

Assessment of the Pottery and Glass from RAF Quedgeley, Gloucestershire

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Excavations at RAF Quedgeley produced a collection of pottery which indicates that apart from a very sparse scatter of Roman pottery, spanning the entire period of Roman occupation, the site was first occupied in the later 11th century, probably after the Norman conquest. This settlement continued throughout the medieval period and into the post-medieval period. The latest activity represented in the pottery collection, took place in the mid 18th century.

A small collection of glass was also found. This included a number of later 16th to mid 17th-century pieces.

Much of the collection is well stratified, in contrast to most rural sites in Gloucestershire, and can be used to reconstruct the sequence of pottery types used in the settlement. This can then be compared with the evidence from towns such as Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury and Dursley to reveal more about the life-style of the inhabitants, their social status and their economic relationships.

Description

Of the 1714 items submitted for identification and assessment, 1680 were pottery. These represented no more than 1216 vessels and weighed in total just over 14.7 Kg (Table 1). A small quantity of glass was also submitted and is assessed here together with a single piece of iron, a small lump of ceramic building material and 16 stones, misidentified as potsherds. These latter finds are not discussed further here.

Table 1

Data	Cbm	glass	iron	pottery	stone	Grand Total
Sum of Sherds	1	17	1	1679	16	1714
Sum of Vessels	1	9	1	1215	8	1234
Sum of Wt(gm)	3	84	3	14755.5	141	14986.5

Glass

Fragments of nine glass vessels were recovered from the site. The majority of these vessels are made of a weathered glass which, where translucent has a light green colour. Such vessels, sometimes termed "forest glass" were produced in the later medieval period in northern Europe and, less frequently, in parts of the British Isles, but they become much more common in the archaeological record in the later 16th century, when a number of glasshouses were set up in the area by immigrant glass-makers. The closest sites to Quedgeley were at Woodchester, near Stroud, and at Newent Glasshouse, Newent (Vince 1977 #25323).

The vessels consist of beakers and bottles. In addition, a fragment of window glass of similar metal was found.

The beakers probably had tall flaring bodies and a footring formed by folding or squashing the blown glass (i.e. made in one with the body). In one case, the vessel has been blown into a mould and then twisted and finally a spiral trail of glass added. In another, the vessel was plain, with a flaring body, and in the two remaining cases only the bases (the most robust part of the vessel) survived.

The bottles consist of two probable fragments of shaft-and-globe bottle and one case bottle (so-called because the square-bodied vessel was carried in a lined wooden case, sometimes in sets of four or more).

Beakers of this sort were produced locally in the later 16th to early 17th centuries, as was window glass, but no examples of case bottles or shaft-and-globe bottles were found at either Woodchester or Newent. Archaeological evidence, backed up by the dating of bottle seals, suggests that shaft-and-globe bottles were not produced until the 1650s, by which time the Woodchester and Newent glassworks had closed. These bottles, therefore, may have been made at Bristol or in Gloucester.

The *terminus post quem* for deposits containing beaker fragments and window glass is therefore c.1580 and for deposits containing shaft-and-globe bottles is therefore c.1650.

One of these, from the fill of Ditch 215, is made in a light blue-tinged, unweathered glass and appears to be from a bowl. It is probably of later 17th or 18th-century date.

Pottery

Quantity

1679 sherds of pottery were recorded. These represent no more than 1215 vessels (the discrepancy being due to joining sherds, or sherds clearly from one vessel, being present in a context). However, there may well be further cross-links between contexts which would reduce the number of vessels further.

Condition

The majority of sherds showed only minor weathering and abrasion, consistent with being buried in deposits which were close enough to groundless for chemical, biological and mechanical weathering to take place after burial (Table 2). A small number of sherds were more heavily abraded (ABR) or severely abraded (VABR) and one was recorded as being severely weathered, implying that that the surfaces had been eroded *in situ*. Where limestone inclusions had been dissolved after breakage the sherds were recorded as being leached in the condition field whereas if this leaching appeared to have taken place before breakage it was recorded under Use.

The overall impression is that much of the pottery seems to have been discarded in the fills of features before significant weathering took place whilst a minority was left on the surface, to be subsequently incorporated into subsoil and feature fills, but only after it had been subjected to various weathering processes. The difference in condition was sometimes sufficient to distinguish residual sherds from the remainder in the assemblage.

Table 2

Condition	Sum of Sherds	Sum of Vessels	Sum of Wt(gm)
MINOR WEATHERING	1566	1098	14012.5
ABR	13	11	238
BURNT	1	1	16
CONCRETIONS	1	1	3
FRESH	9	5	164
LEACHED	102	100	381
SPALLED GLAZE;ABR EXT	3	1	17
V WEATHERED	1	1	10
VABR	16	14	109
VABR;LEACHED	1	1	5

The incidence of smashed vessels was quite high on the site, but varied considerably from context to context. The average number of sherds per vessel was 1.8 but this rose to a maximum of 14 in context 453 and was greater than 3 in a further four contexts (Table 3). However, the average sherd size in some of these assemblages is very low, and it is probable that in some cases the high sherd/vessel count is due to the vessel shattering on excavation. Mean sherd weight is 10.8 gm, ranging up to 45gm/sherd in one context (Fig 1). This low mean weight is consistent with the pottery having been moved from its original place of breakage and deposition and therefore it cannot be assumed that an association present in a context is due to the vessels having been in contemporary use. For this reason, a *terminus post quem* for the deposition of the context is in many cases the best dating that can be achieved. The few exceptions to this rule are described below (Assessment, dating).

Table 3

Context	Sherds	Vessels	Sherds/Vessel	Mean Weight
453	57	5	14.0	3.5
263	135	26	7.1	6.3
371	5	1	5.0	27.8
270	272	137	4.3	11.3
252	22	6	4.2	11.4

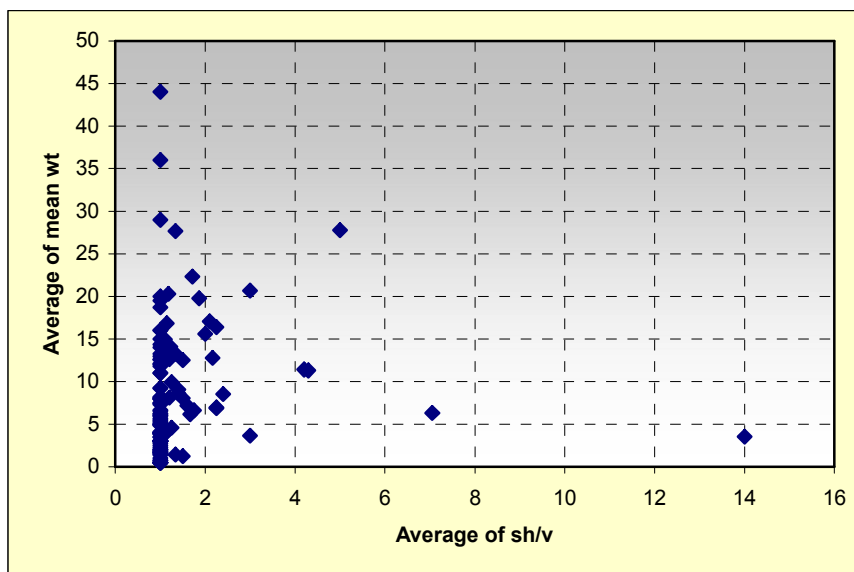


Figure 1

Fabrics

The full list of wares identified in the collection is given in Appendix One, together with the number of sherds, vessels and weight.

Prehistoric and Roman (Table 4)

Two sherds of handmade limestone-tempered ware from a single vessel were possibly of Iron Age date, but were recovered in association with Roman sherds and could be of later 1st or 2nd-century date. In addition there are 33 sherds of Roman date in the collection. Most are very small and abraded and probably represent a background scatter rather than occupation on the site. In the main, they cannot be closely dated and consist of sherds of Severn Valley ware (GLOS11). However, sherds of 2nd-century or later, and 3rd-century or later were also present and it is likely that this scatter spans the Roman period. No shell-tempered ware, which dominates late 4th (to early 5th?) century assemblages in the area, was present and this may indicate that Roman activity ceased before the end of the 4th century.

