EVALUATION AT CLEARWELL FARM, NEWLAND, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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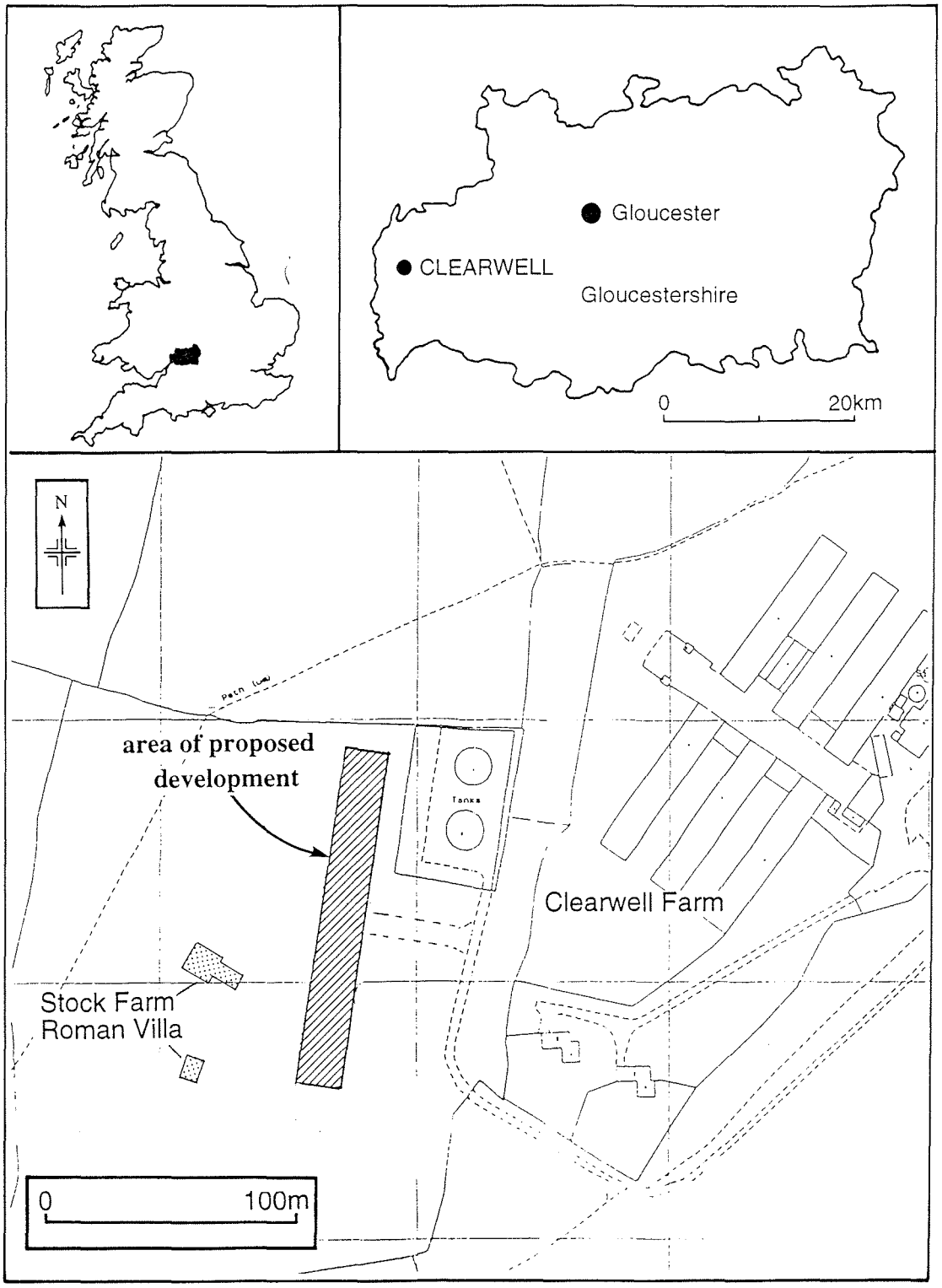

Figure 1: Location of proposed development area

Evaluation at Clearwell Farm, Newland, Gloucestershire

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with illustrations by Paul Godbehere and Carolyn Hunt

Part 1 Project summary

1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Clearwell Farm, Newland, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 35732 20860; Fig 1) on behalf of Daylay Foods Limited. A planning application proposes construction of a new chicken shed in an area of archaeological interest.

The evaluation was undertaken in response to an archaeological brief prepared by Gloucestershire County Council Planning and Development Officer (dated 19 July 1996). The project was designed to provide further information on the affects of the proposed application on an archaeological site which is registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record as being of archaeological interest (Statutory Instruments 1988, no 1813; Glos SMR 5611). The proposed development is in the same field as the recorded site of a Roman villa and other features have been found nearby in the course of recent fieldwork (Cook 1995; Goult 1995), which may indicate Roman ironworking.

2 Outline of results and significance

The evaluation consisted of six machine excavated trenches (Fig 2). The deposits encountered have revealed that the site was probably exploited during the early Roman period (1st/2nd century) for its naturally occurring iron ore deposits.

The earliest phase of occupation comprised late Iron Age/early Roman deposits (Trench 1). Other deposits were of later Roman date (3rd/4th century) and comprise irregularly shaped pits/gullies cut into natural, possibly to mine iron ore present.

The evidence for later occupation in the medieval and post-medieval period is sparse, with only the occasional post-medieval pottery sherd and clay pipe fragment discovered in the ploughsoil.

No real horizontal stratigraphy was observed, suggesting that the site was likely to have been ploughed, with archaeological features showing signs of truncation.

3 Conclusions

Iron Age and Roman deposits were limited to two trenches (1 and 2) and were not substantial given the proximity to the putative villa. This is surprising given that villa sites are considered to be important indicators of wealth and status in the Roman period. Although the evidence observed is clearly Roman,

it does raise questions as to the nature and character of the cropmark site. The cropmarks which showed as parched areas probably represent the stone built elements of the site. Such sites will also usually include the remains of extensive areas of associated activity surrounding the main buildings but of a type unlikely to show as parch marks. Features may include outbuildings, burial grounds, compounds, corn driers and other areas of activity relating to the economic base of the villa.

Part 2 Detailed report

4 Aims

The broad aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. As a result sufficient information will exist to enable decisions to be taken on an appropriate treatment of archaeological deposits affected by development aimed primarily at the preservation of significant deposits.

