

Berrington Mill Nurseries, Station Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



understanding heritage matters

Archaeology Warwickshire Report 1339
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*Working for
Warwickshire*

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On behalf of: Spitfire Properties LLP

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Site Code: CB12

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Planning Reference:

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SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation trenching at the former Berrington Mill Nurseries, Station Road, Chipping Campden revealed a small number of archaeological features, several of which corresponded to anomalies highlighted by a magnetometer survey. In the north-west corner of the site a large ditch was revealed which contained several sherds of late Iron Age pottery. Other undated features which may relate to prehistoric activity were also revealed. The majority of the site is crossed by ridge and furrow and clearly extensive deposits across the site relate to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. Some evidence for post-medieval pits or quarrying was revealed at the edge of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A field evaluation was undertaken of the site of the former Berrington Mill Nurseries, south of Station Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, as part of the investigations of the site designed to identify potential archaeological remains ahead of a submission with a planning application for residential development (Fig 1).

1.2 Following the completion of an archaeological desktop assessment and an archaeological geophysical survey of the site Archaeology (Projects) Warwickshire was commissioned to undertake a phase of trial trenching. The evaluation was designed to provide information on the presence and location of the archaeological resource surviving on the site. The survey took place during July 2013.

1.3 The programme of fieldwork, consisting of fourteen trial trenches across the site, and a further four trenches was carried out in July 2013. This report presents the results of the trial trenching phases of the project. The project archive will be temporarily stored at the Archaeology Warwickshire store under the site code CB12 prior to deposition of the whole project archive in an appropriate institution.

2 LOCATION

2.1 The site is located on the south-eastern limits of the town of Chipping Campden on the southern side of Station Road and to the north of a stream, running into the Cam. The site is centred on map reference SP 1603 2393, and is currently pasture fields on the western side with a bare field, used for pigs, on the eastern side and an extremely overgrown area, including the remains of former horticultural buildings, between the two.

2.2 The topography of the site is generally level in the southern parts of the site closer to the stream, but the ground generally slopes upwards towards the northern boundary and

existing properties fronting Station Road. The underlying geological deposits over most of the site are alluvium over Charmouth Mudstone, with the interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation in the higher, north-west part of the site (British Geological Survey 2012).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

3.1 There are very few records of prehistoric finds in the vicinity of Chipping Campden, and none within or close to the site. A point-butted Cornish greenstone axe was found c.1.3km to the north-west of the site, just within the modern town (HER 11007). A single mesolithic flint flake was found c.700m west of the site during an evaluation carried out by the Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society (CADHAS) at the Hicks Almshouses in 2011 (HER 41195).

3.2 The recently completed magnetometer survey indicates potential archaeological features including a possible enclosure in the north-west corner of the site. This could be prehistoric or Romano-British in origin.

Romano-British

3.3 There are no records of Romano-British finds in or close to the site, and until recently none were known from anywhere in the town (GCC 2007 19). However, in 2010 an evaluation by Foundations Archaeology at 6-7 Sheep Street, c.1km south-west of the site, recovered a single residual Roman sherd (HER 35554), and in 2011 an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology at Badgers Field, c.800m south-west of the site, found a residual sherd of Roman greyware pottery (HER 42767).

Anglo-Saxon

3.4 The place name Campden was once thought to have been derived from the Old English words *camp* (battle) and *denu* (valley). It is now considered that the first element of the name is from *campa*, and the name means 'valley with enclosures'. ('Chipping' is derived from *ceping* – market – and was added to the name only in the 15th century). There is only one contemporary reference to pre-Conquest Campden, in a charter of c.1005 (HER 2769, GCC 2007 19).

3.5 It has been suggested that there were three or four separate settlements, perhaps Broad Campden, Berrington (at the north-east of the later medieval planned town, c.700m from the development site) and Westington. By the early 11th century the manor was owned

by Godwin, Earl of Wessex or his son Swein, later to be inherited by his second son Harold. The name Berrington, originally *Byrington*, means the homestead in the stronghold or fortified enclosure (Warmington 2005 5, 9).