The collection is unlikely to repay further study on its own, but should perhaps be examined by Dr Timby for comparison with the material from the prehistoric and Roman settlement at RAF Quedgeley excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology, since this current material seems to have a longer date span than that from the settlement.

Table 4

cname	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
IALST	2	1	2.0	0.3
BB1	3	3	1.0	0.5
SAM	1	1	1.0	0.5
GLOS5	5	5	1.0	2.4
OXCC	1	1	1.0	4.0
NVCC	1	1	1.0	6.0

GLOS11	18	14	1.4	8.4
RPOT	2	2	1.0	8.5
MISC	1	1	1.0	10.0
SAMEG	1	1	1.0	42.0
Grand Total	35	30	1.2	7.3

Anglo-Saxon

Pottery dating between the 5th and 11th centuries is scarce in this part of the Severn Valley although sherds of chaff-tempered ware have been found at Frocester Court Roman Villa and church, 8 miles south of Quedgeley (Vince 1984 #103). By the early 11th century, possibly even in the late 9th century, pottery was being produced in Gloucester (Gloucester TF41a, Heighway, Garrod, et al. 1979 #35863). No examples of either ware were found at Quedgeley, nor is there any other pottery from the site which might be of this date. This seems to point to the site being unoccupied during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval

1504 sherds dating between the mid 11th and the early 16th centuries were recorded (Table 5).

Potentially, the earliest wares present consist of Gloucester TF41b (GLOS41B), Bath Fabric A (BATHA) and a single sherd of glazed tripod pitcher from south-east Wiltshire (SEW). All three of these wares occur in Gloucester in deposits dating to the mid/late 11th century. However, in the earliest of these deposits, which may be pre-conquest in date, they are accompanied by sherds of the earlier Gloucester late Saxon ware and since this ware is absent at Quedgeley it is unlikely that any of the sherds pre-date the later (post-conquest) 11th century.

Table 5

Cname	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
GLOS79/DURSLEY I	3	1	3.0	30.0
BATHA	11	10	1.1	4.7
BR	61	6	10.2	3.7
DURSLEY D	1	1	1.0	8.0
DURSLEY I	2	2	1.0	3.0
GLOS110	3	2	1.5	4.0
GLOS41B	705	625	1.4	9.3
GLOS43	2	2	1.0	10.5
GLOS79	1	1	1.0	9.0
HERA7B	3	3	1.0	5.0
HERB1	358	261	1.9	10.0
HERB3	28	5	5.6	10.6
HERB4	121	66	1.9	12.3
HERC1	11	9	1.2	5.0
HERC2	18	5	3.6	20.2

HG	24	3	8.0	9.4
MEDLOC	34	28	1.3	10.3
MEDX	1	1	1.0	18.0
MINETY	103	47	2.3	11.8
OXY	5	4	1.3	5.6
SEW	1	1	1.0	5.0
TUDG	8	6	1.3	1.9
Grand Total	1504	1089	1.8	9.8

Gloucester TF41B was produced at Haresfield, the parish immediately southeast of Quedgeley, and it is therefore no surprise to find that the ware is by far the most common type found at the site. Pottery production at Haresfield is mentioned in the Domesday survey and was therefore already practiced by 1086. Excavations at Gloucester indicate that the industry continued throughout the 12th and into the 13th centuries. Changes in rim typology and vessel shape occur during this period and it is possible to assign many of the Quedgeley vessels a closer date (Table 6). The earliest types are globular jars with short everted, simple rounded rims (Table 6, ML11). At least 13 GLOS41B vessels are of this type out of 68 classifiable vessels. The next type consists of vessels with a cylindrical profile and a club rim (Table 6, VL11). Such vessels have been found in very early 12th-century contexts in both Gloucester and Hereford (the Mappa Mundi site). The next type has a globular body and taller, but still simple rounded, rim (Table 6, L11). During the 12th century, this type was elaborated, with the addition of beading on the rim exterior or a flat topped ledge on the interior (Table 6, E12). Finally, in the early 13th century, vessels were produced imitating the distinctive rims of Malvern Chase vessels (Table 6, E13). The incidence of rims of these types suggests that the Quedgeley site was occupied throughout the mid/late 11th to early 13th centuries, at a similar intensity throughout the period.

Table 6

subfabric	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
ML11	19	13	1.5	10.5
VL11	13	8	1.6	27.3
L11	31	26	1.2	22.6
E12	28	9	3.1	23.5
E13	25	12	2.1	13.5
Grand Total	116	68	1.7	19.3

The next most common ware type was Malvern Chase coarseware (HERB1, {Vince 1977 #10133};{Vince 1985 #83}). Rims of jars in this ware also underwent a typological progression during the period of currency of the ware (the early 12th to the early 14th centuries (Table 7). The earliest types have angular, everted rims (Table 7, E12) and can date to any part of the 12th century. In the late 12th century larger jars with thickened rims appeared (Table 7, L12). In the early 13th century, rounded, infolded rims appeared (Table 7, E13) and by the middle of the 13th century these had developed into a graceful rounded infolded form which is taller than the early 13th-century type (Table 7, M13). Subsequent developments involved the use of the

wheel, a better control over firing temperature and the use of glaze. As Table 7 shows, the majority of the rims are of early 13th century type and there is a lack of late 13th/early 14th-century types (although this has to be set against the fact that a finer, more sandy, and usually oxidized and glazed fabric was being introduced (HERB4).

Table 7

Subfabric	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
E12	13	10	1.3	9.6
L12	2	2	1.0	25.0
E13	54	17	3.8	20.5
M13	6	6	1.0	22.0
Grand Total	75	35	2.3	17.6

Many of the other types found at Quedgeley also have typological changes during their period of currency and these, together with the recognition of contemporary vessels within assemblages can allow a close date to be assigned to several assemblages, and therefore to the features in which they were found.

The Minety wares, for example, can be grouped into 12th/13th century handmade tripod pitchers and later 13th, 14th and 15th-century wheelthrown wares. Within these two main groups, there is a small amount of subdivision possible. Applied strips, for example, are more common on 12th-century than 13th-century tripod pitchers (two examples of sherds with applied strips, and two examples with only combed decoration). Handmade jars with sharply everted rims and glaze on the inside of the rim, are particularly common in the early 13th century, for example (at most, 6 vessels and only two rims). This contrasts with 22 sherds (13 vessels) from wheelthrown jars.

Malvern Chase glazed ware (HERB4) whose period of use spans the later 13th to the mid 16th centuries, shows fewer useful chronological features, unless large fragments of the vessel are present. A few sherds, however, have features typical of the late 13th to 14th centuries, and the later 14th to 15th centuries. In the later 15th and 16th centuries a wider range of forms were produced in this ware, including especially tripod pipkins, cisterns and pancheons. A few examples of the latter form are present but on the whole the collection appears to date to the later 13th to 15th centuries.

Post-Medieval

One hundred and forty-six sherds of mid 16th-century to mid 18th-century date were recorded (Table 8). They include examples of wares current in the mid 16th century through to wares of mid 18th century date but there is much more pottery of later 16th to mid 17th century date present than of later dates, and the sherds from the earlier period have a higher mean weight and higher sherds/vessel ratio. Nevertheless, there is probably sufficient pottery present, of sufficiently large, unabraded character, to indicate activity up to the mid 18th century. In particular, a number of sherds of Newent Glasshouse ware bowls with internal vertical

finishing were present. This form was only present at Gloucester Eastgate in the mid 18th century (Vince 1983 #53, TF54). The quantity of later 18th- and later pottery was very low, but perhaps affected by collection policy.

Table 8

cname	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
AK	31	17	2.0	24.0
CSTN	29	20	2.0	8.6
DERBS	1	1	1.0	16.0
HERA7D	13	12	1.1	14.0
HERA7E	14	11	1.3	31.8
HERB5	18	17	1.1	23.4
SSOM	2	2	1.0	9.0
STCO	1	1	1.0	1.0
STCOAR	1	1	1.0	36.0
STMO	9	4	2.3	3.7
STRE	4	3	1.3	3.3
STROAT	18	8	2.3	34.7
STSL	3	3	1.0	2.7
TGW	1	1	1.0	1.0
WHIELDON	1	1	1.0	12.0
Grand Total	146	102	1.6	19.4

Forms

Most of the sherds could be assigned to a broad form (Table 9). By far the most common form was the jar, which was a general-purpose vessel used for storage and cooking in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The range of forms found is more restricted than at urban centres such as Gloucester but for the medieval period sherds of curfew (used to cover an open hearth at night, to stop sparks escaping and to retain the embers until the morning) and “west country vessels” (WCV) were present. The latter is an unusual form, being a shallow dish with a sharp acute base angle and a similar rim form to the contemporary jars. A single sherd of dripping dish (DRIP) and a spouted pitcher (SPP) were also present. A notable feature of the post-medieval pottery is the higher proportion of vessels used for drinking (cups, posset pots, and tankards).

