

A SECOND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

DAYS COTTAGE, COLN ROGERS,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

SP 08538 09512

On behalf of

Mr & Mrs Bagnall

September 2007

REPORT FOR	Mr & Mrs Bagnall Days Cottage 4 Coln Rogers Near Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL54 3LA
PREPARED BY	John Moore
FIELDWORK	28 th September 2007
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Site Code; JMHS Project No: Archive Location	DCCR 07 1753 Corinium Museum

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Summary

A watching brief was conducted by John Moore Heritage Services during the groundworks for a garage at Days Cottage, Coln Rogers. An undated quarry pit was found adjacent to the road.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site lies within Coln Rogers, a dispersed settlement lying to the west of the River Coln (NGR SP 08538 09512). The geology is Taynton Limestone.

1.2 Planning Background

Cotswold District Council granted planning permission for the part change of use of land to domestic for the formation of a new garage and alteration to access (CD.7573/C) at Days Cottage, Coln Rogers. Due to the presence of potential remains of archaeological interest in the proposal area a condition of the planning consent required that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during the course of groundworks.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The development site is within the reputed former medieval settlement at Coln Rogers. Therefore below ground works had the potential to expose remains associated with this settlement.

Roger of Gloster gave Colne on the Hills to the Monks of the Abbey at Gloucester in 1150. Known as Culne Rogers it remained in their possession until the Dissolution when it was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral in 1541.

The church of St. Andrew in the village has a late Saxon nave and chancel and was enlarged in the 13th and 15th centuries. The church was heavily restored in 1844-5, 1888-92 and 1910-12 (Verey & Brooks 2000).

Also in the village are the remains of a 14th century Priest's House at Upper Farm and several buildings dating from the 17th and 18th centuries (Verey & Brooks 2000).

A watching brief during groundworks for an extension to the rear of Days Cottage found two pits containing pottery of possible late Saxon and medieval date. There was also evidence for 16th century and later horticulture and metal working on the site.

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 remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

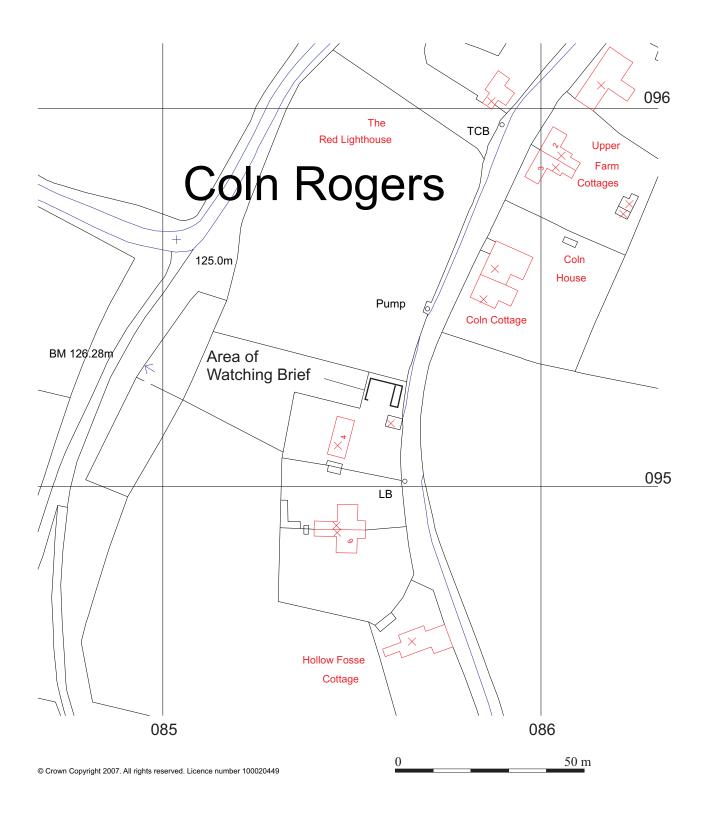


Figure 1. Site Plan

• To make public the results of the investigations.

In particular:

• to record any evidence relating to the medieval settlement

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Gloucestershire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer.

3.2 Methodology

An archaeologist monitored the excavation of the c. 1.5m deep foundation trenches for the new garage.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994).

4 **RESULTS** (Figure 2)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material.

The lower natural geological deposit was a pale yellow grey clay (11) overlaid by Taynton Limestone comprised of pale yellow sandy clay with up to 50% limestone (10). This was approximately 0.5m thick.

Above the natural was a subsoil deposit of orange brown crumbly clay (09). It varied in thickness across the site from 0.25m to 0.17m towards the road. This was overlaid by tarmac and roadstone 0.05-0.10m thick that formed the existing parking surface (08).

Cut through the subsoil (09) was a near vertical-sided pit [12] filled with dark brownblack silty loam (13), which had the appearance of a well-worked garden or agricultural soil that was free of stone. The pit extended to the north and east of the foundation trenches. The pit was 1.6m deep and was sealed by parking surface (08).

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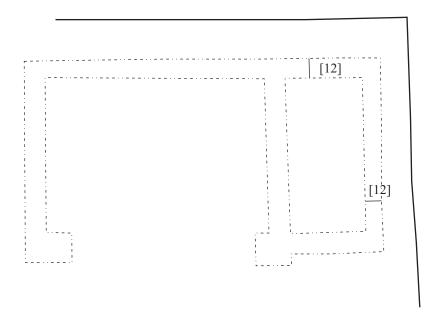




Figure 2 Plan

5 FINDS

There were no finds present.

6 **DISCUSSION**

The pit may be a quarry for stone. The field immediately to the north contains earthworks from quarrying.

7 THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Written scheme of investigation	The primary site records
The project report	The drawn records

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

8 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations

Verey, D. & Brooks, A. 2000 *The Buildings of England. Gloucestershire 1: The Cotswolds.* Yale Press (reprinted with corrections)