For this site a particular area of interest was identified relating to character and dating of the Roman villa identified through cropmarks and small-scale investigations (Atkinson 1986). The plotted crop marks lie (at their closest; see Fig 2) only about 20m to the west of the proposed development. These crop marks which showed as parched areas probably represent the stone built elements of the site. Such sites will also usually include the remains of extensive areas of associated activity surrounding the main buildings but of a type unlikely to show as parch marks. Features may include outbuildings, burial grounds, compounds, corn driers and other areas of activity relating to the economic base of the villa. The identification, dating and characterisation of any such areas of activity is regarded as a primary research aim for the evaluation. In particular any evidence relating to the iron working industry would be of particular significance since industrial sites have been highlighted by English Heritage (1991, 46) as an area meriting further study. The Forest of Dean ironworking industry is specifically mentioned as an example. Such sites have similarly been identified as a priority for study, with the Roman iron industry identified as being "strategically and commercially important to the economy of Britain".

5 Archaeological background

The site is registered on the Gloucestershire County Sites and Monuments Record (reference number Glos SMR 5611) as a site of archaeological interest (Statutory Instruments 1988; no 1813). This site is recorded as that of a Roman villa known as either Stock Farm villa or Clearwell Farm villa and is located to the north-east of the village of Clearwell, Newland, Gloucestershire. The current landuse is as pasture and the site occupies a fairly flat topped hill with extensive views to the west. The geology is Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone (British Geological Survey, 1988, 1:250000 Series).

The site has been subject to a number of archaeological surveys (Glos SMR 5611). It was originally identified through cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. Study and plotting of aerial photographs (Atkinson 1986) show two rectangular buildings which showed as parch marks (Fig 2). The larger of the two buildings measures some 21 x 12.5m while the other measures approximately 10 x 8m.

Investigations in 1980 and 1985 on the area of the cropmarks confirmed that the site was of Romano-British origin; recording pottery, tesserae and iron slag of 2nd through to 4th century date and identifying a structure of late 3rd through to possibly early 5th century date.

In 1995 five trenches (G1-5; Fig 1) were excavated as part of an

archaeological evaluation adjacent to Stock Farm and prior to pipelaying by Severn Trent Water Limited (Cook 1995; Glos SMR 17028). No significant deposits were revealed either during this evaluation or during a subsequent watching brief on the pipeline (Goult 1995; Glos SMR 17028. However, two of the evaluation trenches (Trenches G4 and G5; Fig 1) did produce evidence of a scowl (a feature formed by extraction of seams of iron ore or coal) and in both cases this feature produced Roman pottery. Medieval pottery was also recorded.

The scowl identified may form part of an extensive area where there are numerous scowls. This area is focussed to the north-west of the proposed development site in Lambsquay Wood and Puzzle Wood (Glos SMR 5605). Locally, as well as within the Forest of Dean area as a whole, there is extensive evidence of iron working from the Roman period onwards.

6 Methods

6.1 Fieldwork and Excavation Strategy

Fieldwork was carried out over a four day period (15th to 20th August 1996). The location of the trenches was determined by the proximity of the Roman villa, at its closest point 20m from the south-west corner of Trench 1. Six trenches (1-6; Fig 2) measuring 5 x 1.5m were initially excavated by mechanical excavator, using a 1.2m wide toothless bucket, until significant archaeological deposits were encountered. Five of the trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed building and one (Trench 6) at the site of the proposed soakaway, to test the extent of deposits across the area of disturbance. All archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their significance. In all trenches topsoil and subsoil was removed to a depth of between 0.40-0.45m, the underlying surfaces were cleaned and recorded. The trenches were not backfilled on the completion of the project, at the request of the client.

Recording followed standard practice (County Archaeological Service, 1995).

6.2 Artefacts

6.2.1 Artefact recovery policy

All finds were retrieved by hand and in accordance with Service guidelines (County Archaeological Service, 1995). A small assemblage of finds was recovered, primarily from a number of layers, although finds were also retrieved from the fills of distinct archaeological features (Table 2). All finds were retained.

6.2.2 Method of analysis

Analysis of finds involved identification to find type. All finds were quantified by weight (grams) and count and recorded on context finds record sheet (AS 8). Further analysis involved the preliminary identification of pottery to fabric level (Table 3; Hurst and Rees 1992). Limited analysis enabled the archaeological deposits to be dated and provided *termii post quem*. A total of 67 sherds, weighing 270g were recovered from all six trenches.

6.3 Environment

6.3.1 Sampling policy

Animal bone was hand collected from two contexts of Roman date (105 and 201). Soil sampling was considered but was considered inappropriate due to the shallow, and truncated nature of some of the deposits.

7 Analysis

The analysis will be discussed by trench. All trenches were fully excavated to the natural, which consisted of upper weathered levels of Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Table 1, with Tables 2 and 3 considering the artefactual assemblage.

7.1 The deposits (Table 1)

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)
The earliest feature encountered was a substantial late Iron Age/early Roman posthole (106), cut into the natural. This was 0.65m in diameter and 0.20m deep (Fig 3). It was filled by a very dark red brown clay (105). Dating evidence consisted of badly abraded late Iron Age/early Roman pottery of 2nd century date, animal bone and tap slag. The posthole was cut by a later gully (102), which runs south-west to north-east across the trench and was cut into the natural. In this feature the limestone was noticeably burnt or stained, and may be a direct result of the iron panning and iron ore extraction processes. The fill (101) was 0.16m deep and comprised a compact dark brown clay, similar to the subsoil (100). Finds retrieved suggest the industrial nature of the feature, since "plate like" iron ore was found overlying and surrounding the burnt natural limestone. A small posthole (104), some 0.20m in diameter and 0.14m deep, cut the gully (102) and appears to be contemporary with it. No dating evidence was recovered from this posthole.

These features were sealed by a substantial layer (100) which was machine excavated to a depth of 0.45m. This layer comprised 0.10m of turf and *c* 0.35m of subsoil (dark brown clay) and is similar to the fills of the features discussed above. Finds of tap slag and pottery of post-medieval date (19th century) were retrieved from this layer.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)
The natural (204) consisted irregular broken and weathered "brash like" limestone and was noticeably more powdery and friable than in any other trench.