3.6 Recent archaeological work by Wessex Archaeology at Badgers Field in 2011, included a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey followed by field evaluation. Eleven trial trenches were excavated, revealing linear features, a trackway and a possible pit. The pottery assemblage (excluding post-medieval and residual Romano-British sherds) was dated to the 5th-8th centuries AD. The evidence was interpreted as a small early to middle Anglo-Saxon settlement, probably with its main focus just off the evaluated site to the south-east (HER 42764-7; Wessex Archaeology 2011).

Medieval

3.7 In the Domesday survey of 1086, the manor is recorded as having 15 taxable hides, 6 plough teams, 21 ploughs, 50 *villeins*, 8 *bordars* and 12 *serfs* and 3 female *serfs*. Two mills were worth 6s 2d, and the manor as a whole was worth £20 (£30 pre-Conquest). The total population was probably over 300 people.

3.8 The earliest settlement in modern Chipping Campden at Berrington, was probably around the area of the present church. Around 1180 the Lord of the Manor, Hugh de Gondeville, was granted a borough charter for Campden, and created a new planned town based on the present High Street. The location of the manor house at this time is unknown, but it may have been on the site of the 17th-century Campden House (HER 2758). The present church is largely 15th-century, but includes 13th-century elements (HER 8354).

3.9 By the 12th century there were four mills in the manor, one of which was Berrington Mill, adjoining the south-west edge of the site (HER 6663) but there is no evidence that it ever extended into the site.

3.10 The site is c.700m east of the likely extent of the medieval town and is separated from it by the grounds of the former Campden House and two fields containing ridge and furrow cultivation. The magnetometer survey (Greig 2012) indicated evidence of continued ridge and furrow cultivation across the western part of the site.

Post-medieval

3.11 Map evidence including a map of the Gainsborough Estate dated 1722 showing Campden and the surrounding area is discussed in Warmington (2005 126-146; LCRO DE

3214 486/6); part is reproduced as the end piece in the book, but does not include the eastern edge of the site.

3.12 The maps show the site as part of a single large field called Brook Furlong, which is shown as completely undeveloped. The two fields adjoining its western boundary are not named by Rushen, but the Estate map names them as Upper and Lower Cunnigree. This area is now owned by the National Trust, and is known as 'The Coneygree'. The word coney was the old name for the rabbit and the name 'coneygreen' implies that rabbits were raised there for food, perhaps as part of a managed warren.

3.13 Berrington Mill, on the south-western side of the site, has medieval origins. By the 19th century the only known building on the site was a single field barn shown on a map of 1818, and it is probable that the site has been agricultural land for much of its history.

3.14 It is likely that in the medieval and later periods the site remained undeveloped and probably used as pasture or meadow. Glasshouses and other horticultural buildings occupied part of the site in the later 20th century, but are now derelict or demolished.

4 EVALUATION

Fieldwork

4.1 A site inspection was previously undertaken as part of a desk-based assessment in 2012 and a magnetometer survey was also completed across the accessible areas of the site.

4.2 The geophysical survey identified anomalies and potential archaeological remains in parts of the site. The previous evaluation work was used to inform the location and positioning of trial trenches to investigate potential features, as well as evaluate areas of the site which produced negative results or areas which were not subject to magnetometer survey.

in order to test the potential for other archaeological remains within the area of possible development impact

4.3 A total of fourteen trenches, representing a 2% sample of the site, were opened up by a JCB-type machine. The machine was used to excavate the 20m long trenches under archaeological supervision; topsoil and overlying layers, including extensive topsoil or ploughsoil layers, were removed under the direction of an experienced archaeologist until

either the top of archaeological remains or natural undisturbed ground was reached, or to an appropriate safe depth given the specific site conditions.

