



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
WOODLANDS HOUSE, MOORS LANE,
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, CHELTENHAM,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE GL54 2HA

NGR SP 17143 210034

NOVEMBER 2019

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SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Woodlands House, Moor Lane, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 17143 21034), within Scheduled Ancient Monument Salmonsbury Camp, an Iron Age hillfort. Two pits of archaeological interest were recorded, probably dating to the late Iron Age to early Roman period, and each containing a sherd of Iron Age to Roman pottery. There was no further evidence of significant activity within the watched area until the construction of Woodlands House; and the later conservatory and patio construction, evidenced by the extant property walls; conservatory footing; patio slabs; and levelling layer (04).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is Woodlands House in Bourton-on-the-Water, situated on the southeast side of Moor Lane, close to the junction with Roman Way (NGR SP 17143 21034). The site is currently in residential use.

The site lies at approximately 137m AOD. The geology in this area comprises the laminated mudstone and tabular limestone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, which underlies limestone gravels of the Quaternary Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>).

1.2 Planning Background

Cotswold District Council granted planning permission for the removal of the existing conservatory and the provision of a new first floor veranda (19/00787/FUL). The site lies within Salmonsbury Camp a designated Scheduled Monument (No. SM 32392, HA 1017340); an Iron Age bivallate hillfort (with evidence of Saxon and Roman occupation). Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for the works has been granted (Ref. S00215076).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Woodlands House is located on the western edge of Salmonsbury Camp Scheduled Monument, an Iron Age defended enclosure (SAM 32392, HER 342: centred SP 17397 20821); however a search of the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record was undertaken with a radius of 500m from the site in order to establish the wider archaeological background. Sites located beyond this radius that may have a bearing on the site itself, such as the Roman settlement at Bourton Bridge, are also discussed briefly.

Palaeolithic

A Palaeolithic tranchet handaxe was found in Hoveringham's Gravel Pit, a small gravel quarry located against the eastern rampart of Salmonsbury Camp, 540m southeast of the site (HER 528: SP 17 20).