The earliest feature appears to be a possible posthole (203), in the north-west corner of the trench, 0.20m in diameter and 0.20m deep (Fig 2). This was cut into the natural. The fill (202) was a dark red/brown clay silt, with occasional limestone and tap slag fragments and a couple of sherds of Roman pottery dating to the 3rd/4th century. This was sealed by a 0.20m shallow layer (201) of clean dark red clay, which gently slopes south to north and was also visible in Trench 3. This layer contained pottery of late Roman date (early 3rd/4th century), tap slag, an iron nail, animal bone and worked stone and extended some 2.30m over the length of the trench.

The turf and subsoil (200) was removed by machine to a depth of 0.40m over

the length of the trench. Finds retrieved from this layer comprised primarily of post-medieval material, although residual Roman pottery of 3rd century date was recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig 2 and 3)
No datable features were observed in this trench, although a layer (302), of dark red clay, visible in Trench 2, sealed the natural. This layer was 0.26m deep and contained tap slag and a single clay pipe stem. It appears to be of post-medieval date and has been interpreted as a clay dump, used to make-up the undulating landscape.

A layer of burnt clay (301), was observed in section and plan and was interpreted as a burnt out tree hollow. No finds were recovered, although a substantial amount of root disturbance was recognised.

The topsoil and subsoil were removed to a depth of 0.45m. A small amount of dark reddish brown clay remained (300). Inclusions included small quantities of stone, frequent charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of tap slag. Finds of post-medieval and Roman date were recovered.

Trench 4 (Fig 2 and 4)
The earliest features in this trench was a posthole (407), an irregular shape gully (404) and an irregular shallow pit or posthole (402). The irregular linear shaped gully (404) was located at the southern end of the trench, running in a south-west to north-east direction across the trench and cut into natural (405). The fill of this feature (403) comprised an orange brown fine sandy clay loam (0.18m in depth). No datable evidence was recovered, although a small quantity of tap slag was retained.

The remaining features were located at the northern end of the trench. The irregular shallow pit (402) appears to be earlier than the posthole (407). The pit runs east to west across the trench and is some 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.18m in plan. No datable finds were recovered from the fill (401), although large quantities of "plate like" iron ore were recovered. The posthole (407) is semi-circular in plan (0.70m diameter) and 0.15m deep, although it was truncated by the machine excavation of the topsoil and subsoil to a depth of 0.30m. The fill (406), comprised a fine sandy clay loam and contained occasional charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of stone with limestone packing on the southern side of the cut. No datable finds were recovered.
The machine excavated horizon (400) was removed to 0.30m and comprised a dark orange brown clay loam.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 4)
Within this trench two distinct areas of archaeological interest were observed cut into the natural. At the southern end of the trench an irregular shaped pit (504) was recognised. The fill (503) comprised a dark brown clay loam, some 0.30m deep and containing a small quantity of naturally occurring iron ore and a few Carboniferous Drybrook limestone fragments.

The remaining feature, was of a linear cut (502), running east to west across the trench (1 x 1.5 x 0.20m). The fill (501), was a dark red brown clay loam. The fill contained a thin worked band of iron, pottery of post-medieval date and naturally occurring iron ore.

These features were sealed by the machine excavated turf and subsoil layer

(500), which was removed to 0.40m. A small fragment of red brownstone sandstone was retained, but no dating evidence was present.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 4)
Only one feature was observed in the trench, an irregular shaped cut (602), which had poorly defined edges (2m x 0.40m x 0.20m). The fill (601) comprised a red brown clay loam and contained no finds. This was sealed by the machine excavated turf and subsoil (600), 0.30m deep.

7.2 The artefacts

A total of 69 sherds, weighing 271g were retrieved from the six trenches (Tables 2 and 3).

The pottery and other finds (Trench 1)
Within Trench 1 the stratified pottery consisted thirteen sherds, weighing 45g. This material was recovered from the fill (105) of a large post-hole (106). One distinct regional fabric, of Malvernian limestone tempered ware (fabric 4.1; Fig 5) was recognised. Ten sherds of this fabric were identified, comprising five rim sherds and five body sherds. All the pottery was badly abraded, soft and leached of most of the limestone temper. Rims of a "tubby" cooking pot form were recognised, as well as three sherds of undiagnostic and badly abraded pottery. Limestone tempered ware has been found in contexts of late Iron Age/early Roman date providing a *terminus post quem* of the late 2nd century, (Jackson and Hancocks 1996). No other features in this trench provided pottery as dating evidence, although a small quantity of post-medieval pottery of 19th century date was retrieved from the machine excavated layer (100).

Large quantities of tap slag and naturally occurring iron ore were retrieved from the fills of the large post-hole (106) and the irregular shaped linear gully (102). The tap slag appears to be indicative of small scale iron smelting, being very dense and linear, with bubbly surfaces. The iron ore in stark contrast has a "plate like" appearance and is clustered around the naturally occurring Carboniferous Drybrook limestone. Its deposition seems to be a result of the process iron panning between the natural and the homogeneous dark red clay layer observed in all six trenches (see discussion below).

Additionally small quantities of badly weathered animal bone and a small sample of fired clay were recovered from the fill of the large posthole (106).

The pottery and other finds (Trench 2)
A total of 43 sherds, weighing 189g were recovered from this trench. The majority of this material is Roman and can be dated to the late 3rd/4th century. A small quantity of Roman pottery, including a single sherd of black burnished ware (fabric 22) and a single sherd of fine sandy grey ware (fabric 14) was retrieved from the earliest feature (203). Additionally a small quantity of tap slag was recovered from the same fill (202).

The layer above (201), contained a total of 32 sherds of Roman pottery (Table 3), with seven fabric groups represented, including limestone tempered ware (fabric 4.1), Severn Valley ware (fabric 12), wheel thrown Malvernian ware (fabric 19), wheel thrown micaeous ware (fabric 21.1), black burnished ware (fabric 22), Oxfordshire red and brown colour coated ware (fabric 29) and Oxfordshire white mortarium (fabric 33). Other finds included tap slap, a badly corroded iron nail, with a square head, a worked sandstone fragment and

a fragment of an animal tooth.

Finds from the machine excavated horizon included a small quantity of post-medieval pottery, several sherds of residual Roman material, some tap slag and a fragment of a post-medieval glass vessel.

The pottery and other finds (Trench 3)
No datable features were observed in this trench, although one layer (302) contained a single body sherd of black burnished ware (fabric 22) and a post-medieval clay pipe stem fragment and a small quantity of tap slag.