Table 1 Trench summary

Trench	Dimensions		Orientation	Contexts	Deposit sequence			
	Length	Width			Topsoil	Former ploughsoil	Colluvium	Geology
1	20m	1.8m	W-E	100-105	✓	✓		Clays
2	20m	1.8m	N-S	200-205	✓	✓		Clays
3	20m	1.8m	N-S	300-305	✓	✓		Clays
4	20m	1.8m	NW-SE	400-405	✓	✓	✓	Clays
5	20m	1.8m	NE-SW	500-505	✓	✓	✓	Clays
6	20m	1.8m	W-E	600-605	✓	✓	✓	Clays
7	20m	1.8m	NE-SW	700-705	✓	✓	✓	Clays
8	20m	1.8m	NW-SE	800-805	✓	✓		Clays
9	20m	1.8m	NE-SW	900-905	✓	✓		Sandy clays
10	20m	1.8m	W-E	1000-1005	✓	✓	✓	Sandy clays
11	20m	2m	NW-SE	1100-1105	✓	✓		Sand/Gravel
12	20m	2m	NE-SW	1200-1202	✓	✓		Sand/Gravel
13	20m	1.8m	NE-SW	1300-1302	✓	✓		Sand/Gravel
14	20m	1.8m	NW-SE	1400-1402	✓	✓		Sand/Gravel
15	10m	1.8m	W-E	1500-1504	✓	✓		Clays
16	21m	1.8m	NE-SW	1600-1605	✓	✓		Clays
17	20m	2m	NE-SW	1700-1702	✓	✓	✓	Clays
18	20m	2m	NW-SE	1800-1802	✓	✓		Clays

4.4 Following a monitoring visit by Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council a further four trenches 70m of trenching, comprising, were opened using a 360 tracked excavator. The additional trenches and also three re-examined trenches revealed a similar deposit sequence, and confirmed the presence of several archaeological features and provided a cleaner and clearer finish at the interface of archaeological deposits and natural clays.

4.5 The trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeology was observed. Archaeological remains were recorded and sample excavation was undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains. Bulk soil samples were taken as appropriate in order to evaluate the environmental potential of the site.

4.6 The deposit sequence was relatively simple with an upper agricultural and topsoil deposit, earlier or former ploughsoil, colluvium, as well as deposits associated with ridge and furrow cultivation.

4.7 The north-western corner included the highest point of the site and the top of upper slope in the western field. There was little level ground at the limits of the site, but the investigated area did include a change in slope.

Table 2 North-west corner of the site (Trenches 1-4, 15-16)

Trench No	Levels (aOD)						Summary	
	Ground surface		Former ploughsoil		Natural		Archaeological features	Interpretation
	max	min	max	min	max	min		
1	139.04m	136.92m	138.75m	136.98m	138.42m	136.66m	Ditch 103, same as 1503	?Enclosure ditch
2	135.60m	134.23m	135.32m	133.86m	134.99m		Furrow 205, ?Quarry pit 203	Medieval agricultural activity 17th/18th century quarrying
3	135.08m	134.52m	134.75m		134.75m	134.03m	Furrow,303, 305, 307	Medieval agricultural activity
4	131.86m	130.49m	131.50m				Furrow 403	Medieval agricultural activity
15 *	138.39m	137.40m	138.06m	137.10m	137.23m		Ditch 1503, same as 103	Iron Age ditch
16	133.72m		133.40m	132.50m	133.30m	132.18m	Furrow,1603, 1605	Medieval agricultural activity



Trench 1

4.8 This 20m long trench was located in the north-west corner of the site and slopes down towards the east. It was excavated across the line of an anomaly which showed up on the geophysical survey. The survey evidence suggested that the feature could be part of the corner of an enclosure.

4.9 Geological natural (102) was reached at a depth of 0.66m below ground surface and was brownish yellow clay, probably part of the mudstone sequence.

4.10 A 1.8m wide ditch (103) was cut into geological natural and was up to 0.4m deep and contained two fills (Section A). The lower fill was a grey clay loam with orange clay mottling (105) and was overlaid by a brown clay loam (104). No significant remains or finds were recovered from soil sampling of these fills. The feature was encountered in both this trench and in the adjacent Trench 15 (see below).