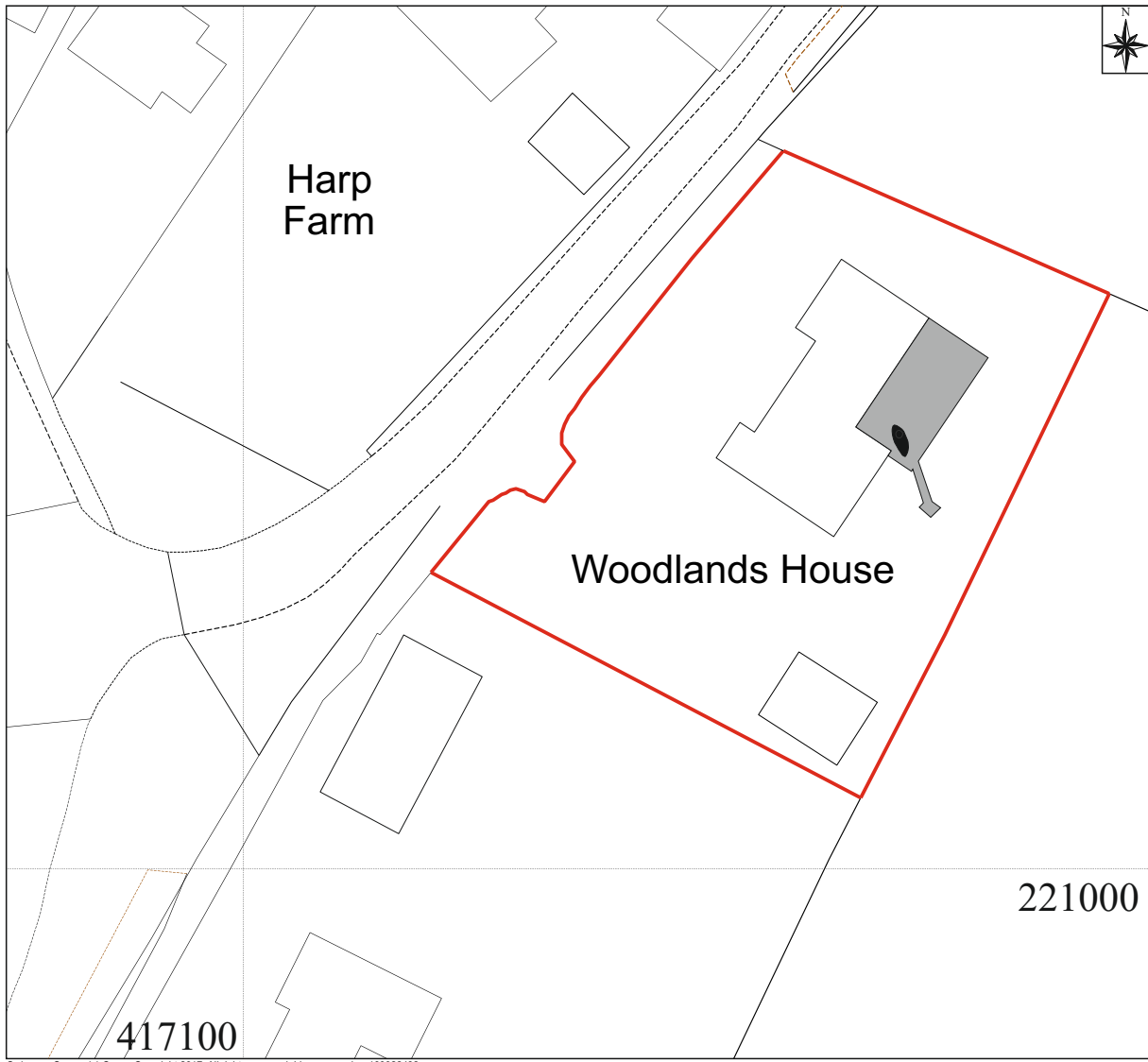
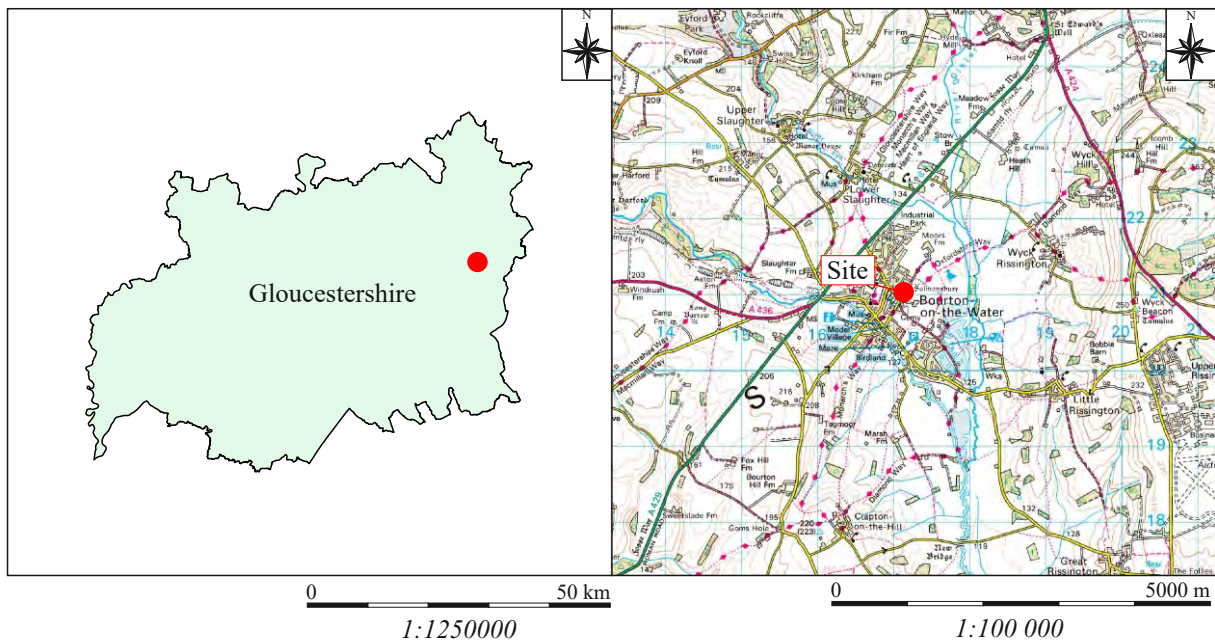


Figure 1: Site location

Mesolithic

Residual finds of Mesolithic flint were made during excavation at Bourton-on-the-Water Primary School approximately 430m west of the site (HER 44531: 16686 21003).

