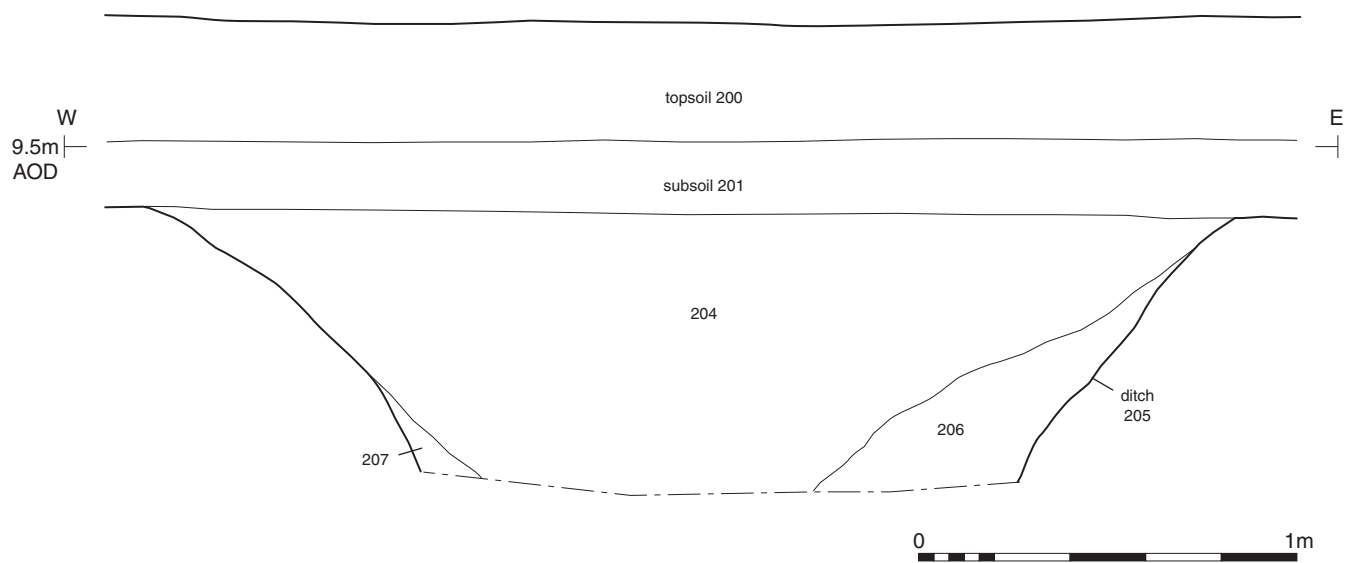
2



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P:\4793-Oldbury-on-Severn Memorial Hall-O-e-S South Glos.WB\Illustration\Drafts\4793-Memorial Hall, Oldbury-on-Severn Fig 2.dwg

Section AA



Trench 2, showing ditch 205, looking north-east (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

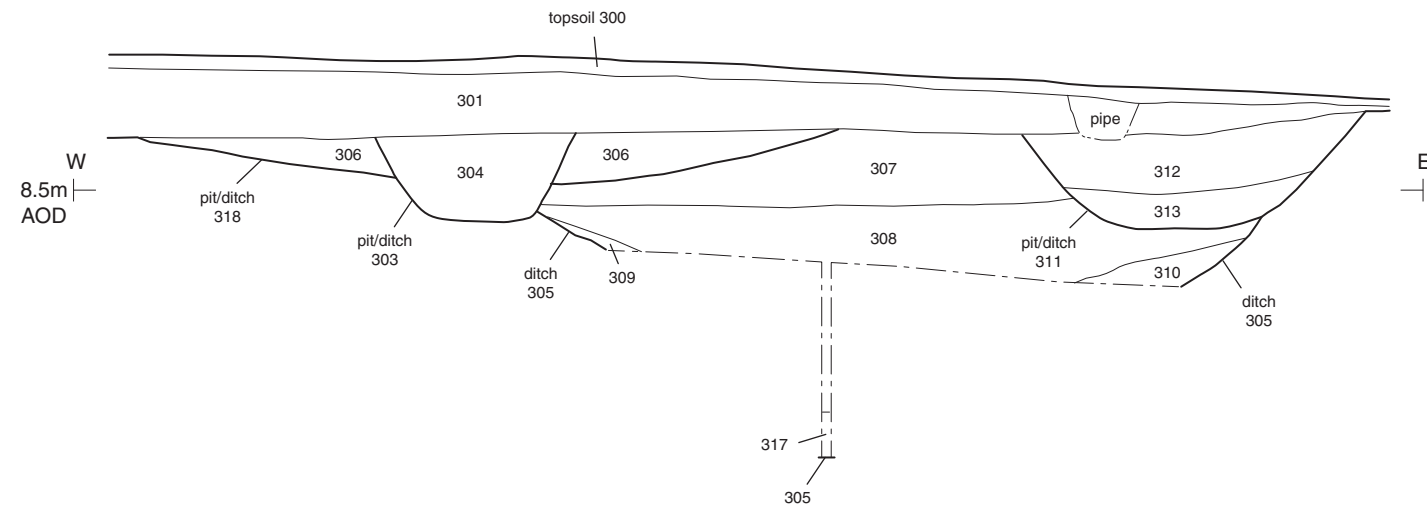
Memorial Hall, Oldbury-on-Severn
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

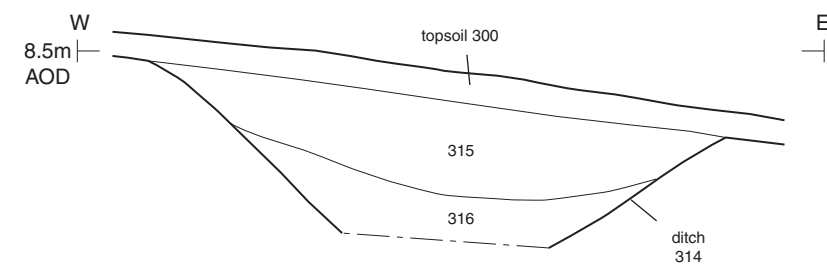
PROJECT NO. 4793	DATE 13/60/2014	FIGURE NO. 3
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A4 1:20	

Section BB



Pit/ditch 303 and 318 and western edge of ditch 305, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section CC



Eastern edge of ditch 305 and pit/ditch 311, looking north-west (scale 1m)