4.11 The ditch was sealed by layer (101), which extended across the trench. This 0.34m thick layer of yellowish- brown sandy loam appears to be a former ploughsoil associated with medieval or post-medieval agriculture. A layer of agricultural or topsoil (100) varied between 0.19m and 0.26m thick.

Trench 2

4.12 Geological natural was identified at a depth of between 0.36m and 0.58m below ground surface.

4.13 It was cut by two features. At the southern end of the trench there was a single furrow, at least 2.4m wide, which extended across the trench in an approximately north-south direction. The fill (206) contained two sherds of pottery dating from the medieval period and the 18th century.

4.14 At the northern end of the trench the southern edge of a large pit-like feature (203) was revealed. This obviously extended beyond the northern limit of the trench and was at least 3.25m wide. It was at least 0.8m deep with a steeply sloping southern side and was filled by grey brown sandy clay (204) from which a single sherd of 16th/17th century Frechen Stoneware was recovered. This may also coincide with the location of a furrow identified in Trench 4.

4.15 A layer yellowish brown sandy loam (201) extended across the trench. This was overlaid by an agricultural and topsoil layer (200).

Trench 3

4.16 The trench was located down the slope and revealed geological natural 0.28m at the northern end of the trench and 0.50m at the southern end of the trench. Evidence for three features (303, 305, 307) was revealed all were aligned with the slope and in north-west to south-east direction. These were at least 2.4m wide and 0.5m deep and interpreted as furrows.

4.17 The fills of the furrows (304, 306, 308) was similar to, and merged with, an extensive agricultural layer or plough soil (301), which extended across the trench. This was sealed by a topsoil deposit (300).

Trench 4

4.18 Geological natural clay was revealed in the base of the trench. It was cut by a single furrow (403) and the brown sandy loam fill (404) contained three sherds of 17th- to 19th-century pottery.

4.19 A layer yellowish brown sandy loam (401) extended across the trench. This was overlaid by a topsoil layer (400).

Table 3 Central area of the site (Trenches 5-7, 17)

Trench No	Levels (aOD)						Summary	
	Ground surface		Former ploughsoil		Natural		Archaeological features	Interpretation
	max	min	max	min	max	min		
5	129.39m	129.22m	128.69m	126.30m	129.0m	128.75m	Furrow 503 ? Ditch 507	Medieval agricultural activity Undated anomaly
6	132.04m	129.84m	131.56m		131.24m	129.40m	Furrows 603, 605	Medieval agricultural activity
7 *	127.74m	128.64m	128.48m		128.25m	128.16m	Furrows 703, 705	Medieval agricultural activity
17	130.77m	129.74m	130.43m	129.70m	130.30m	129.36m	Possible linear feature	



* illustrated right

Trench 5

4.20 Trench 5 was gradually excavated to an average depth of 0.45m below ground level where geological natural was revealed. An anomaly identified by the magnetometer survey crossed this trench. It was cut by a large feature, possibly associated with a furrow or a ditch (503) which cut across the trench at an angle and therefore appeared to be very wide. It was at least 3m wide and 0.6m deep (Section B), filled by a mottled brown sandy clay (504). Another furrow (503) orientated north-west to south-east was revealed at the northern end of the trench.

4.21 Land drains (505, 509) were also apparent in the trench and these coincided with the position of the furrows.

Trench 6

4.22 A similar geological clay natural was revealed in the trench and it was cut by two furrows (603, 605) which were filled by yellowish brown sandy clay (604 and 606). An extensive layer (601) extended across the trench and merged with furrow fill deposits. This was overlaid by topsoil deposits (600).

Trench 7

4.23 The trench was located on the lower sloping ground and geological natural clay (702) was identified at between 135.08m aOD and 128.74m aOD).

4.24 Two furrows (703) and (705) were apparent across the trench. These were aligned north-west to south-east and were at least 2.9m wide and 0.7m deep. The fills of furrows and adjacent layer of dark yellowish brown sandy loam (704, 706) was not readily distinguishable and probably represented agricultural and cultivation deposits.