Neolithic

Geophysical survey at Salmonsbury Camp recorded evidence for the presence of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure (HER 40041: centred SP 17383 20912); this was seen as a series of concentric segmented ditches typical of causewayed enclosures, the most westerly of which are located approximately 60m east of the site. Excavation within the camp in the 1930s also recorded finds of Peterborough ware pottery of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (HER 342).

Residual finds of Neolithic flint and Late Neolithic pottery were made during excavation at Bourton-on-the-Water Primary School approximately 430m west of the site (HER 44531: 16686 21003).

Bronze Age

A series of pits and ring ditches dated to the Bronze Age were identified during excavations within the northern half of Salmonsbury Camp in the 1930s (HER 40038: SP 17320 20900).

A Bronze Age ring ditch was recorded during an archaeological watching brief associated with the construction of a car park at Salmonsbury House, 200m southwest of the site (HER 17048: SP 16900 20900). The feature was approximately 24m in diameter, defined by a deep ditch; a pit located c.5m east of centre contained the skeletons of two dogs. Two further ring ditches, identified as cropmarks, are located approximately 400m south-southwest of the site (HER 29764: 16995 20644).

A pit or posthole dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age, from which a gold bead was recovered, was recorded during excavation at Bourton-on-the-Water Primary School approximately 430m west of the site (HER 44532: 16686 21003).

Iron Age

The site is located on the western edge of a defended enclosure known as Salmonsbury Camp; this is located in an open valley east of Bourton-on-the-Water on a gravel terrace between the Rivers Dikler and Windrush, covering an area of approximately 23 hectares. The enclosure is sub-rectangular in plan, ringed by two lines of ramparts with associated external ditches. The defences survive as extant earthworks on the north, east and south sides of the monument, surviving to a height of approximately 2m; however, on the western side there is no evidence of the defences surviving above ground. These have presumably been destroyed by modern development along Station Road and Roman Way. It is likely that Woodlands House is located in the area of the inner rampart. Two entrances have been identified; one located centrally on the northern side and one located centrally on the western side. An extension to the enclosure is present extending from its eastern side encompassing an area of marshy ground to the west of the River Dikkler, though the central area has been destroyed as a result of modern gravel extraction. The enclosure dates to approximately 100BC and was occupied into the Roman period; excavations undertaken between 1931 and 1934 identified evidence for two consecutive phases of Iron Age activity, predominantly based on the range of material culture found. The

structural evidence included roundhouses, hearths, pits and other features indicative of permanent settlement. Later archaeological excavation within the enclosure has produced further evidence of occupation; an evaluation within the property immediately south of the site recorded a pair of postholes and a bowl-shaped pit (HER 42582: SP 17117 21006); none of these features yielded any finds, however they were given a proposed Iron Age date as they corresponded with features recorded during excavations in the 1930s. Within the wider area of the monument excavation undertaken during the construction of a house approximately 130m south-southeast of the proposal site recorded evidence of a roundhouse encompassed by a ringditch (HER 21747: SP 17094 20875); the roundhouse had a stone paved floor and the foundations of a clay bread oven were also recorded. Pits, gullies and a possible ditch of Late Iron Age date were recorded during an evaluation and watching brief 155m south (HER 40020, 22: SP 17010 20880) while Iron Age postholes, large pit, ditch and probable Iron Age or Romano-British inhumation burial were recorded at The Gables, 145m southeast of the site, during an archaeological evaluation and watching brief (HER 28536, 28674, 28742: SP 17247 20901).

Evidence of Iron Age settlement has also been recorded in the area of the Cotswold School, Bourton-on-the-Water primary school and Cotswold Leisure Centre, 360 to 860m west of the site (HER 19899, 22183, 22358, 26819, 43980, 49775: centred SP 16700 21000). The area has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations which have recorded features including pits, postholes, gullies and inhumations; the range of features encountered suggests the presence of a moderately sized agricultural settlement, established in the Early Iron Age and occupied into the Roman period.