Table 9

class	Form	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
PMED	JAR	34	24	1.6	17.9
	CUP	31	21	2.0	8.2
	BOWL	22	18	1.3	27.9
	PANC	18	11	1.7	42.4
	TANK	10	8	1.3	5.0
	COST	6	1	6.0	22.0
	BOWL,FLANGED	9	6	1.0	26.1
	JUG	4	1	4.0	2.8
	Unidentified	3	3	1.0	2.0
	POSS	3	3	1.0	2.7
	DISH	2	2	1.0	1.5
	BLACKLEADING	1	1	1.0	16.0

	BOTTLE				
	BOWL, DEEP	1	1	1.0	36.0
	BOWL/JAR	1	1	1.0	5.0
	JUG/JAR	1	1	1.0	15.0
PMED Total		146	102	1.6	19.4
RPOT	JAR	23	19	1.3	5.5
	BOWL	2	2	1.0	20.0
		3	2	1.5	0.4
	-	4	4	1.0	0.5
	BEAK	1	1	1.0	6.0
	?	1	1	1.0	10.0
	DR38	1	1	1.0	42.0
RPOT Total		35	30	1.2	7.3
MED	JAR	1168	962	1.5	9.5
	CUP	8	4	2.0	0.9
	BOWL	33	14	2.4	6.8
	PANC	5	3	1.7	16.8
	JUG	259	78	3.5	12.0
		4	4	1.0	2.4
	DISH	1	1	1.0	5.0
	TP	11	10	1.1	4.0
	-	4	4	1.0	2.9
	CURF	4	4	1.0	18.5
	JAR/SPP	3	2	1.5	18.0
	WCV	2	1	2.0	25.5
	DRIP	1	1	1.0	37.0
	SPP	1	1	1.0	88.0
MED Total		1504	1089	1.8	9.8

Use

Evidence for use was recorded where observed (Table 10). It was, however, relatively rare, being observed on only 99 sherds. Most of these traces were associated with the cooking of food and/or boiling of liquids. Some limestone-tempered vessels, however, have leaching of their internal calcareous inclusions, which indicates their use as containers for acidic liquids. The white deposits observed on the interior of some sherds is probably "kettle fur", evidence for the use of the vessels for boiling water.

Table 10

Use	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Average of sh/v	Average of mean wt
BURNT DEPO	1	1	1.0	22.0
EXT SOOTED	1	1	1.0	19.0
EXT SURFACE SPALLED	1	1	1.0	3.0
INT WHITE DEPO	7	4	2.5	23.8
LEACHED INT	49	6	8.2	21.3
LEACHED INT;SOOTED EXT	1	1	1.0	31.0
LEACHED UP TO RIM;BAND OF SOOT JUST ABOVE BASE EXT	6	1	6.0	16.5
SOOTED EXT	29	15	2.0	14.7
SOOTED INT	2	2	1.0	11.5
SOOTED INT AND EXT	2	2	1.0	25.5
Grand Total	99	34	3.0	17.4

Stone

Two stone artefacts were submitted for identification and assessment. Both are made from a fine-grained calcite mudstone, of which the closest sources to Quedgeley are in the Rhaetic and Lower Lias, both obtainable from local exposures (e.g. at Westbury-on-Severn, where the Rhaetic levels form a cliff). That from Ditch 124 is a slab of limestone which has been roughly trimmed to a polygonal shape whilst that from layer 390, which is also roughly trimmed, has an hour-glass shaped hole in the centre. Both should be illustrated.

Table 11

Feature	Context	subfabric	Form	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use
Ditch 124	283	CALCITE MUDSTONE	WEIGHT	ROUGHLY TRIMMED POLYGONAL SLAB	BS	3	1	28		
Layer 390	390	CALCITE MUDSTONE	WEIGHT	SF12;HOUR-GLASS HOLE IN CENTRE;ROUGHLY TRIMMED TO SHAPE	BS	1	1	31	SPLIT ALONG BEDDING PLANE	IRON- STAINED

Assessment

Most of the stratified pottery comes from the fills of features: pits, gullies, ditches and post-holes. The date of backfill of these features is given by the latest sherds present in the fill, unless, of course, they have been introduced as a result of animal or root action or even shrinkage cracks in the deposit. Closer, and more reliable, dating can only be obtained where the fill produces smashed sherds of a pot, or even better, of several pots of types known to have been in contemporary use.

Roman

Three features are dated to the Roman period or later. They are: Gully 22, which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, not closely datable; Gully 28 which produced two sherds of Roman pottery, neither identifiable; and Gully 29, which produced seven sherds, including two of Iron Age/early Roman date, five of Roman date, but not closely datable, and one sherd of medieval date (GLOS41B). Since the latter sherd only weighs 1gm it is unsafe to rely on it for dating.

Medieval

No feature or layer produced a medieval pottery assemblage in which the latest sherds were of stubby, everted rimmed GLOS41B jars, which is further evidence to suggest that occupation began in the second half of the 11th century.

Twenty five features produced only sherds which could be of late 11th-century date. However, in most cases the number of sherds involved is small and the deposition date could be much later. Ditch 104 produced smashed vessels of late 11th-century type and a further five features produced GLOS41B rim sherds of potentially late 11th century type. The remaining features

are dated solely on the presence of body sherds of GLOS41B, BATHA and SEW with no later types in the assemblage (Table 11).

Table 12

Feature	Other comments	GLOS41B	Daub	BATHA	SEW
Pit 236	Cut by Pit 235	Smashed vessels	Yes	1	
Layer 396	Cut by Pit 235	Body sherd	Yes		
Ditch 104		Body sherds	No		
Ditch 111		Rim sherds	Yes		
Gully 116		Rim sherd	No		
Gully 216		Body sherds	Yes		
Gully 228		Body sherds	No		
Gully 305		Body sherds	No		
Gully 232		Body sherds	No		
Pit 235	Cuts Pit 236 and Layer 396	Body sherds	No		
Ditch 112		Rim sherd	No		
Ditch 129		Rim sherd	No		
Gully 117		Body sherds	No		
Gully 118		Body sherds	No		
Gully 126		Body sherds	No		
Gully 128		Body sherds	No		
Gully 138		Rim sherd	No		
Gully 141		Body sherds	Yes		
Gully 20		Body sherds	No		1 scratch-marked jar body sherd
Gully 227		Body sherds	Yes		
Gully 301		Body sherds	No		
Gully 309		Body sherds	No		
PH 246		Body sherds	No		

Thirty-three features produced pottery of very late 11th or 12th-century date (Table 13). These include seven features containing smashed vessels whilst the remainder are dated by rim typology or the presence of types not found until after the mid/late 11th century. Ditches 209 and 32 may well be earlier, since they are dated solely by the presence of body sherds in an unrecognised fabric (MEDLOC).

Table 13

context group	Dated by
Ditch 34	HERB1
Ditch 125	HERB1
Ditch 124	HERB1
Gully 140	Smashed vessel
Gully 245	MEDLOC rim form
Layer 376	HERB1
Ditch 248	GLOS43
Ditch 209	MEDLOC
Ditch 32	MEDLOC
Ditch 312	DURSLEY I
Gully 101	HERB1
Gully 230	Smashed vessel

Ditch 103	HERB1
Pit 114	Smashed vessel
Pit/PH 241	Smashed vessel
Pit/ditch 302	HERB1
Gully 127	HERB1
Ditch 131	HERB1
Gully/ditch 102	Smashed vessel
Pit 234	HERC1
Ditch 204	HERB1
Ditch 323	HERB1
Gully 207	HERC1
PH 300	HERB1
Gully 208	Smashed vessel
PH 238	GLOS41B rim form
Pit 119	GLOS41B rim form

Five features can be dated to the early 13th century or later (Table 13). Of these, the fill of ditch 113 provides a securely datable assemblage, containing smashed vessels of various types which were only in contemporary use in the early to mid 13th century.