4.25 The extensive layers included ploughsoil (701), which was sealed by topsoil (700).

Table 4 Southern part of the site (Trenches 8-10, 18)

Trench No	Levels (aOD)						Summary	
	Ground surface		Former ploughsoil		Natural		Archaeological features	Interpretation
	max	min	max	min	max	min		
8	130.50m	128.84m			129.49m	128.38m	Furrow 803, 805	Medieval agricultural activity
9	127.83m	127.67m	138.69m	136.30m	136.32m		Furrows 903, 905, 907	Medieval agricultural activity
10	128.03m	127.56m	127.90m	127.65m	127.58m	127.33m	Furrows 1003, 1008	Medieval agricultural activity
18 *	128.83m	127.93m	128.12m	127.92m	127.81m	127.93m	Post hole 1803, Gully 1806	Undated features



Trench 8

4.26 A similar natural clay deposit (802) as identified in adjacent trenches was recorded. The natural deposit was cut by a 3.3m wide furrow (803) with a greyish brown clay loam fill (804) in the centre of the trench (Section C). The furrow was at least 0.8m deep and aligned roughly north to south in line with the direction of slope. A similar deposit (806) and probable furrow (805) was also revealed at the eastern end of the trench.

4.27 A layer of agricultural soil, (807) extended across much of the trench, but was not readily distinguishable from the fills of furrows and probably derives from lengthy agricultural and cultivation activity. This may also contain material from colluvial activity. This was overlaid by ploughsoil (801) and topsoil deposits (800).

Trench 9

4.28 Trench 9 was situated at the lowest part of the western side of the site. A sandy clay natural layer (902) was encountered. This was cut by three furrows (903), (905) and (907). These were aligned north-west to south-east and were at least 4m wide (Section D).

Trench 10

4.29 A yellowish brown sandy clay geological natural (1002) was reached at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.45m.

4.30 Evidence of two furrows was revealed at the western and eastern ends of the trench (Section E). The furrows (1003 and 1008) were at least 2.8m wide. The alignment of furrows was roughly north-west to south-east.

4.31 Above this was between 0.23m and 0.32m of a previous ploughsoil (1001) which was covered 0.22m to 0.30mm of topsoil (1000).

Table 5 Eastern part of the site (Trenches 11-14)

Trench No	Levels (aOD)						Summary	
	Ground surface		Former ploughsoil		Natural		Archaeological features	Interpretation
	max	min	max	min	max	min		
11	* 127.05m	126.74m	126.64m	126.40m	126.31m	126.22m	None	
12	127.38m	127.13m	127.06m	126.76m	126.56m	126.48m	None	
13	127.67m	127.39m	127.40m	127.00m	126.82m	126.67m	None	
14	127.56m	126.87m	127.22m		126.64m	125.98m	None	



* illustrated right

4.32 The eastern end of the site has different topographic and geological characteristics to those in the western part of the site. The location of trenches here was generally level with slightly different ground conditions. Geological deposits were generally yellowish brown sand and gravel.

Trench 11

4.33 Geological natural of gravel with occasional patches of sand (1102) was revealed in the base of the trench at a depth of 0.68m. This was overlaid by 0.34m of ploughsoil (1101) which was covered by an average depth of 0.32m of agricultural or topsoil (1100). No archaeological finds or features were revealed in or cutting these deposits.

4.34 Trench 11 was originally machined to a width of 1.6m. However, pigs kept and reintroduced into this field caused soil from adjacent spoil heaps to be knocked back into the trench before it was monitored by the County Senior Archaeologist. As a result the trench was re-machined by a tracked excavator to a width of 2m and deposits were re-examined. Several patches of greyish sandy silt were revealed as having little or no depth and no consistent limits. The additional work revealed no significant archaeological remains.

Trench 12

4.35 Geological natural consisted of gravel and sand (1202) at approximately 127.30m OD. This was overlaid by 0.28m of former ploughsoil or agricultural soil (1201) which was covered by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (1200).

4.36 No archaeological finds or features were revealed within the trench. This trench was re-machined and also widened from 1.6m to 2m in accordance with a request from the GCC Senior Archaeologist.