Roman (Romano-British)

Excavations indicate that Romano-British occupation at Salmonsbury Camp was focused in the western and central areas; the Romano-British occupation dates from the late 1st century and appears to have ended by the early 4th century. Evidence of occupation included stone buildings and floors, curvilinear ditches, pits, coins and other metal objects and a range of pottery including Samian Ware and local coarse wares (HER 2204: centred SP 17300 20860). A ditch containing Early Roman pottery was also recorded during an archaeological evaluation at the property to the south of the site (HER 42583: SP 17111 20967); this crossed the evaluation trench from north to south and was 1.70m wide by c.0.6m in depth within the trench. The ditch was sealed by further deposits dating to the Roman period. A possible hypocaust system and wall foundations were found in the area of Bourton Cemetery, between 170m and 290m south of the site (HER 9455: centred SP 17130 20750) while a posthole was recorded during an archaeological evaluation 180m south-southeast of the site (HER 18652: SP 17064 20848).

Though the camp was occupied during this period it was not the main focus of settlement, which had shifted to the west as a result of the construction of the Fosse Way. The road, which runs from Exeter to Lincoln, crosses through the area on a northeast – southwest alignment, overlain by the modern A429 (HER 6491: SP 02070 01920); located 800m northwest of the site the road has a probable military origin, though the date of its construction is uncertain. The small Roman town of Bourton flanks the line of the Fosse Way on its eastern and western sides (HER 345, SAM 1018608: centred SP 16022 30973); archaeological evidence indicates that the settlement had been established by the late 1st century AD and was continually occupied until the early 5th century. The majority of the town is located to the west of

the current settlement and so is likely to be well preserved; however further features associated with the town have also been recorded within the area of the current village, including: Romano-British occupation debris, coins and pottery and a cobbled surface found at The Cotswold House (HER 9853: SP 16530 20910); a number of archaeological features of probable Roman date recorded during the excavation of a service trench at The Avenue, 370m west of the site (HER 17025: centred SP 16730 20960) and a pit or ditch and two wheel ruts were recorded during evaluation at the Cotswold Motor Museum, 540m southwest of the site (HER 18631: SP 16699 20713). A possible Romano-British cemetery is located approximately 500m south of the site, 190m south of Salmonsbury Camp (HER 527, 21796: SP 17200 20500). Two burials and a cremation have been found, including one in a stone sarcophagus; however the exact extent or location of the cemetery is not known. A series of Romano-British pits were found during drainage work to the west of the possible cemetery (HER 2617: centred SP 17000 20500); finds included the head-loop ornament of a Carmarthen trumpet brooch and Samian Ware dated to 80-160 AD. Other finds of Romano-British date include an oil lamp, found in a garden near Station Road (HER 6483: SP 17053 20865); a coin of Constantine I, found during a watching brief at 3 Lansdowne Cottages (HER 20447: SP 16510 21010) and a coin of Constantine II found in the Lansdowne area (HER 21139: SP 16700 20800).

Early Medieval

It is likely that the current settlement of Bourton-on-the-Water was established during this period, however there is little archaeological evidence for domestic settlement; Salmonsbury Camp is also recorded in a 7th century charter by Offa of Mercia, a testament to the continued importance of the site to the local community (HER 40040).

Though no direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation has been found within the area of Salmonsbury Camp several discrete burials of early medieval date have been found interred in ramparts; in particular skeletal remains were discovered approximately 70m north of the site in association with early medieval pottery and a knife handle (HER 9453: SP 17150 21090). Within the wider area two small cemeteries have also been located (HER 526, 9452: SP 17500 20500). One of these is located close to the northern rampart and another close to the southeast corner. Finds of early medieval pottery were also made during archaeological investigations in the area of Cotswold School and Cotswold Leisure Centre (HER 19899: centred SP 16700 21000).

Medieval

Extant ridge and furrow earthworks, evidence of medieval or post-medieval cultivation, survive throughout the area, including within Salmonsbury Camp: there is evidence for faint ridge and furrow in the field immediately east of the site (SP 17184 21055).

