

From the *Transactions* of the
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

The Medieval Settlement at Hullasey, Coates

by P. J. Ellis
1984, Vol. 102, 210-212

© The Society and the Author(s)

the moat is contained by a bank running obliquely across the valley. During the watching brief a 14th-century pottery finial was recovered from the bank. The evidence suggests that the fishponds belong to an earlier phase of occupation than the moat. Barr's Court has now been scheduled as an ancient monument.

References

- Hall, L. 1983. *The rural houses of North Avon and South Gloucestershire, 1400–1720*. Bristol (Bristol City Museum Monograph No. 6).
 Rudder, S. 1779, *A new history of Gloucestershire*. Cirencester.
 Smith, A.H. 1964. *The place-names of Gloucestershire, part III*. Cambridge.

October 1982

PETER ELLIS

Publication of this note has been aided by a grant from English Heritage

THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT HULLASEY, COATES

Tree-felling on the scheduled site of Hullasey (ST 973992) gave an opportunity in 1981 and 1982 for a survey to be made of the earthwork banks and building remains of the deserted medieval settlement (FIG. 1). The central area was under half-grown conifers and the remainder of the site had been replanted with young conifers at 2 m intervals.

Earthwork banks (FIG. 1,b), some over a metre high, may represent the lynchets of a prehistoric field system. Despite ploughing, some of these banks were visible in the fields around the settlement. Some of the medieval house sites were cut into the banks. The medieval settlement is laid out along a track running north-south, with another track running to the east. Where they exit from the settlement the tracks do not appear to relate to the surrounding villages of Tarlton, Coates, and Kemble; they may belong in origin to the Romano-British settlement pattern in the area. Pottery and building debris from a Romano-British site were noted 200 m to the south of Hullasey. Thirty medieval house sites were identified in the survey, and a further five sites (FIG. 1 h) were possible house sites. Seven of the houses (2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 18, and 22) were excavated in 1907 by W. St Clair Baddeley (1910) together with a chapel further to the west, of which the north-west corner is still visible on the ground in the modern farmyard. The modern boundary bank on the west side does not mark the original limit of the settlement, since, despite ploughing, the remains of the banks and closes are still visible in the field to the west. Pottery scatters were also noted. The stone spread (FIG. 1 p) was drawn as a bank by Baddeley in 1907. Three of the house plans were probably of the longhouse type with opposed entrances (4, 10, and 11); four of the smaller houses also appeared to have opposed entrances (14, 16, 23, and 25). The complex comprising houses 2, 3, 4, and 5 resembles a small farm, perhaps with 4 post-dating 3 in construction. Phasing of the site is suggested by the indications on the plan that the north-south track may have continued between 14 and 15 in a straight line to the north-east, and that 23 and 24 appear to be built across the track running to the east. A detailed record of the building remains exists in the archive of Western Archaeological Trust deposited with the Gloucester Record Office.

I am grateful to Lord Bathurst for allowing access to the site, to David and Linda Viner and Mick Aston for their advice and help, and to Angela Wickenden, Dora Reeve, and Patricia O'Connor for helping with the planning.

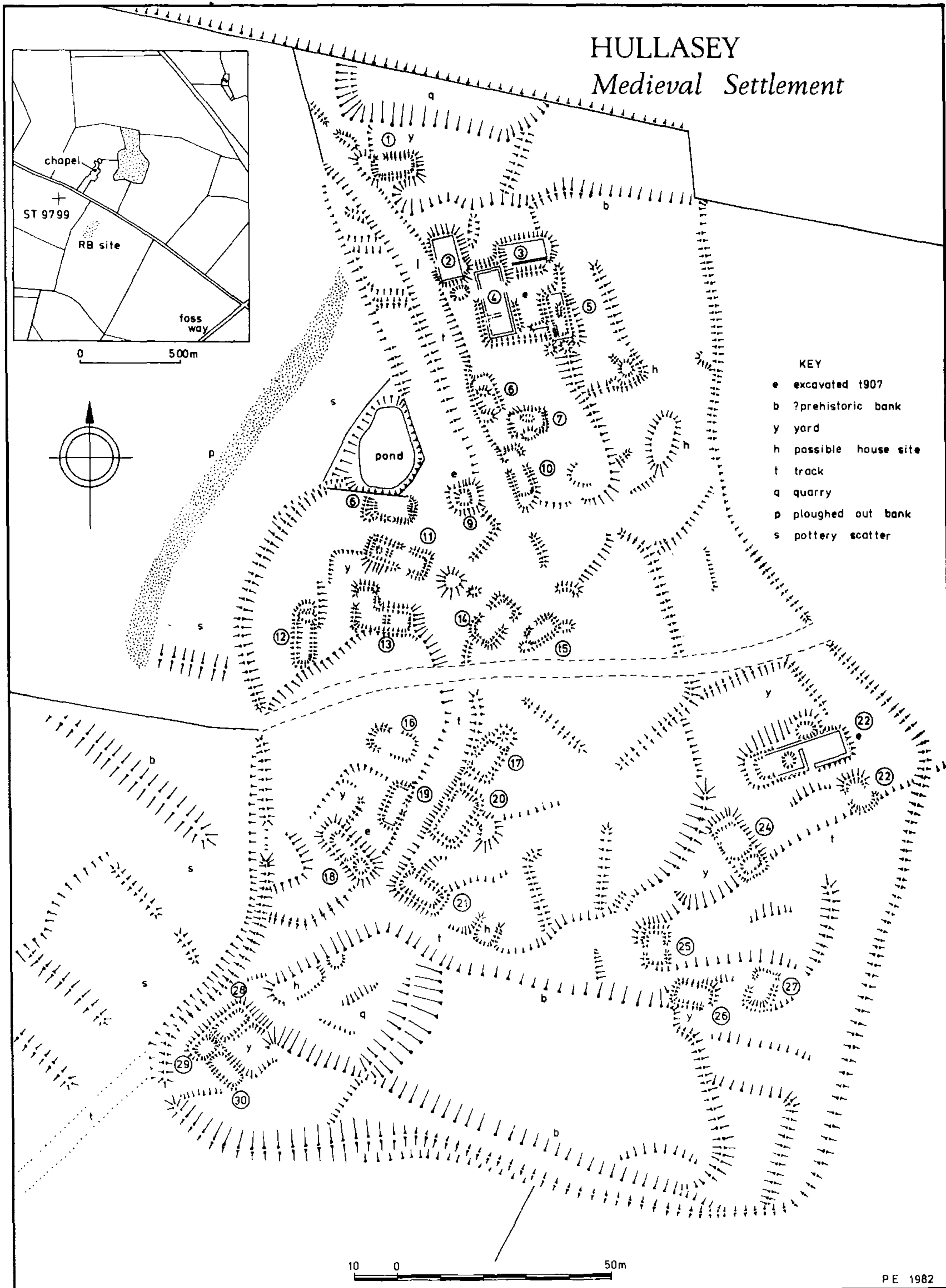


FIG. 1 Hullasey: medieval settlement remains.