4.37 Several potential archaeological remains were investigated as patches of greyish silt and gravel may have filled features. These proved to be lacking in defined edges, depth or finds and no significant archaeological remains were identified.

Trench 13

4.38 Geological natural (1302) was reached at a depth of between 0.68m and 0.74m below the ground surface.. Again this natural deposit proved to be a mixture of alluvial sands and gravel as identified in trenches 11 and 12. This was sealed by between 0.33m and 0.42m thickness of an older or previous ploughsoil (1301), which was covered by topsoil (1300). No significant archaeological remains were revealed and no finds were recovered.

Trench 14

4.39 A trench similar deposit sequence was revealed in this trench as a previous ploughsoil (1401) and topsoil (1400). Pipework and foundations associated with former glasshouses or outbuildings were also revealed in the trench.

Trench 15

4.40 A further trench was located at the north-west corner of site in order to further test the nature and date of the ditch revealed in Trench 1.

4.41 Geological natural clay (1502) was cut by a large ditch (1503), clearly the same as ditch 103 (SectionG). Again the ditch had steep sloping sides with a slightly rounded base. It was 1.74m wide and up to 0.60m deep and was filled by a dark greyish brown clay loam containing occasional small fragments of ironstone (1504). A few sherds of late Iron Age pottery (see 5.2 below) were recovered from this fill.

4.42 The ditch was sealed by a layer of former ploughsoil (1501) which was covered by between topsoil (1500), similar to that recorded in Trench 1.

Trench 16

4.43 Trench 16 was positioned between trenches 2 and 4 in order to investigate the the potential for features in this area. Geological natural (1602) was careful removal of "spits " using a larger machine revealed natural clay at a depth of between 0.40 and 0.48m below ground surface.

4.44 The natural clay was cut by two furrows (1603 and 1605) in the centre of the trench and evidence for further furrows was also present at the western and eastern ends of the trench. No other archaeological features were encountered.

4.45 Above this was a layer of former ploughsoil (1601) which was covered by topsoil (1600).

Trench 17

4.46 The trench located 10m north-west of Trench 5 was positioned to further investigate a magnetometer survey anomaly possibly identified in trench 5. Geological natural (1702) was reached at a depth of 0.45m below ground level. An approximately 7m wide feature (1703) was revealed in the northern end of the trench. This was a shallow depression with gradually sloping sides (Section H). It was filled by a brownish grey silty clay with occasional stone fragments. No other inclusions or finds were apparent. The nature of this feature was not clear, it maybe man-made and it appears to cut a furrow and is on a different alignment to the furrows.

4.47 Two furrows (1707, 1709) were revealed in the trench with an associated ploughsoil (1701) which was covered by topsoil (1700).

Trench 18

4.48 In this trench located at the base of the sloping field the natural was cut by two features, a small gully (1805) and a medium sized pit (1803).

4.49 The gully (1805) extended across the trench aligned in a south-west to north-east direction and was up to 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base (Section I). It was filled by a brownish grey clay loam (1806). No finds were recovered from the feature and it remains undated.

4.50 The pit was sub-circular with a length of 1.36m and a width of 1.32m (Section J). It was only 0.09m deep, suggesting some significant truncation, possibly by later ploughing, and had near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brown clay loam (1804), but no inclusions were present and no datable material was recovered during excavation of the revealed extent. It is also remains undated.

4.51 The geological natural and the fills of both features was overlaid by a layer of dark yellowish brown sandy loam (1801), between 0.60m and 0.85m deep. It was covered by up to 0.31m of topsoil (1800).

5 FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation including 25 sherds of pottery and single fragments of clay pipe and tile. The finds were generally recovered from extensive ploughsoil or topsoil layers and from the fills within furrows. No animal bone or metalwork was recovered and this may reflect differential survival in the existing soil conditions.