Undated

A number of undated archaeological features have been identified through archaeological work within the search area; those nearest to the site are listed below. A number of undated ditch or pit features were recorded during an evaluation undertaken within the property to the south of the site (HER 42584, 42585: SP 17111 20986); a subsequent watching brief recorded an undated limestone well (HER 48550: SP 17105 20987). An undated quarry pit was identified during an evaluation

70m north of the site at 24 Roman Way (HER 20335: SP 17180 21110) while a single possible posthole was recorded during an archaeological evaluation 200m west-southwest at Moore Cottage (HER 18401: SP 16900 20950).

Negative archaeological investigations

Some archaeological investigations undertaken within the search area have not yielded any archaeological evidence. This includes an archaeological evaluation undertaken within the site itself, prior to the construction of the former conservatory (HER 21795: SP 17151 21033). Two trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.7m however no archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified. Further negative investigations within 200m of the site include: a watching brief at 12 Roman Way, 70m north of the site; an archaeological watching brief undertaken 120m north-northeast (HER 19839: SP 17190 21150); a watching brief undertaken at 14 Salmonsbury Cottages, 90m southwest of the site (HER 12633: SP 17120 20980) and an archaeological evaluation undertaken 160m south-southeast (HER 18653: SP 17053 20873).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any significant archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Historic England.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

The groundwork required for this project involved the topsoil strip; patio removal; and ground reduction of a small area outside of the recently-demolished conservatory, ahead of the construction of a new first floor veranda. The area within the footprint of the conservatory was evaluated prior to its construction (Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) 2000).

During work, it became apparent that the existing manhole would require relocation, so a new manhole and small service trench were also excavated.

Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned for finds relating to all periods, due to the extensive archaeological background of the area.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features.

Area of Provision for Veranda

No features of archaeological interest were discovered during this stage of work. Two areas of rooting were identified – including a possible tree throw/large plant – but they appeared to cut through subsoil, and are therefore likely to be modern. There were no related finds.

The lowest deposit encountered was a natural geological layer made up of friable mid greyish yellow coarse sand and gravel (03). Stratified above the natural layer was a light to mid brown sandy silt loam subsoil of 0.13m thickness (02). In some parts of this shallow trench it was not necessary for the groundworkers to excavate below the level of the subsoil, so any potential archaeological features in these areas were not impacted. The subsoil was overlain by a 0.17m thick mid brown silt topsoil (01), which covered much of the garden of Woodlands House.



Plate 1: Section 01; trench for provision of veranda, looking southeast.

A patioed area adjacent to the conservatory footprint replaced the topsoil (01) as the highest deposit in the southern half of the development area. At the south end of the patio, a thin levelling layer of mid orangey yellow loamy sand (04) measuring approximately 2m x 2m x 0.14m lay stratigraphically below the patio slabs, and above the subsoil (02).