The pottery and other finds (Trench 4)
No finds were recovered from the fill (406) of the post-hole (407). The gully (404) contained a small amount of tap slag and naturally occurring iron ore within the fill (403). No datable evidence was observed.

The remaining feature, a pit (402), contained a large quantity of iron ore in its fill (401). This appears to be an accumulation of iron pan as a result of a waterlogged and iron rich nutrients being leached from the soil.

The machine excavated horizon (400) contained pottery of post-medieval date (18th/19th century).

The pottery and other finds (Trench 5)
Finds were recovered from the fill (501), of a linear cut (502). These comprised a sherd of post-medieval pottery, a thin band of worked iron, some 0.12m in length and several pieces of iron ore, similar to that already discussed.
Other material retained was unstratified and derived from the machine excavated horizon (500) and consisted of a single fragment of red brownstone sandstone, which occurs naturally in the Forest of Dean.

The pottery and other finds (Trench 6)
Finds were only retrieved from the unstratified machine excavated horizon (600) and included a lead spindle whorl (Fig 5).

7.3 Environmental Analysis

A total of seventeen fragments (174g) of animal bone was recovered from a post-hole (105) and a layer (201). Only a small quantity of poorly preserved bone was present, including one cattle tooth (201), and fragments of cattle humerus, possible sheep or goat horn core, and a large ungulate (horse, cow or red deer sized) limb fragments in context 105. These results, however, do not contribute significantly towards the interpretation of the contexts. It is considered that the small quantity of bone retrieved does not merit further investigation.

8 Discussion

The overall character, nature and extent of the site and ceramic assemblage is essentially domestic, with other finds of an industrial nature consisting tap slag. The finds were recovered from distinct deposits and horizons.

Natural
The natural comprised distinct Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone and was

observed in all six trenches, at varying depths. Significant deposits of iron ore were found in association with the natural and were observed as thin "plate like" pieces of iron ore, ranging in size from 0.02m-0.05m.

Late Iron Age/early Roman
Trench 1 was the only trench which contained evidence of this phase of occupation, with pottery providing a clear date range from the late Iron Age to 2nd century AD. The features comprised irregular gullies and pits, and appear to be a result of small scale investigations into the extent of the iron ore deposits.

Roman
Features of Roman date were observed, and have provided evidence of late Roman occupation and activity in the area (late 3rd/4th century). Pottery fabrics such as Oxfordshire colour coats and mortarium are commonly associated with the later Roman period. Features comprised irregular shaped post-holes and gullies, especially in Trenches 1 and 2 and may be associated with the nearby large scale extraction of the naturally occurring iron ore (Scowles at Stock Wood GLOS SMR 17082).

What is a surprise is the distinct lack of features and finds associated with the putative villa. This raises questions as to the nature and character of the cropmarks. The cropmarks which showed as parched areas probably represent the stone built elements of the site. Such sites will also usually include the remains of extensive areas of associated activity surrounding the main buildings but of a type unlikely to show as parch marks. Features may include outbuildings, burial grounds, compounds, corn driers and other areas of activity relating to the economic base of the villa.

Post-medieval
Post-medieval activity was confined to the topsoil and subsoil (Contexts 100-600) in the six trenches. As a result the Roman deposits, although limited, are of interest.

A small amount of Roman pottery, clay pipe and tap slag was retrieved from the topsoil and subsoil (300), which was machine excavated. This indicated a level of post-medieval activity in the area and the extent of the effect of ploughing upon site.

9 Significance

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used for assessing the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Period
The site includes Roman material indicative of domestic occupation (tubby

cooking pot forms) and small scale industrial activity (tap slag) on the site at that period.

Survival/Condition
The survival of this type of site within the rural landscape is of interest, and is largely due to the fact that the deposits have not been significantly disturbed since the Roman period. A limited amount of post-medieval ploughing has occurred, which has encroached upon the surviving Roman archaeology, since very little horizontal stratigraphy survives, especially in Trench 2. The Roman deposits are quite shallow and the ceramic and finds assemblage, although small, remains well preserved, with signs of abrasion or wear. The environmental evidence is rather poor and of a limited nature.

Vulnerability
The disturbance of the archaeological deposits by the proposed development will be greater than the combined depth (0.45m max) of the topsoil and subsoil. As a result the deposits will be vulnerable.

Group value
The site lies within a well known industrial landscape which developed from the early Roman period (2nd century) to the post-medieval period. The site may also be grouped with similar industrial sites at Newent, Gloucestershire and Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire (Jackson and Hancocks 1996). Such sites have similarly been identified by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies (1985) as a priority for study, with the Roman iron industry identified as being "strategically and commercially important to the economy of Britain".

As a putative villa has been recognised close to the proposed site much material will be gained of both local and regional scale concerning the development, nature, character and extent of this type of settlement, especially in relation to the development of the Roman iron industry.

Potential
The site provides a rare opportunity, in Gloucestershire, to examine a potentially small scale iron working site, with deposits of both an industrial and domestic nature which is without much later disturbance.
Any evidence relating to the ironworking industry would be of particular significance since industrial sites have been highlighted by English Heritage (1991, 46) as an area meriting further study. The Forest of Dean ironworking industry is specifically mentioned as an example.
There is considerable potential for analysis of the artefactual assemblages. Should further work be undertaken it is probable that important assemblages will be recovered. In particular, quantities of tap slag and pottery appear to be moderate and can provide valuable information on the type of industrial and domestic activity and the development, extent, nature and character of the site.

In conclusion a limited range of features and deposits were identified. However, these are of some significance given the association with and proximity to the putative villa and iron working. These concentrate at the southern end of the proposed development, nearest to the villa. An area of significant deposits is defined in Figure 6.

10 Recommendations

Topsoil stripping supervision for the southern half of the proposed building development with a contingency for the excavation of any extensive deposits which may be revealed is recommended.

11 Academic summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intend to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The Client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

The evaluation of site of the proposed new chicken shed at Clearwell Farm, Newland, Gloucestershire (SO 35732 20860) has produced new evidence relating to industrial and domestic Roman activity in the Forest of Dean. The project was undertaken at the request of Daylay Foods Limited because of the proximity of a known Roman villa (GLOS SMR 5611) to proposed development.

The main features and artefacts were concentrated towards the south-east corner of the previously known Roman villa site at Clearwell Farm, and dated to the later Roman period (3rd/4th century).