Another good assemblage comes from the fill of ditch 225.

Feature	Dated by
Ditch 113	Smashed vessels of GLOS41B, HERB1, HERB3, HERC2 and HG
Pit 226	GLOS41B and HERB1 rim forms
Ditch 225	Smashed vessels
Ditch 132	GLOS41B rim form
Gully 146	GLOS41B rim form

Twenty-seven features are datable to the later 13th to early 16th century (Table 13). Most contain only a few later medieval sherds. Often alongside earlier, presumably residual ones, but contemporary assemblages were recovered from the fills of Pit 106, Pit 121 and Pit 223. However, even these groups cannot be closely-dated, since there is little change in the range of types used in the Vale of Gloucester during the later 13th to 15th centuries.

Table 14

context group	Date	Dated by
Gully 107	Late 13 th century or later	Relationship to Gully 109
Gully 108	Late 13 th century or later	Relationship to Gully 109
Pit 218	Early 15 th century or later	Sherd of TUDG
Pit 106	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Smashed vessels of BR, HERB4, and MINETY
Pit 121	Late 14 th to 15 th century	Smashed vessels of HERB4 and MINETY
Pit 105	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of BR, HERB4, MINETY
Gully 212	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of BR
Ditch 223	Late 14 th to 15 th century	Smashed vessels of HERB4 and MINETY

Gully 109	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of HERB4 and MINETY
Ditch 33	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of GLOS110, and HERB4
Gully 148	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of HERB4 and MINETY
Wall 477	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of HERB4 and MINETY
Pit 203	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of MINETY
F142	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Pit 149	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherds of HERB4 and MINETY
Gully 219	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Ditch 136	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Layer 457	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Gully 115	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Pit 213	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERA7B
Layer 390	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of MINETY
Gully 210	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Layer 451	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Gully 134	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4
Layer 381	Late 13 th to 15 th century	Sherd of HERB4

Post-Medieval

Twenty-one deposits can be dated to the 16th-century or later on the basis of the pottery found in them (Table 14).

Table 15

Feature	Date	Dated by
Pit 233	Late 16 th to mid 17 th century	Glass beaker
Ditch 135	Mid 16 th century or later	Sherd of HERB5
Ditch 404	Mid 18 th century or later Early 18 th century or later	A Whieldon ware sherd A range of late 17 th /mid 18 th -century wares, including four sherds from the same STMO tankard, which therefore dates deposition to c.1700 or later.
Layer 462	Early 18 th century or later	Similar to Layer 462, and also dated by sherds from a STMO tankard.
Layer 454	Early 18 th century	A sherd of STMO tankard.
Ditch 215	Early to mid 17 th century	A STSL posset pot probably dates to the 1670s or later but the remaining pottery and glassware are of early to mid 17 th century types.
Ditch 204	Probably mid 18 th -century or later	A STCOAR bowl sherd.
Ditch 409	Mid 17 th century	A shaft-and-globe bottle is probably c.1650 or later.
Ditch 243		

Ditch 406	Mid 16 th century or later	HERB5 but also one fragment of dark green bottle glass, possibly a shaft-and-globe bottle, so perhaps c.1650+
Ditch 2	Late 16 th century or later	A HERA7D sherd
Layer 391	Late 16 th century or later	HERA7D sherds
Tree bole 229	Late 16 th century or later	A HERA7D sherd
	Mid 16 th century	A range of mid 16 th -century types and a smashed CSTN cup
Ditch 202		HERB5
F143	Mid 16 th century or later	
Pit 412	Late 16 th century or later	AK
	Mid 16 th century	A Smashed HERB5 pancheon
Road/surface 254		A CSTN sherd
Demolition 395	Early 16 th century or later	Sherds of TUDG, probably 16 th century but potentially earlier.
	Early 15 th -century or later	A sherd of TUDG, probably 16 th century but potentially earlier.
F211		A sherd of TUDG, probably 16 th century but potentially earlier.
Ditch 145		A sherd of TUDG, probably 16 th century but potentially earlier.
	Early 15 th -century or later	
Layer 365		

Pottery Supply to Quedgeley

The collection from Quedgeley enables us to reconstruct pottery supply to the settlement from the later 11th to the mid 18th centuries in some detail. Given the closeness of the site to Haresfield, the source of GLOS41B, it is no surprise that from the mid/late 11th to the mid 13th century, when the industry ceased, GLOS41B is the main ware used at Quedgeley (as it was at Gloucester). It is perhaps more interesting that other wares were used at Quedgeley, since it cannot have made economic sense to obtain pottery from the Malvern Chase or Worcester with a major production site situated so much closer. Therefore, the presence of these types is probably either a reflection of the use of the Gloucester market (i.e. the Haresfield potters bypassed Quedgeley and took their products straight to Gloucester. Once there, people from Quedgeley would also go to the Gloucester market, purchase them, but also obtain vessels from further afield) or it may be that hawkers (or other travellers) came to Quedgeley bringing non-local vessels with them. This model could be tested by comparing the composition of assemblages from Gloucester with those from Quedgeley.

There also appears to be a higher proportion of sherds with a mixed quartz sand and limestone temper at Quedgeley than at Gloucester. Two of these were identified by eye as being of Gloucester TF43 but at least 28 are visually distinct. Thin section analysis of Gloucester vessels and local sands indicated that GLOS43 could have been produced in Gloucester itself or its suburbs, and at the time of that study (Vince 1984 #103) the frequency of the ware on sites in Gloucester far outstripped that found on any other sites. However, the Quedgeley evidence suggests that this ware (or a similar one from a different

source) too was produced to the south of Gloucester. It also suggests that this ware, at least, was either obtained direct from the potters or from a rural market.

Once the Haresfield industry ceased operation the range of wares found at Quedgeley is very similar to that found in Gloucester, with little difference either in the relative proportions of different wares. Therefore, by the late 13th century it is likely that all of the pottery used at Quedgeley came via markets in Gloucester.

Social Interpretation

The pottery used in the late 11th to mid 13th centuries also differs from that found in Gloucester in the range of forms found and in their relative frequencies. It suggests that at this time there was less use of liquid containers at Quedgeley than at Gloucester. If true, this might have several interpretations. For example, it might be that certain activities for which pottery was essential were more common at Quedgeley (i.e. the general purpose jars which form the majority of the vessels at Quedgeley might have had, in addition, a specialist function, for example, in the production of cheese) or it might be that the liquid containers, many of which were decorated and, in the 12th century and later, glazed. Perhaps these vessels were used for display, or were associated with social functions, such as feasting, which were less frequently carried out at Quedgeley. Here again, it would be possible to explore these possibilities through a comparison of assemblages from Gloucester with those from Quedgeley. If so, it would also be useful to compare the later medieval range of pottery forms used, to see if it too is deficient in certain types. For the post-medieval period, it is certainly noteworthy that no sherds of imported stoneware were present at Quedgeley, since in the mid 16th century and later these form a small but regular part of assemblages in Gloucester.

By contrast, however, the quantity of later 16th to mid 17th-century glass from the site is higher than one would expect to find on a typical Gloucester city excavation. The source of this glass is unknown, but could have been Woodchester, to the south of Quedgeley, or Newent, to the northwest, in which case the glass would almost certainly have passed through Gloucester on its way to the site.

Further Work

The pottery sequence at Quedgeley is an important addition to knowledge of pottery use in the Severn Valley and also allows us to address certain themes, such as the relationship of Quedgeley to Gloucester, the social status of its occupants and activities carried out on the site. These could be addressed by scientific analysis of wares found at Quedgeley (47 samples recommended), illustration of selected vessels (to document the pottery sequence) and the comparison of the Quedgeley data with that from Gloucester and other local sites. The glass is also of interest and should be included in this proposed analysis.