Table 6 Finds summary

Material details	Quantity	Date	Context	
Clay pipe	1	18th-19th century	Topsoil	100
Floor Tile	1	14th/15th century	Furrow fill	206
Pottery	3	16th/17th-19th century	Topsoil	100
Pottery	1	18th century	Topsoil	200
Pottery	1	16th/17th century	?quarry pit	204
Pottery	2	Medieval (1), 18th century (1)	Furrow fill	206
Pottery	3	17th-19th century	Furrow fill	404
Pottery	1	19th/20th century	Ploughsoil	601
Pottery	2	18th century	Ploughsoil	701
Pottery	1	18th century	Furrow fill	904
Pottery	1	Medieval	Ploughsoil	1001
Pottery	4	Late Iron Age (see below)	Ditch fill	1504
Pottery	2	14th/15th century (1), 18th century (1)	Furrow fill	1606
Pottery	4	13th-15th century (3), 18th century (1)	Ploughsoil	1701

5.2 A small quantity of five sherds of pottery was of medieval date. Many of these sherds are abraded reflecting the likely abrasion in agricultural deposits from which they were recovered.

Iron Age pottery Dr Phil Mills

5.3 Four sherds of hand-made pottery were sent for further analysis. These were all from ditch fill (1504).

5.4 They were hand-made, low fired and poorly levigated. Two pieces had brown surfaces with a black core and were hard with an irregular fracture and sandy feel. They had inclusions of common vegetable voids, moderate quartz at 0.3mm and moderate fine silver mica.

5.5 One piece, in the same fabric, had a circular rivet hole of 7mm diameter. One piece, in the same fabric but with dark surfaces, had traces of probable incised decoration.

5.5 The pieces are possibly of Late Iron Age date. No further work on this material is recommended.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The evaluation has confirmed some of the results of the magnetometer survey, which showed the presence of medieval ridge and furrow and several linear anomalies. Many of these features cross the trenches and these were shown to be of significant depth and breadth. The ditch at the north-west corner of the site is likely to be part of an enclosure and indicates settlement activity immediately to the north and west of the site and potentially on the site as well.

6.2 Undated features not identified in the geophysical work were also revealed and these were likely to have been truncated by medieval and post-medieval activity, but may also be evidence of earlier activity.

Romano-British and prehistoric

6.3 A ditch coinciding with the linear anomaly in the north-western corner of the site contained several sherds of grog-tempered pottery, which have been dated as Late Iron Age. The segments of ditch investigated and the evidence from the magnetometer survey suggests that this may be a boundary or more probably an enclosure ditch. There were no additional settlement features associated with the ditch, but these may survive in this corner of the site or beyond the site limits.

6.4 A pit and gully excavated in Trench 18 a 100m to the south-east could be late Iron Age activity; however no dating material was recovered from these features.

Medieval

6.5 Evidence of ridge and furrow was apparent in most of the trenches on the western side of the site. The furrows were generally wide and deep and a deposit associated with medieval ploughing and cultivation was also identified across much of the western side of the site. An assemblage of 6 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from ploughsoils and furrow fills during the evaluation.

Post-medieval and later

6.6 Evidence associated with the continued agricultural and horticultural use of the site was revealed across the site. Topsoil and upper soil deposits in the different fields relate to the extended use of the fields forming the site. Several sherds of 16th/17th to 19th century pottery were recovered from topsoil and plough soil deposits. A pit associated with quarrying or agricultural activity at the northern end of the site may indicate evidence of activities closer to the road frontage.

6.7 In the central area of the site, pipes and concrete footings associated with the erection and maintenance of 20th-century glasshouses were revealed.

6.8 The evidence for post-medieval activity appears to correspond to 19th-century map evidence.

Undated

6.9 Several undated features were recorded, including a possible pit and gully. These discreet features are most likely associated with settlement activity.

Natural geology

6.10 Variations in the natural geological deposits were revealed across the site; gravels were encountered on the south-eastern, whilst the north-western part of the site showed evidence of clay. The lower lying areas were most likely associated with alluvial or terrace gravels and the clays were associated with underlying mudstone. Some evidence of colluvium deposits was encountered in the western part of the site; this is probably derived from both colluvial and agricultural processes resulting in some soil movement down the slope.