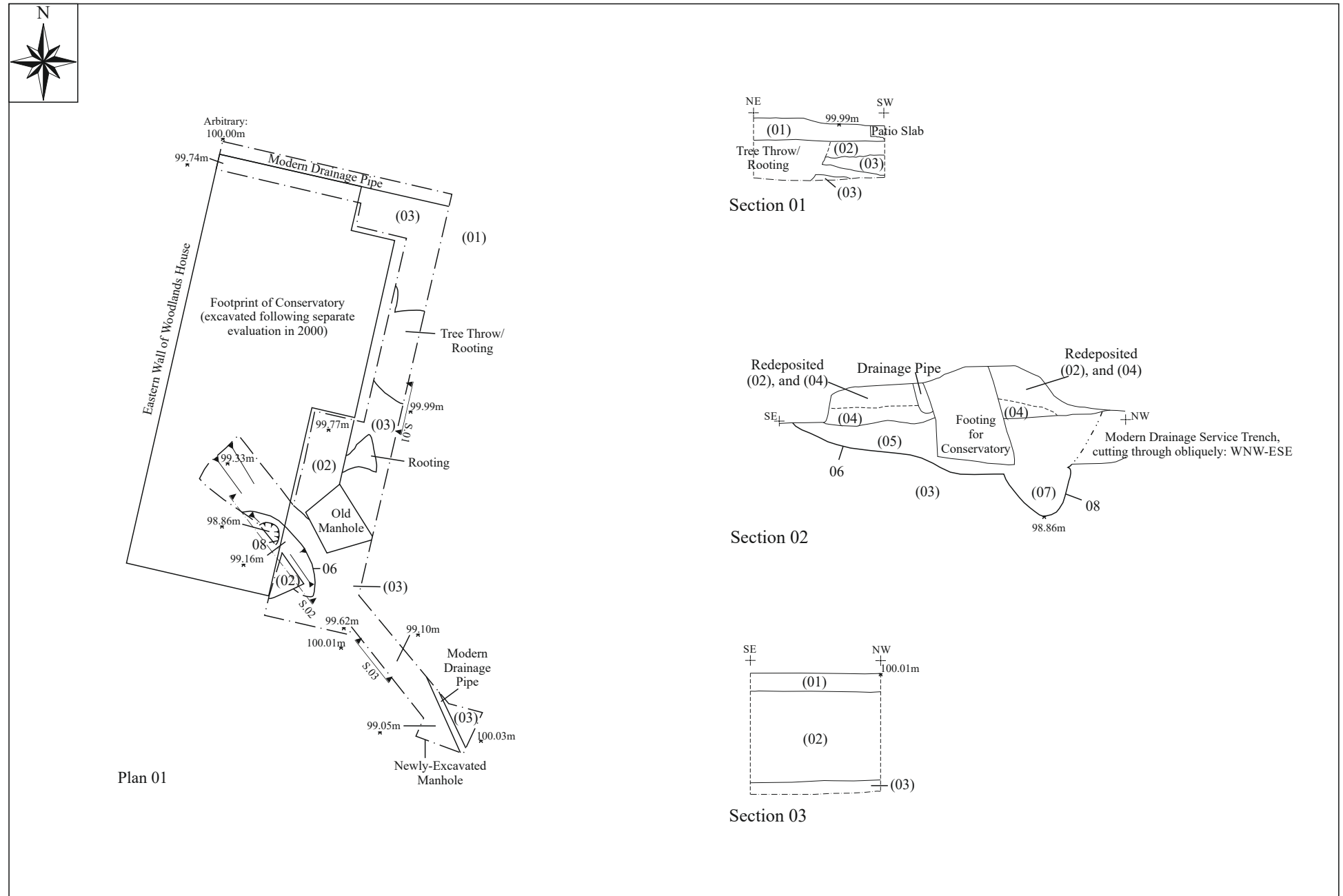
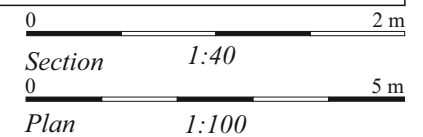


Figure 02: Plan of Development Area, and Sections 01, 02, 03.



Manhole Relocation and Service Trench

The service trench was excavated from within the conservatory footprint, approximately 7m NW-SE up to the newly-excavated manhole. The width of the service trench was 0.6m to the NW, and 0.5m to the SE, following a change of excavator bucket. The depth was 0.9m to 1.0m.

The lowest deposit was again the natural sand and gravel (03). Cut into this layer were two pits of potential archaeological significance, 06 and 08 (Fig. 2). Although pit 08 was found at the base of pit 06, it was not possible to determine their stratigraphic relationship due to the high similarity of the pit fills (Fig. 2, Section 02). Pit fill (05), a dark brown friable silty clay 0.44m in thickness, was the naturally-accumulated silting sole fill of pit 06; it contained a sherd of pottery. Pit fill (07) was also a dark brown friable silty clay, at least 0.38m in thickness, and is the naturally-accumulated silting sole fill of pit 08; it contained several small animal bone fragments, and a sherd of pottery. Both pits were outside of the area of the previous CAT evaluation (2000).

The thin loamy sand levelling layer (04) overlay pit 06 underneath the patio, and was present at the same depth inside the conservatory footprint as well. Above layer (04), an artificial layer had been deposited, appearing to be made up of redeposited subsoil (02) and more of (04).



Plate 2: Section 02; oblique, showing pits 06 and 08, as well as modern drainage pipes; the concrete conservatory footings; and levelling layer (04). Looking south-southwest.