Thin-section and Chemical Analysis

A number of vessels could not be reliably identified by eye (Table 16). In most cases, however, comparative thin sections and chemical analyses exist with which samples could be compared. The most common type, given the temporary code "MEDLOC" here, is tempered with quartz sand and limestone gravel which is similar to both Gloucester TF43 and to the fabric of the fired clay from the Quedgeley site. Detailed comparison would enable us to say whether these vessels could have been made at Quedgeley itself and how they compare with the Gloucester finds. To carry out this analysis, samples of the fired clay also need to be analysed. The thin-sections would be produced at the University of Manchester, by Steve Caldwell, and the chemical analysis would be carried out using Inductively-Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy at Royal Holloway College, London, under the supervision of Dr J N Walsh. In both cases the results would be analysed and interpreted by Dr Vince at AVAC.

Table 16

cname	Form	Total
DURSLEY D	JAR	1
DURSLEY I	DISH	1
FCLAY	DAUB	6
GLOS110	JAR	2
GLOS43	JAR	2
GLOS79	JUG	1
GLOS79/DURSLEY I	JUG	1
MEDLOC	JAR	25
MEDX	CURF	1
MISC	?	1
OXY	JUG	4
SEW	JAR	1
Grand Total		44

Illustration

Twenty-three objects have been selected for illustration (Table 15). This work will be carried out in house by TVAS.

Table 17

Action	Feature	Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form
DR9	Ditch 113	270	POTTERY	GLOS41B		JAR
DR8	Ditch 124	283	STONE	STONE	CALCITE MUDSTONE	WEIGHT
DR7	Layer 390	390	STONE	STONE	CALCITE MUDSTONE	WEIGHT
DR6	Pit/PH 241	471	POTTERY	GLOS41B		JAR
DR5	Pit 233	461	PMGL	PMGL		BEAKER
DR4	Ditch 204	367	PMGL	PMGL		BEAKER
DR3	Ditch 204	367	PMGL	PMGL		BEAKER
DR23	Ditch 113	270	POTTERY	GLOS41B		JAR
DR22	Ditch 125	284	POTTERY	MEDLOC		JAR

DR21	Gully 245	476	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR
DR21	Gully 245	476	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR
DR20	Ditch 204	367	POTTERY	STROAT	PANC
DR2;TS;ICPS	Layer 457	457	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR
DR19	Gully/ditch 102	252	POTTERY	GLOS41B	JAR
DR18	Ditch 132	291	POTTERY	GLOS41B	JAR
DR17	Ditch 113	270	POTTERY	HERC2	JUG
DR16	Ditch 202	363	POTTERY	HERB4	BOWL
DR15	Ditch 104	255	POTTERY	GLOS41B	JAR
DR14	Ditch 312	496	POTTERY	DURSLEY I	DISH
DR13	Pit 105	260	POTTERY	GLOS79/DURSLEY I	JUG
DR12	Ditch 225	393	POTTERY	GLOS41B	WCV
DR11	Ditch 113	270	POTTERY	HERB3	JUG
DR10	Ditch 113	270	POTTERY	HERB1	JAR
DR1;TS;ICPS	Layer 457	457	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR

Costings

Table 15 gives the fixed cost estimates for future work (submitted by letter to TVAS on 28th June 2005). Of these tasks, No 1 has now been completed. The daily rate of £184 plus VAT is due to increase in April 2006 to £192 plus VAT whilst the cost of thin section and ICPS analysis will also rise, to £48 plus VAT per sample.

Table 18

No	Task	Rate/day or item	Days/items	Amount
1	Writing pot and glass assessment report	£184 exc VAT	2	£368 exc VAT
2	ID and recording of fired clay	£184 exc VAT	1	£184 exc VAT
3	Writing fired clay assessment report	£184 exc VAT	0.5	£92 exc VAT
4	Thin section and chemical analysis of fired clay and selected pottery fabrics	£46 exc VAT per sample	47	£2162 exc VAT
5	Cataloguing/checking illustrated sherds	£184 exc VAT	1	£184 exc VAT
6	Writing published report	£184 exc VAT	2	£368 exc VAT
	Total			£3358 exc VAT
	Grand total inc VAT			£3945.65

Retention

All of the stratified pottery and glass should be retained. Unstratified material (from the spoil heap and topsoil) could be discarded, although it may include fragments of stratified vessels. Material from the subsoil, 669, and from the subsoil above 376, has been treated as unstratified in this assessment but should nevertheless be retained.

Appendix 1

cname	Glos TF	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	broad source	narrow source	source	bibliography	Sherds	Vessels	Wt(gm)
AK	TF80	Ashton Keynes ware	pmed	1530	1770	England	North Wiltshire			31	17	714.5
BATHA	TF48	Bath Fabric A	sn-emed	1050	1350	England	West Wiltshire	various		1	1	5
BB1		Dorset Black Burnished ware	rom	120	410	England	Dorset	various		3	3	1.5
BR	TF92	Bristol Redcliffe ware	med-lmed	1275	1500	England	Bristol	Bristol Redcliffe	Vince 1985, 58; Vince 2002	61	6	298
CBM		Ceramic building material	na	0	0	na	na	na	na	1	1	3
CSTN	TF60	Cistercian ware	pmed	1500	1650	England	Various		Mainman 1993, 591; Vince 1985, 64-5	29	20	140.5
DERBS		Derby Stoneware	emod	1800	1950	England	Derby	Derby	Mainman 1993, 665	1	1	16
DURSLEY D		Dursley Fabric D	emed-med	1200	1350	England	Gloucestershire	unknown		1	1	8
DURSLEY I		Dursley Fabric I	med	1150	1350	England	Gloucestershire	Dursley area		2	2	6
FCLAY		Fired clay	na	0	0	NA				2	2	1
GLASS			na	0	0					1	1	12
GLOS11		Gloucester TF11 (Severn Valley ware)	rom	60	400	England	Severn Valley	Various, including Gloucester and Malverns		3	1	62
GLOS110	TF110	Gloucester TF110	lmed	1250	1500	England/Wales	Southern Welsh Border	nk		3	2	13
GLOS41B		Gloucester TF41B	emed	1050	1250	England	Gloucestershire			1	1	12
GLOS43			emed	1150	1250	England				1	1	20
GLOS5		A micaceous sandy greyware	rom	200	400	England	Gloucestershire?	Unknown		5	5	12.5
GLOS79	TF79	Gloucester TF79	lmed	1350	1500	England	unknown	unknown		1	1	9

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GLOS79 /DURSLEY I		Gloucester TF79	lmed	0	0	England	Gloucestershire?	Unknown		3	1	90
HERA7B	TF54	Hereford Fabric A7B	med	1250	1500	England	Herefordshire	NK	Vince 1985, 43-4;Vince 2002	3	3	15
HERA7D	TF54	Post-Medieval Welsh Borderland wares	pmed	1550	1750	England and Wales	Welsh Borderland in Herefordshire, Gwent etc	several	Vince 1985, 44-5;Vince 2002	2	2	23
HERA7E	TF54	Late Post-Medieval Welsh Borderland wares	pmed	0	0	England			Vince 1985, 44-5;Vince 2002	14	11	492
HERB1	TF40	Malvern Chase coarseware	med	1100	1350	England	Malvern Chase	several	Vince 1985, 47-8;Vince 2002	357	260	2571
HERB1	TF40	Malvern Chase coarseware	med	1100	1350	England	Malvern Chase	several	Vince 1985, 47-8;Vince 2002	1	1	20
HERB3		Malvern Chase sandy glazed ware	emed	1170	1230	England	Malvern Chase		Vince 1985;Vince 2002	28	5	545
HERB4	TF52	Malvern Chase medieval glazed ware	med-lmed	1250	1550	England	Malvern Chase	several	Vince 1985, 48-52;Vince 2002	120	65	1204
HERB4	TF52	Malvern Chase medieval glazed ware	med-lmed	1250	1550	England	Malvern Chase	several	Vince 1985, 48-52;Vince 2002	1	1	12
HERB5	TF52	Malvern Chase 'pink' ware	pmed	1530	1650	England	Malvern Chase	several	Vince 1985, 48-52;Vince 2002	18	17	479
HERC1	TF90	Worcester sandy ware	med	1100	1250	England	Worcester	NK	Vince 1985, 52-3;Vince 2002	8	7	50
HERC2	TF90	Worcester glazed ware	med	1200	1350	England	Worcester	NK	Vince 1985, 52-3;Vince 2002	18	5	302
HG	TF53	Ham Green glazed ware	emed	1150	1250	England	Bristol Avon	Ham Green, Pill	Vince 1985, 58;Vince 2002	24	3	328
IALST		Iron Age Limestone-Tempered ware	ia	-700	40	England				2	1	0.5
MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	med	1150	1350	England	Lincolnshire	various		6	1	13
MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	med	1150	1350	England	Lincolnshire	various		1	1	19
MEDLOC		Medieval local fabrics	med	1150	1350	England	Lincolnshire	various		26	25	250.5