The earliest phase of human occupation identified occurs in Trench 1, where a post-hole (106), produced finds of late Iron Age/early Roman date. Most notable of these was several rim forms of "tubby" cooking pot form. However, most of the deposits could be dated to the later Roman period (3rd/4th century) and appear to be associated with the investigation of the extent of iron ore deposits.

Evidence of post-medieval activity on the site is surprisingly sparse, representing material from machine excavated layers and a small amount of residual Roman material. This has contributed to the state of preservation of the Roman deposits.

12 The archive

The archive consists of:

36 Context records AS1
51 Fieldwork progress records AS2
4 Photographic records AS3
2 Colour transparency films
2 Black and white photographic films
14 Context finds sheets AS8
7 Scale drawings
1 Boxes of finds
1 Computer disc

The project archive will be placed at:

Gloucestershire County Museum

13 Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank Mike Tyers (Regional Agricultural Manager, Daylay Foods Limited); Kevin Gardener, (Assistant Farm Manager), Jim Hunter (Gloucestershire County Council Planning and Development Officer), Paul Evans (GRO), Anna Morris (Gloucestershire County Council, SMR) and Maureen Edwards of Cheltenham Library for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

14 Personnel

The fieldwork was led by Robin Jackson BA AIFA, Assistant Project Officer, with the assistance of Annette Hancocks, MA PIFA, Finds Officer and Paul Godbehere, Archaeological Assistant. Illustrations were prepared for this report by Paul Godbehere, Archaeological Assistant and Carolyn Hunt, PIFA, Illustrator, the environmental report by Elizabeth Pearson MSc, Environmental Archaeologist and the fieldwork and finds report by Annette Hancocks, MA PIFA, Finds Officer. The project was initiated and report edited by Simon Woodiwiss BA AIFA, Principal Field Archaeologist.

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16 Abbreviations and glossary

GLOS - Numbers prefixed with "GLOS" are the primary reference numbers used by the Gloucestershire County Sites and Monuments Record.

HWCC - Hereford and Worcester County Council.

GRO - Gloucester County Records Office.

SMR - Sites and Monuments Record

Table 1 Summary of the structural analysis

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (L/W/D)	Description
107	Layer	Natural	Ubiquitous	Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone
204	Layer	Natural	Ubiquitous	Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone
303	Layer	Natural	Ubiquitous	Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone
405	Layer	Natural	Ubiquitous	Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone
505	Layer	Natural	Ubiquitous	Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone
603	Layer	Natural	Ubiquitous	Carboniferous Drybrook Limestone

Phase 2 Roman Deposits

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (L/W/D)	Description
101	Fill	Fill of 102	1m 0.40m 0.16m	Dark red brown clay silt clay, moderate angular tap slag fragments
102	Cut	Gully	1m 0.40m 0.16m	'L-shaped' linear cut
103	Fill	Fill of 104	0.14m	Dark red brown clay silt, compact but loose
104	Cut	Posthole	0.14m	Circular
105	Fill	Fill of 106	0.20m	Dark red brown clay silt, compact and friable, abundant slag
106	Cut	Posthole	0.20m	Circular
201	Layer	Roman soil	2.30m 1.5m 0.20m	Dark red brown clay loam, compact and friable
202	Fill	Fill of 203	0.20m	Dark red brown clay silt, loose and friable
203	Cut	Posthole	0.20m	Circular
401	Fill	Fill of 402	1.50m 1.50m 0.18m	Orange brown fine sandy clay loam, loose, rare stone and charcoal, moderate iron ore
402	Cut	Pit/Posthole	1.50m 1.50m 0.18m	Irregular shaped pit/posthole
403	Fill	Fill of 404	1.50m 0.35m 0.18m	Orange brown fine sandy clay loam, moderate, occasional/rare limestone, charcoal and iron ore/slag
404	Cut	Irregular linear	1.50m 0.35m 0.18m	Irregular shaped gully
406	Fill	Fill of 407	0.62m 0.27m 0.15m	Fine sandy clay loam, moderate limestone and occasional/rare charcoal fragments
407	Cut	Posthole	0.62m 0.27m 0.15m	Semi-circular posthole
501	Fill	Fill of 502	1.62m 1m 0.20m	Dark red brown clay loam, moderate iron ore, occasional stone

502	Cut	Linear gully	1.62m 1m 0.20m	Linear gully
503	Fill	Fill of 504	1.40m 1m 0.30m	Dark red brown clay loam, rare iron ore and stone
504	Cut	Posthole	1.40m 1m 0.30m	Posthole

Phase 3 Post-medieval Deposits

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (L/W/D)	Description
301	Layer	Burnt layer	0.80m 0.42m 0.17m	Light orange brown clay loam, compact, abundant root holes and moderate charcoal
302	Layer	Post-medieval soil	5m 1.5m 0.26m	Dark red brown clay, compact and blocky, frequent angular slag inclusions

Phase 4 Modern and unphased

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (L/W/D)	Description
100	Layer	Topsoil/Subsoil	0.40m	Dark black brown clay loam, occasional stone, very friable
200	Layer	Topsoil/Subsoil	0.40m	Dark orange brown sandy clay loam, loose
300	Layer	Topsoil/Subsoil	0.40m	Dark reddish brown sandy clay loam, occasional stone, frequent charcoal flecks, moderate slag, loose and friable
400	Layer	Topsoil/Subsoil	0.30m	Dark orange brown clay loam, occasional stone, rare charcoal and iron slags
500	Layer	Topsoil/Subsoil	0.40m	Dark reddish brown clay loam, rare stone and moderate iron slag, compact
600	Layer	Topsoil/Subsoil	0.30m	Dark reddish brown silt clay loam, occasional stone and iron ore
601	Fill	Fill of 602	2m 0.40m 0.20m	Red brown clay loam, occasional stone
602	Cut	Gully	2m 0.40m 0.20m	Irregular shaped gully