In the NW half of the service trench where the pits are located, several modern features relating to the house and conservatory construction intrude on the archaeology. The footing for the conservatory, along with the service trench for two drainage pipes running WNW-ESE, truncate pits 06 and 08; another drainage pipe runs NE-SW just above the pits.

In the SE half of the service trench and at the new manhole, one of the modern drainage pipes was found again (this time oriented NW-SE), but nothing of

archaeological significance was present. The stratigraphy is therefore simple – topsoil (01) overlies subsoil (02), which overlies the natural (03).

Reliability of Results

The reliability of the results is considered to be moderate; the site was shielded from poor weather conditions by an overhead cover, so archaeological observation was not impeded in this way. However, the machine operator and other groundworkers struggled to strip the site uniformly.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of just two sherds of pottery from two defined pits. The sherd from pit 08 dates to the later Iron Age-early Roman period, whilst that from pit 06 is a sherd of black burnished ware dating to the Roman period. This is a long lived industry and a single unfeatured sherd could date anywhere from the early-mid 2nd century through to the 4th century.

Iron Age and Roman activity is well attested at Bourton-on-the-Water and this material is quite typical for the area. The group is too small for any further work and probably does not warrant retention unless further work has or is to be carried out at the same location.

Catalogue

1. One bodysherd of Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (Peacock 1968, fabric B). Wt. 5 g. Date: Later Iron Age-early Roman.
2. One basesherd from a dish or bowl in Dorset black burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127, DOR BB1). Wt. 9 g. Date: 2nd-4th century.

5.2 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

A very small assemblage of 10 animal bone fragments, of a combined weight of 3.9g, was collected from deposit (07), the fill of pit 08. The group is entirely composed of rib fragments, attributed to a small mammal (sheep/goat, pig, roe deer) of undetermined species (O'Connor 2003) exclusively on the basis of the size range of the items.

It is not recommended to retain the animal bone fragments, due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

6 DISCUSSION

The earliest indication of activity within this development area is represented by pits 06 and 08. The features cannot be confidently dated due to the high degree of modern intrusion in the immediate area caused by the drainage pipes and conservatory construction at Woodlands House. However, the pottery sherds recovered securely from the fills of pits 06 and 08 suggest possible Roman and late Iron Age dates respectively that relate to known activity of those within Salmonsbury Camp hillfort.

The next evidence for activity is the modern extant Woodlands House, and the associated drainage pipes and manhole. The subsequent additional construction of the conservatory and patio was evidenced by patio slabs; levelling layer (04); and the concrete conservatory footing; all of which were cut by groundworkers during this watching brief to prepare the area for the first floor veranda.

To the north of the patioed area, two rooting features represent modern activity in the residential garden. The larger of the two features may have been created by a tree or large bush, but neither now survives.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

Written scheme of investigation

The project report

The primary site record

Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Corinium Museum.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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OASIS ID: johnmoor1-372227

Project details

Project name	Bourton-on-the-Water, Woodlands House
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Woodlands House, Moor Lane, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 17143 21034), within Scheduled Ancient Monument Salmonsbury Camp, an Iron Age hillfort. Two pits of archaeological interest were recorded, probably dating to the late Iron Age to early Roman period, and each containing a sherd of Iron Age to Roman pottery. There was no further evidence of significant activity within the watched area until the construction of Woodlands House; and the later conservatory and patio construction, evidenced by the extant property walls; conservatory footing; patio slabs; and levelling layer (04).
Project dates	Start: 25-10-2019 End: 29-10-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BWML 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4206 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	19/00787/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COTSWOLD BOURTON ON THE WATER Woodlands House, Bourton-on-the-Water

Postcode	GL54 2HA
Study area	76 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 17143 21034 51.887161080974 -1.750887708079 51 53 13 N 001 45 03 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 99.05m Max: 99.2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Moore Heritage Services
Project brief originator	Cotswold District Council
Project design originator	JMHS
Project director/manager	John Moore
Project supervisor	Scott Gordon
Type of sponsor/funding body	client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Corinium Museum
Physical Archive ID	BWML 19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeology Data Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Digital Archive notes	a backup copy of the digital archive is maintained by JMHS and is available upon request
Paper Archive recipient	Corinium museum
Paper Archive ID	BWML 19
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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