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MEDX		Non Local Medieval Fabrics	med	1150	1350	England	various	various		1	1	18
MINETY	TF44	Minety ware	sn-lmed	1100	1550	England	North Wiltshire	Minety	Vince 1985, 56; Vince 2002	103	47	1037.5
MISC		Unidentified wares	nk	0		nk	nk			1	1	10
NVCC		Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware	rom	200	400	England	East Midlands	Nene Valley		1	1	6
OXCC		Oxfordshire Colour-coated ware	rom	150	400	England	Oxfordshire	Various		1	1	4
OXY		Oxford Fabric Y	med	1080	1200	England	Oxfordshire	Unknown		5	4	28
PMGL		Post-Medieval glass	pmed	1550	2000	England	Various	Various		16	8	72
RPOT		unidentified Roman wares	rom	40	400	na	na	na		1	1	14
RPOT		unidentified Roman wares	rom	40	400	na	na	na		1	1	3
SAM		samian	rom	40	250	France	Various			1	1	0.5
SAMEG		East Gaulish Samian ware	rom	180	250	Germany	Southwestern Germany			1	1	42
SEW		South-east Wiltshire ware	sn-emed	1050	1250	England	South-east Wiltshire	?Laverstock		1	1	5
SSOM	TF57	South Somerset (Donyatt) ware	pmed	1550	1900	England	South Somerset	Donyatt		2	2	18
STCO	TF72	Staffordshire combed press-moulded ware	pmed	1650	1800	England	Staffordshire/Bristol	various	Vince 1985, 59, M6.G13-M7.A3; Vince 2002	1	1	1
STCOAR		Staffordshire coarseware	pmed	1650	1900	England/Wales	Staffordshire/Buckley	various	Vince 1985, 59, M6.G13-M7.A3; Vince 2002	1	1	36
STMO	TF74	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	pmed	1690	1800	England	Staffordshire		Vince 1985, 59, M6.G13-M7.A3; Vince 2002	9	4	27

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STRE		Staffordshire redware	pmed	1630	1750	England	Staffordshire	various	Vince 1985, 59, M6.G13- M7.A3;Vince 2002	4	3	14
STROAT		Stroat Ware	pmed	1550	1660	England	Gloucestershire	Stroat, Tidenham		18	8	785
STSL	TF58	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	pmed	1680	1800	England	Staffordshire or Bristol	Staffordshire or Bristol	Vince 1985, 59, M6.G13- M7.A3;Vince 2002	3	3	8
TGW	TF62	Tin-glazed ware	pmed	1640	1770	England	nk	? probably Bristol	Vince 1985, 64;Vince 2002	1	1	1
TUDG	TF65	Tudor Green ware	lmed- pmed	1400	1550	England	Surrey/Hampshire border	various?	Vince 1985, 64	8	6	20.5
WHIELDON		Whieldon ware	lpmed	1740	1770	England	Staffordshire		Vince 1985, 59, M6.G13- M7.A3;Vince 2002	1	1	12

Appendix 2

context group	Context	cname	Sum of NoV	Sum of Nosh	Sum of Weight
Demolition 389	389	GLOS41B	1	1	2
		HERB1	1	1	4
	389 Total		2	2	6
Demolition 389 Total			2	2	6
Demolition 395	395	CSTN	1	1	0.5
		GLOS41B	9	9	53
		HERB4	3	13	123
	395 Total		13	23	176.5
Demolition 395 Total			13	23	176.5
Ditch 103	253	GLOS41B	42	42	96
		HERB1	2	2	6
	253 Total		44	44	102
Ditch 103 Total			44	44	102
Ditch 104	255	GLOS41B	10	17	309
		255 Total		10	17
Ditch 104 Total			10	17	309
Ditch 111	268	GLOS41B	9	9	38
		268 Total		9	9
Ditch 111 Total			9	9	38
Ditch 112	269	GLOS41B	1	1	11
		269 Total		1	1
Ditch 112 Total			1	1	11
Ditch 113	270	BATHA	1	2	8
		GLOS41B	62	98	638
		HERB1	64	104	798
		HERB3	4	27	543
		HERC2	2	15	230
		HG	2	23	322
		MINETY	1	2	6
		OXY	1	1	3
	270 Total		137	272	2548
Ditch 113 Total			137	272	2548
Ditch 124	283	GLOS41B	38	38	191
		HERB1	7	7	28
		MEDLOC	3	3	22
		STONE	1	3	28
	283 Total		49	51	269
Ditch 124 Total			49	51	269
Ditch 125	284	GLOS41B	7	7	43
		HERB1	2	2	4
		MEDLOC	5	5	38
	284 Total		14	14	85
Ditch 125 Total			14	14	85
Ditch 129	288	GLOS41B	1	1	12
		288 Total		1	1

Ditch 129 Total			1	1	12
Ditch 131	290	GLOS41B	9	9	31
		HERB1	1	1	3
	290 Total		10	10	34
Ditch 131 Total			10	10	34
Ditch 132	291	GLOS41B	20	22	116
		HERC1	1	1	1
	291 Total		21	23	117
	292	GLOS41B	3	3	12
	292 Total		3	3	12
Ditch 132 Total			24	26	129
Ditch 135	295	HERB1	1	1	3
		HERB5	1	1	3
	295 Total		2	2	6
Ditch 135 Total			2	2	6
Ditch 136	296	HERB1	1	1	27
		HERB4	1	2	104
		OXCC	1	1	4
	296 Total		3	4	135
Ditch 136 Total			3	4	135
Ditch 145	356	ANBN	1	1	0.5
		GLOS41B	3	3	8
		HERB4	4	4	19
		MINETY	2	3	22.5
		STONE	3	3	7
		TUDG	1	1	0.5
	356 Total		14	15	57.5
Ditch 145 Total			14	15	57.5
Ditch 2	51	HERA7D	1	1	3
	51 Total		1	1	3
Ditch 2 Total			1	1	3
Ditch 201	362	HERB1	1	1	10
		MINETY	1	1	6
	362 Total		2	2	16
Ditch 201 Total			2	2	16
Ditch 202	363	CSTN	7	16	39
		GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
		HERB4	2	5	0.5
		HERB5	3	3	85
		MEDLOC	1	1	3
		MINETY	3	5	55
		TUDG	1	2	5
	363 Total		18	33	188
Ditch 202 Total			18	33	188
Ditch 204	366	GLOS41B	3	3	5
		HERB1	1	1	2
	366 Total		4	4	7
367		GLOS11	1	1	11
		AK	7	18	256
		BR	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	1	1	29
		HERA7D	6	6	106
		HERA7E	3	5	234
		HERB1	1	1	2

		HERB4	1	1	4
		HERB5	8	8	300
		PMGL	4	12	49
		SSOM	2	2	18
		STROAT	6	16	714
		STSL	3	3	8
	367 Total		44	75	1734
Ditch 204 Total			48	79	1741
Ditch 209	372	GLOS41B	1	1	12
		MEDLOC	1	1	28
	372 Total		2	2	40
Ditch 209 Total			2	2	40
Ditch 215	379	GLASS	1	1	12
		HERA7E	1	1	3
		STMO	1	1	2
	379 Total		3	3	17
Ditch 215 Total			3	3	17
Ditch 220	385	GLOS41B	1	1	6
	385 Total		1	1	6
Ditch 220 Total			1	1	6
Ditch 223	394	GLOS41B	4	7	36
		HERB1	2	2	30
		HERB4	3	10	173
		HERC1	1	1	4
		MEDLOC	1	2	42
		MINETY	1	1	7
	394 Total		12	23	292
Ditch 223 Total			12	23	292
Ditch 225	393	GLOS41B	49	51	322
		GLOS43	1	1	20
		HERB1	15	15	87
		MEDLOC	2	7	18
	393 Total		67	74	447
Ditch 225 Total			67	74	447
Ditch 243	474	AK	1	4	167
		HERA7E	2	3	145
		HERB1	2	2	21
		PMGL	1	1	10
		STRE	1	2	8
	474 Total		7	12	351
Ditch 243 Total			7	12	351
Ditch 248	480	BATHA	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	23	23	60
		GLOS43	1	1	1
	480 Total		25	25	64
Ditch 248 Total			25	25	64
Ditch 311	493	BB1	2	2	1
		GLOS5	1	1	0.5
	493 Total		3	3	1.5
Ditch 311 Total			3	3	1.5
Ditch 312	496	DURSLEY I	1	1	5
	496 Total		1	1	5
Ditch 312 Total			1	1	5
Ditch 314	495	GLOS5	1	1	3