			Trench 1						Trench 2						Trench 3						Trench 4						Trench 5				Trench 6			
Context	100		101		105		200		201		202		300		302		400		401		403		500		501		600		Total	
	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Findtype																														
Pottery																														
Prehistoric					10	44																							10	44
Roman					3	1	7	33	32	132	2	8	5	15	1	8													50	197
Post-medieval	2	10					2	16									1	1							1	1	1	1	7	29
Clay pipe													1	1	1	2													2	3
Tap slag (including iron ore)	7	120	30	90	33	1116	2	156	14	648	1	6	5	432	7	364	7	234	50	1000	4	81			13	28			173	4275
Coal	2	2																							1	1			3	3
Burnt stone			1	10																									1	10
Fired clay					1	4																							1	4
Animal bone					16	160			1	14																			17	174
Glass (vessel)							1	22																					1	22
Worked stone									2	476																			2	476
Sandstone									2	12													1	58					3	70
Iron									1	8															1	1			2	9
Lead																	1	8									1	20	2	28
Modern (gun cartridge)																	1	4											1	4

Table 2 Summary of finds from Clearwell Farm, Gloucestershire (Glos SMR 5611)

	Trench 1						Trench 2				Trench 3				Trench 4		Trench 5		Trench 6		Total	
Context	100		105		200		201		202		300		302		400		501		600			
	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
Fabric																						
Iron Age/Roman																						
4.1			10	44			3	4													13	48
Roman																						
Unidentifiable			3	1																	3	1
12					2	3	3	8													5	11
14									1	2	2	14									3	16
19							3	13													3	13
21.2							2	4													2	4
22					5	30	19	87	1	6	3	1	1	8							29	132
29							3	14													3	14
33							1	2													1	2
Post-medieval	2	10			2	16									1	1	1	2	1	1	7	30
Total	2	10	13	45	9	49	34	132	2	8	5	15	1	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	69	271

Table 3 Summary of pottery fabrics from Clearwell Farm, Newland, Gloucestershire (Glos SMR 5611)

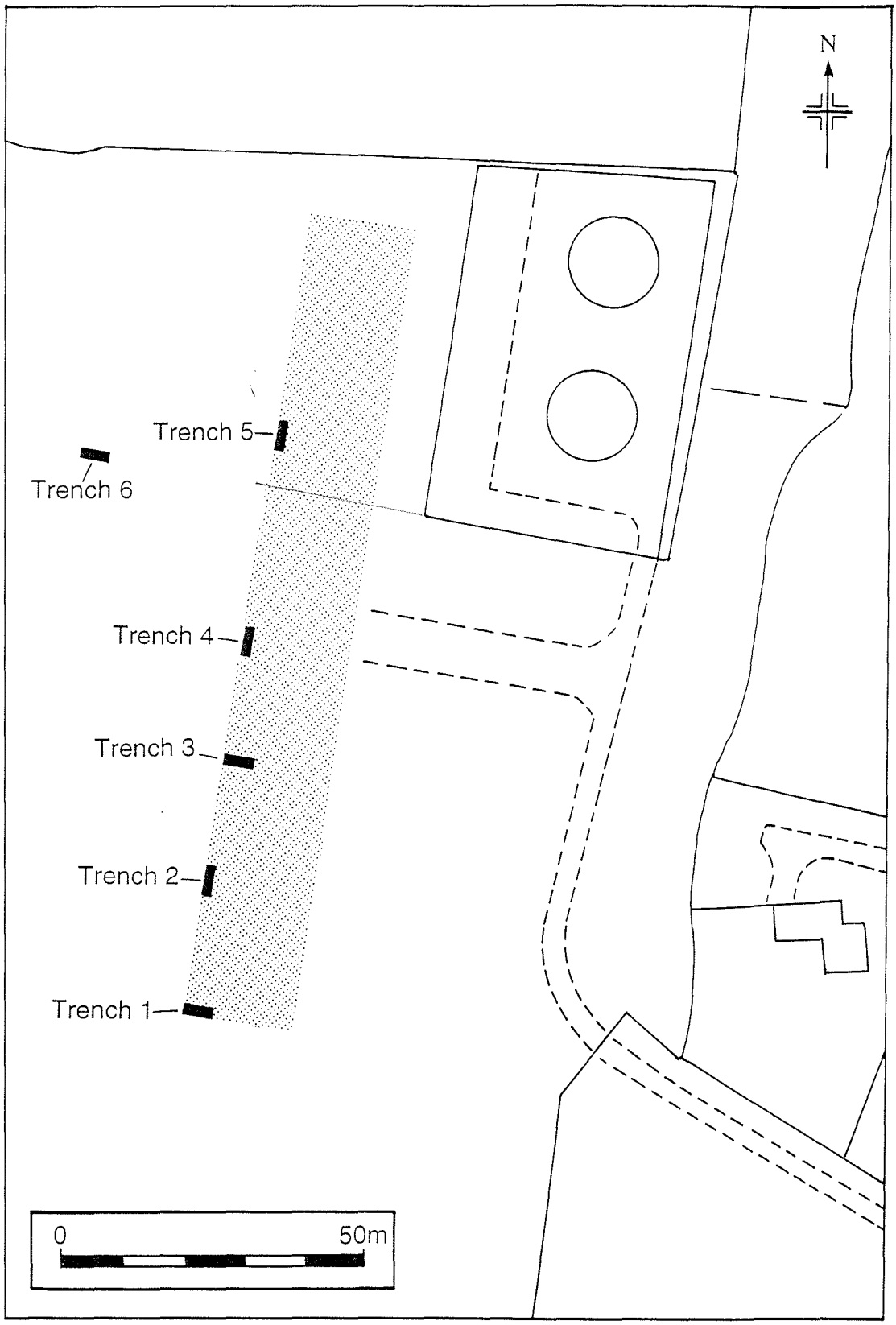

Figure 2: Location of Trenches

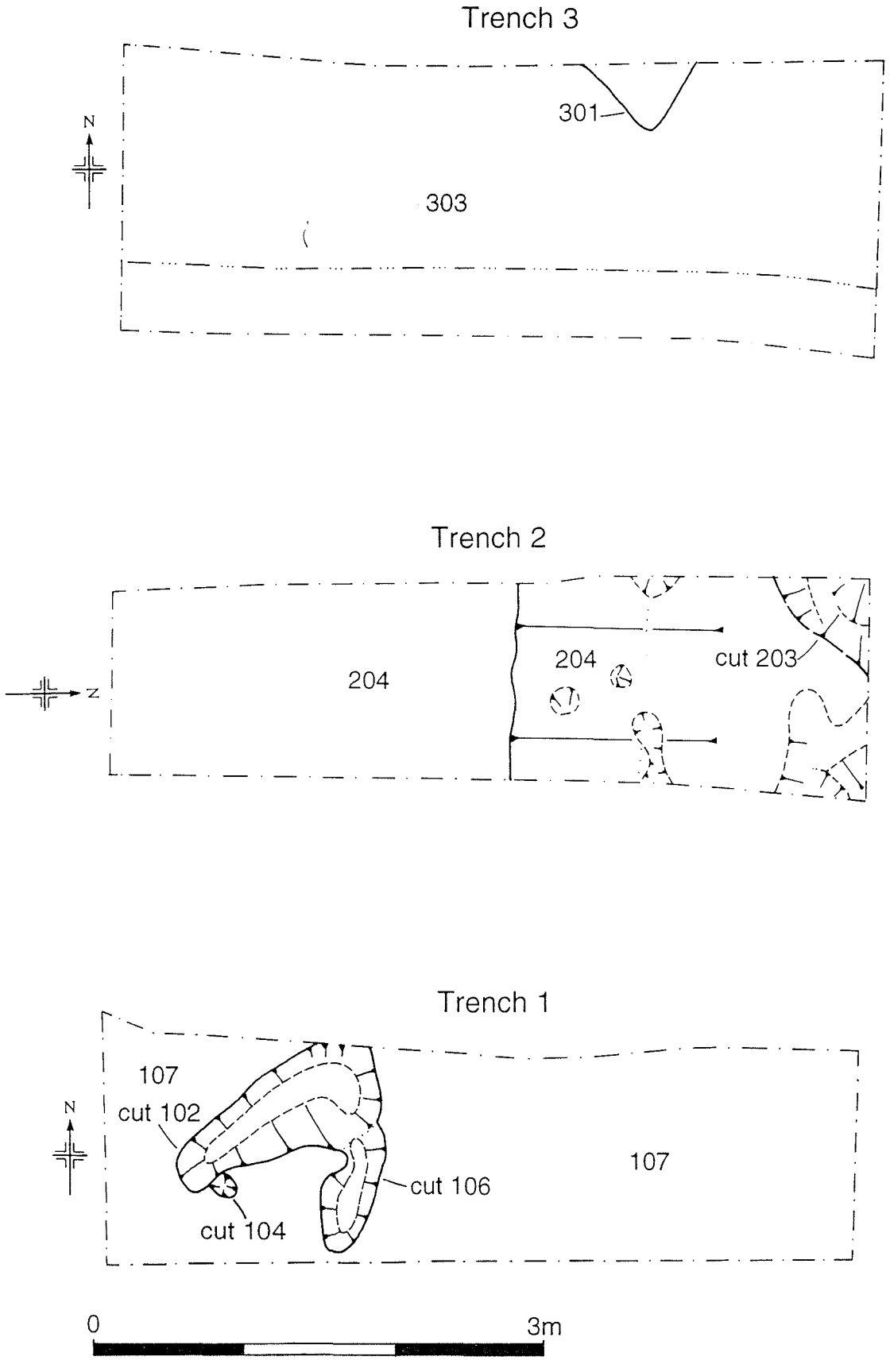

Figure 3: Post-excavation plan of Trenches 1 to 3

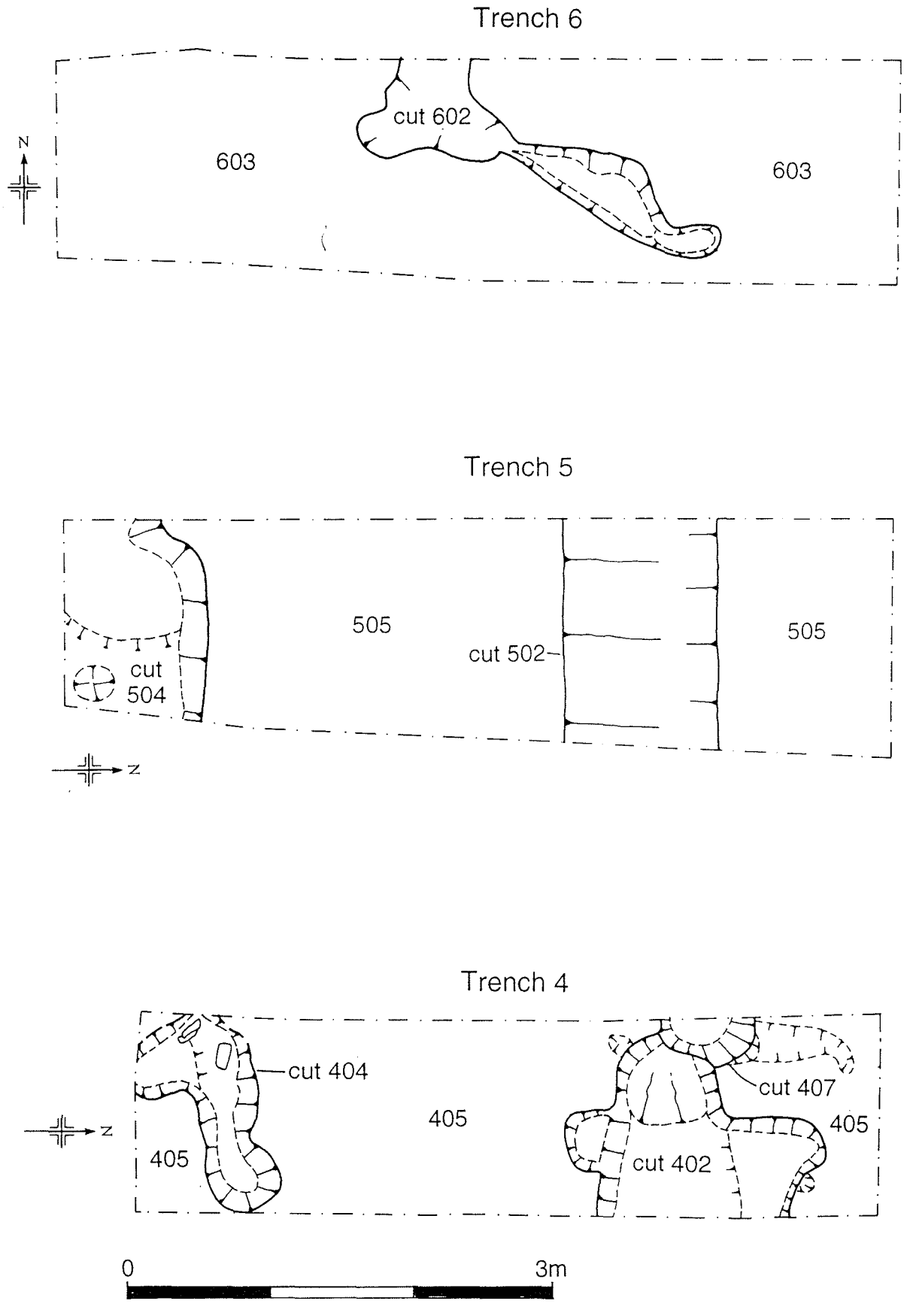

Figure 4: Post-excavation plan of Trenches 4 to 6