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	495 Total		1	1	3
Ditch 314 Total			1	1	3
Ditch 32	97	GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
		MEDLOC	1	1	0.5
	97 Total		2	2	1
Ditch 32 Total			2	2	1
Ditch 323	556	GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
		HERB1	1	1	5
	556 Total		2	2	5.5
Ditch 323 Total			2	2	5.5
Ditch 33	98	BATHA	1	1	5
		GLOS110	1	2	10
		HERB4	2	4	33
	98 Total		4	7	48
Ditch 33 Total			4	7	48
Ditch 34	99	HERB1	1	1	29
	99 Total		1	1	29
Ditch 34 Total			1	1	29
Ditch 404	664	PMGL	1	1	3
		WHIELDON	1	1	12
	664 Total		2	2	15
Ditch 404 Total			2	2	15
Ditch 406	654	CSTN	1	1	6
		HERB5	1	1	35
		PMGL	1	1	7
	654 Total		3	3	48
Ditch 406 Total			3	3	48
Ditch 407	656	HERB4	1	1	2
		HERC1	1	1	1
	656 Total		2	2	3
Ditch 407 Total			2	2	3
Ditch 409	660	GLOS5	1	1	3
		STCOAR	1	1	36
	660 Total		2	2	39
Ditch 409 Total			2	2	39
F142	353	GLOS41B	5	5	9
		HERB1	1	1	22
		HERB3	1	1	2
		HERB4	1	1	0.5
	353 Total		8	8	33.5
F142 Total			8	8	33.5
F143	354	GLOS41B	3	3	18
		HERB1	5	5	15
		HERB4	1	3	17
		HERB5	1	1	8
		MINETY	3	6	63
	354 Total		13	18	121
F143 Total			13	18	121
F211	374	GLOS11	1	1	0.5
		BATHA	1	1	6
		BB1	1	1	0.5
		BR	1	1	2
		GLOS41B	7	7	27
		HERB1	2	2	11

		HERB4	4	4	9
		MINETY	5	5	19
		STONE	1	1	9
		TUDG	2	3	14
	374 Total		25	26	98
F211 Total			25	26	98
Gully 101	251	BATHA	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	10	10	42
		HERB1	2	2	1
		HERC1	1	1	8
	251 Total		14	14	54
Gully 101 Total			14	14	54
Gully 107	264	GLOS41B	16	16	38
		HERB1	5	5	38
	264 Total		21	21	76
Gully 107 Total			21	21	76
Gully 108	265	GLOS41B	5	5	29
		HERB1	1	4	13
		MINETY	1	1	7
	265 Total		7	10	49
Gully 108 Total			7	10	49
Gully 109	266	GLOS110	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	11	11	33
		HERB1	5	5	57
		HERB4	1	2	4
		MEDLOC	1	1	3
		MINETY	2	2	86
	266 Total		21	22	186
Gully 109 Total			21	22	186
Gully 115	272	HERB1	2	2	4
		HERB4	1	1	2
		MINETY	1	1	1
	272 Total		4	4	7
Gully 115 Total			4	4	7
Gully 116	273	GLOS41B	8	8	17
	273 Total		8	8	17
Gully 116 Total			8	8	17
Gully 117	275	GLOS41B	1	1	3
	275 Total		1	1	3
Gully 117 Total			1	1	3
Gully 118	276	GLOS41B	1	1	3
	276 Total		1	1	3
Gully 118 Total			1	1	3
Gully 126	285	GLOS41B	1	1	1
	285 Total		1	1	1
Gully 126 Total			1	1	1
Gully 127	286	GLOS41B	10	10	5
		HERB1	1	1	4
	286 Total		11	11	9
Gully 127 Total			11	11	9
Gully 128	287	GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
	287 Total		1	1	0.5
Gully 128 Total			1	1	0.5
Gully 134	294	GLOS41B	3	3	18

		HERB4	1	1	2
	294 Total		4	4	20
Gully 134 Total			4	4	20
Gully 138	299	GLOS41B	1	1	8
	299 Total		1	1	8
Gully 138 Total			1	1	8
Gully 140	350	GLOS41B	9	9	67
		HERB1	1	1	8
		MEDLOC	1	1	3
	350 Total		11	11	78
	351	GLOS41B	29	30	156
		HERB1	2	2	51
		MEDLOC	1	1	5
	351 Total		32	33	212
Gully 140 Total			43	44	290
Gully 141	352	FCLAY	2	2	1
		GLOS41B	1	1	3
	352 Total		3	3	4
Gully 141 Total			3	3	4
Gully 146	357	GLOS41B	4	4	20
	357 Total		4	4	20
Gully 146 Total			4	4	20
Gully 148	359	HERB4	1	1	5
		MINETY	2	2	6
	359 Total		3	3	11
Gully 148 Total			3	3	11
Gully 20	83	SEW	1	1	5
	83 Total		1	1	5
Gully 20 Total			1	1	5
Gully 207	369	GLOS41B	1	1	1
		HERC1	1	1	0.5
	369 Total		2	2	1.5
Gully 207 Total			2	2	1.5
Gully 208	371	GLOS41B	1	5	139
	371 Total		1	5	139
Gully 208 Total			1	5	139
Gully 210	373	GLOS41B	1	1	4
		HERB1	1	1	0.5
		HERB4	1	1	3
	373 Total		3	3	7.5
Gully 210 Total			3	3	7.5
Gully 212	375	BR	1	1	6
		GLOS41B	1	1	1
	375 Total		2	2	7
Gully 212 Total			2	2	7
Gully 216	380	GLOS41B	6	6	8
	380 Total		6	6	8
Gully 216 Total			6	6	8
Gully 219	384	BATHA	1	1	0.5
		GLOS41B	4	4	12
		HERB1	2	2	11.5
		HERB4	1	1	18
	384 Total		8	8	42
Gully 219 Total			8	8	42

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Gully 22	85	GLOS11	1	3	11
	85 Total		1	3	11
Gully 22 Total			1	3	11
Gully 227	450	GLOS41B	1	1	4
	450 Total		1	1	4
Gully 227 Total			1	1	4
Gully 228	399	GLOS41B	3	3	2
	399 Total		3	3	2
Gully 228 Total			3	3	2
Gully 230	453	GLOS41B	2	2	2
		HERB1	3	55	146
	453 Total		5	57	148
Gully 230 Total			5	57	148
Gully 232	460	GLOS41B	2	2	15
	460 Total		2	2	15
Gully 232 Total			2	2	15
Gully 245	476	BATHA	2	2	14
		GLOS41B	10	10	48
		MEDLOC	2	2	40
	476 Total		14	14	102
Gully 245 Total			14	14	102
Gully 28	91	RPOT	1	1	3
	91 Total		1	1	3
	92	RPOT	1	1	14
	92 Total		1	1	14
Gully 28 Total			2	2	17
Gully 29	93	GLOS11	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	1	1	1
		IALST	1	2	0.5
	93 Total		3	4	4.5
	94	GLOS11	4	4	7
	94 Total		4	4	7
Gully 29 Total			7	8	11.5
Gully 301	483	GLOS41B	1	1	6
	483 Total		1	1	6
Gully 301 Total			1	1	6
Gully 305	487	GLOS41B	3	3	22
	487 Total		3	3	22
Gully 305 Total			3	3	22
Gully 309	491	GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
	491 Total		1	1	0.5
Gully 309 Total			1	1	0.5
Gully/ditch 102	252	GLOS41B	6	22	502
	252 Total		6	22	502
Gully/ditch 102 Total			6	22	502
Layer 365	365	DURSLEY I	1	1	1
		HERA7B	1	1	4
		HERB1	4	4	16
		HERB4	5	6	157
		HERC1	1	2	0.5
		MINETY	2	2	62
		OXY	1	1	9
		TUDG	1	1	0.5

	365 Total		16	18	250
Layer 365 Total			16	18	250
Layer 376	376	GLOS11	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	2	2	33
		HERB1	1	1	4
		MEDLOC	1	1	1
	376 Total		5	5	41
Layer 376 Total			5	5	41
Layer 381	381	GLOS41B	2	3	34
		HERB4	1	1	1
		STONE	2	8	66
	381 Total		5	12	101
Layer 381 Total			5	12	101
Layer 390	390	CBM	1	1	3
		GLOS41B	3	3	35
		HERB1	1	1	19
		MINETY	1	1	43
		STONE	1	1	31
	390 Total		7	7	131
Layer 390 Total			7	7	131
Layer 391	391	GLOS41B	1	1	13
		HERA7D	1	2	2
		HERB1	5	5	16
		HERB4	2	5	39
	391 Total		9	13	70
Layer 391 Total			9	13	70
Layer 396	396	GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
	396 Total		1	1	0.5
Layer 396 Total			1	1	0.5
Layer 451	451	GLOS41B	5	5	22
		HERB4	1	1	3
	451 Total		6	6	25
Layer 451 Total			6	6	25
Layer 454	454	CSTN	3	3	26
		HERA7D	1	1	13
		HERA7E	1	1	65
		HERB1	3	3	21
		HERB4	4	4	62
		HG	1	1	6
		MINETY	1	1	4
		STMO	1	3	6
		STRE	1	1	2
	454 Total		16	18	205
Layer 454 Total			16	18	205
Layer 457	457	GLOS41B	6	6	28
		HERB1	2	2	20
		HERB4	1	1	29
		MEDLOC	3	3	53
	457 Total		12	12	130
Layer 457 Total			12	12	130
Layer 462	462	CSTN	1	1	5
		GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
		HERA7E	3	3	25
		HERB1	1	1	2

		HERB4	1	1	2
		MINETY	2	2	13
		STCO	1	1	1
		STMO	1	4	11
		STRE	1	1	4
		TGW	1	1	1
	462 Total		13	16	64.5
Layer 462 Total			13	16	64.5
PH 238	468	GLOS41B	1	1	8
	468 Total		1	1	8
PH 238 Total			1	1	8
PH 246	478	GLOS41B	1	1	4
	478 Total		1	1	4
PH 246 Total			1	1	4
PH 300	482	GLOS41B	1	1	0.5
		HERB1	1	1	0.5
	482 Total		2	2	1
PH 300 Total			2	2	1
Pit 1	50	DERBS	1	1	16
	50 Total		1	1	16
Pit 1 Total			1	1	16
Pit 105	257	GLOS41B	2	2	1
		HERB1	11	11	52
		HERB4	1	1	7
	257 Total		14	14	60
	258	HERB1	6	6	37
	258 Total		6	6	37
	259	HERB1	6	6	33
		MINETY	1	1	13
	259 Total		7	7	46
	260	GLOS41B	7	8	39
		GLOS79/DURSLEY	1	3	90
		I			
		HERB1	8	8	41
		HERB4	2	2	16
		HERC1	1	1	24
		HERC2	2	2	60
		MINETY	2	2	20
		OXY	1	1	5
	260 Total		24	27	295
	261	BR	1	1	1
		GLOS41B	3	3	6
		HERB1	10	10	106
		HERC1	1	2	12
		MEDLOC	1	1	1
		OXY	1	2	11
	261 Total		17	19	137
	262	GLOS41B	2	2	3
		HERB1	3	3	15
		MINETY	1	1	4
	262 Total		6	6	22
Pit 105 Total			74	79	597
Pit 106	263	BR	2	57	286
		GLOS41B	4	4	18

		HERA7B	1	1	6
		HERB1	12	14	91
		HERB4	3	17	133
		HERC2	1	1	12
		MINETY	3	41	288
	263 Total		26	135	834
Pit 106 Total			26	135	834
Pit 114	271	GLOS41B	1	2	1
		HERB1	2	2	4
	271 Total		3	4	5
Pit 114 Total			3	4	5
Pit 119	277	GLOS41B	1	1	44
	277 Total		1	1	44
Pit 119 Total			1	1	44
Pit 121	279	GLOS41B	3	3	5
		HERB4	3	3	63
		MINETY	4	12	144
	279 Total		10	18	212
Pit 121 Total			10	18	212
Pit 149	360	HERB1	1	1	21
		HERB4	1	1	3
		MINETY	1	1	19
	360 Total		3	3	43
Pit 149 Total			3	3	43
Pit 203	364	MINETY	2	2	7
	364 Total		2	2	7
Pit 203 Total			2	2	7
Pit 213	377	GLOS41B	4	4	27
		GLOS5	2	2	6
		HERA7B	1	1	5
		HERB1	1	1	8
		NVCC	1	1	6
		SAMEG	1	1	42
	377 Total		10	10	94
Pit 213 Total			10	10	94
Pit 218	383	GLOS41B	6	6	32
		HERB1	3	3	20
		IRON	1	1	3
		TUDG	1	1	0.5
	383 Total		11	11	55.5
Pit 218 Total			11	11	55.5
Pit 226	398	GLOS41B	13	13	81
		HERB1	7	7	120
	398 Total		20	20	201
Pit 226 Total			20	20	201
Pit 233	461	PMGL	1	1	3
	461 Total		1	1	3
Pit 233 Total			1	1	3
Pit 234	463	GLOS41B	4	4	11
		HERC1	1	1	0.5
	463 Total		5	5	11.5
Pit 234 Total			5	5	11.5
Pit 235	464	GLOS41B	2	2	4
	464 Total		2	2	4

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Pit 235 Total			2	2	4
Pit 236	465	BATHA	1	1	6
		GLOS41B	15	15	41
	465 Total		16	16	47
Pit 236 Total			16	16	47
Pit 412	666	AK	1	1	0.5
	666 Total		1	1	0.5
Pit 412 Total			1	1	0.5
Pit/ditch 302	484	GLOS41B	12	12	28
		HERB1	1	1	3
		SAM	1	1	0.5
	484 Total		14	14	31.5
Pit/ditch 302 Total			14	14	31.5
Pit/PH 241	471	GLOS41B	4	9	147
		HERB1	1	1	7
	471 Total		5	10	154
Pit/PH 241 Total			5	10	154
Road/surface 254	254	CSTN	7	7	64
		GLOS41B	1	1	2
		HERB1	1	1	6
		HERB4	6	10	106
		MEDLOC	1	1	19
	254 Total		16	20	197
Road/surface 254 Total			16	20	197
subsoil	669	GLOS11	2	2	10
		AK	7	7	276
		BATHA	1	1	5
		DURSLEY D	1	1	8
		GLOS41B	39	40	665
		GLOS79	1	1	9
		HERA7D	2	2	23
		HERA7E	1	1	20
		HERB1	28	28	421
		HERB4	4	11	51
		HERB5	3	4	48
		MEDLOC	3	3	26
		MEDX	1	1	18
		MINETY	4	5	75
		STMO	1	1	8
		STROAT	1	1	48
	669 Total		99	109	1711
subsoil Total			99	109	1711
Tree bole 229	452	GLOS41B	2	2	14
		HERA7D	1	1	10
		HERB1	1	1	20
	452 Total		4	4	44
Tree bole 229 Total			4	4	44
unstrat	SPOIL	HERB4	1	1	15
	SPOIL Total		1	1	15
	SUBSOIL ABOVE	AK	1	1	15

	376				
		GLOS41B	2	2	8
		HERB1	1	1	11
		STROAT	1	1	23
	SUBSOIL ABOVE	5	5	57	
	376 Total				
	TOPSOIL	GLOS11	1	1	36
	TOPSOIL Total	1	1	36	
unstrat Total			7	7	108
Wall 477	477	GLOS41B	3	3	59
		HERB1	4	4	35.5
		HERB4	1	1	10
		MINETY	1	3	67
		MISC	1	1	10
	477 Total		10	12	181.5
Wall 477 Total			10	12	181.5