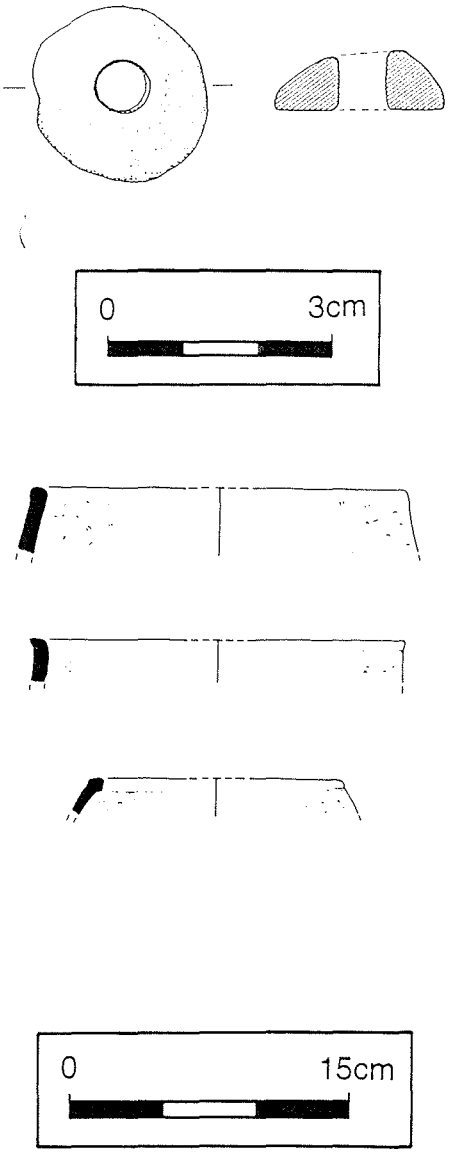

Figure 5 : Lead spindle whorl (scale 1:1) and "Tubby" cooking pot rim forms (fabric 4.1; scale 1:4)

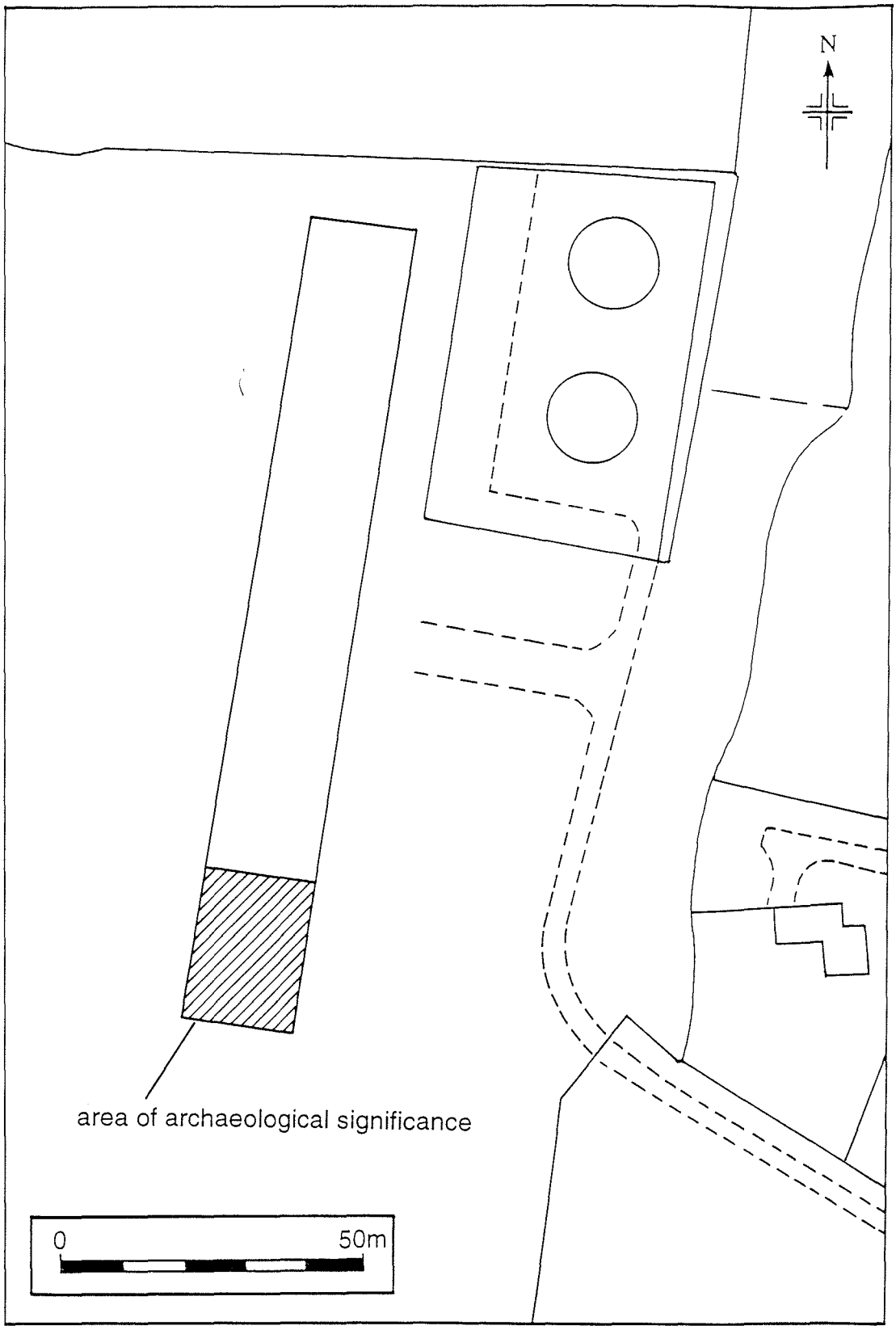

Figure 6: Areas of archaeological significance