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Ordnance Survey 1885 *First Edition 1:2500 map*

Ordnance Survey 1921 *Third Edition 1:2500 map*, with additional details added by hand, 1967

APPENDICES

A List of Contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
100	Topsoil	Modern
101	Ploughsoil	
102	Geological natural	
103	Ditch	
104	Ditch Fill	
200	Topsoil	Modern
201	Construction debris layer	Modern
202	Geological natural	
203	Quarry pit?	
204	Quarry pit? Fill	
205	Furrow	
206	Furrow fill (of 206)	
300	Topsoil	
301	Ploughsoil	
302	Geological natural	
303	Furrow	
304	Furrow fill (of 303)	
305	Furrow	
306	Furrow fill (of 305)	
307	Furrow	
308	Furrow fill (of 307)	
400	Topsoil	
401	Ploughsoil	
402	Geological natural	
403	Furrow	
404	Furrow fill	

500	Topsoil layer
501	Ploughsoil
502	Geological natural
503	Furrow
504	Fill of furrow
505	Drain cut
506	Drain fill
507	?ditch
508	Fill of 507
509	Drain cut
510	Drain fill

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
600	Topsoil	
601	Ploughsoil	
602	Geological natural	
603	Furrow	
604	Furrow fill	
605	Furrow	
606	Furrow fill	
700	Topsoil	
701	Ploughsoil	
702	Geological natural	
703	Furrow	
704	Furrow fill	
705	Furrow	
706	Furrow fill	
800	Topsoil	
801	Ploughsoil	
802	Geological natural	
803	Furrow	
804	Furrow fill	
805	?Furrow	

806	?Furrow fill
807	Layer
900	Topsoil
901	Ploughsoil
902	Geological natural
903	Furrow
904	Furrow fill (of 903)
905	Furrow
906	Furrow fill (of 905)
907	Furrow
908	Furrow fill (of 905)
1000	Topsoil
1001	Ploughsoil
1002	Geological natural
1003	Furrow
1004	Furrow fill (of 1003)
1005	Land drain
1006	Land drain
1007	Furrow
1008	Furrow fill (of 1007)
1100	Topsoil
1101	Ploughsoil
1102	Geological natural
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
1200	Topsoil
1201	Ploughsoil
1202	Geological natural
1300	Topsoil
1301	Ploughsoil
1302	Geological natural
1400	Topsoil

Comments

1401	Ploughsoil
1402	Geological natural
1500	Topsoil
1501	Layer
1502	Geological natural
1503	Ditch
1504	Ditch fill
1600	Topsoil
1601	layer
1602	Geological natural
1603	Furrow
1604	Furrow fill (of 1603)
1605	Furrow
1606	Furrow fill (of 1606)
1700	Topsoil
1701	Layer
1702	Geological natural
1703	Feature/depression
1704	Fill of Cut 1703
1705	Drain cut
1706	Drain fill
1707	Furrow
1708	Furrow fill
1709	Furrow
1710	Furrow fill
1800	Topsoil
1801	Layer
1802	Geological natural
1803	Pit
1804	Pit fill
1805	Gully
1806	Gully fill

B List of Finds

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
100	Pottery	3	16th/17th-19th century (Frechen stoneware x1, coarseware x1, 18th century Creamware x1)
100	Clay pipe	1	Stem fragment, 18th-19th century
200	Pottery	1	18th-century coarseware
204	Pottery	1	16th/17th Frechen Stoneware
206	Pottery	2	(medieval, green glazed internally x1, 18th-century coarseware x1)
206	Floor Tile	1	14th/15th- century
404	Pottery	3	17th-19th century (Midlands Yellow 16th-18th century x1, 19th-century coarseware x1, medieval x1)
601	Pot	1	19th/20th century stoneware
701	Pot	2	18th century (Midlands Black x1, Internally glazed coarseware x1)
904	Pot	1	18th-century (Midlands Black)
1001	Pot	1	Medieval, abraded
1504	Pot	4	Late Iron Age
1606	Pot	2	14th/15th century (1), 18th century, Midlands Black (1)
1701	Pot	4	13th-15th century (3), 1 18th century (1) White salt-glazed stoneware (1)

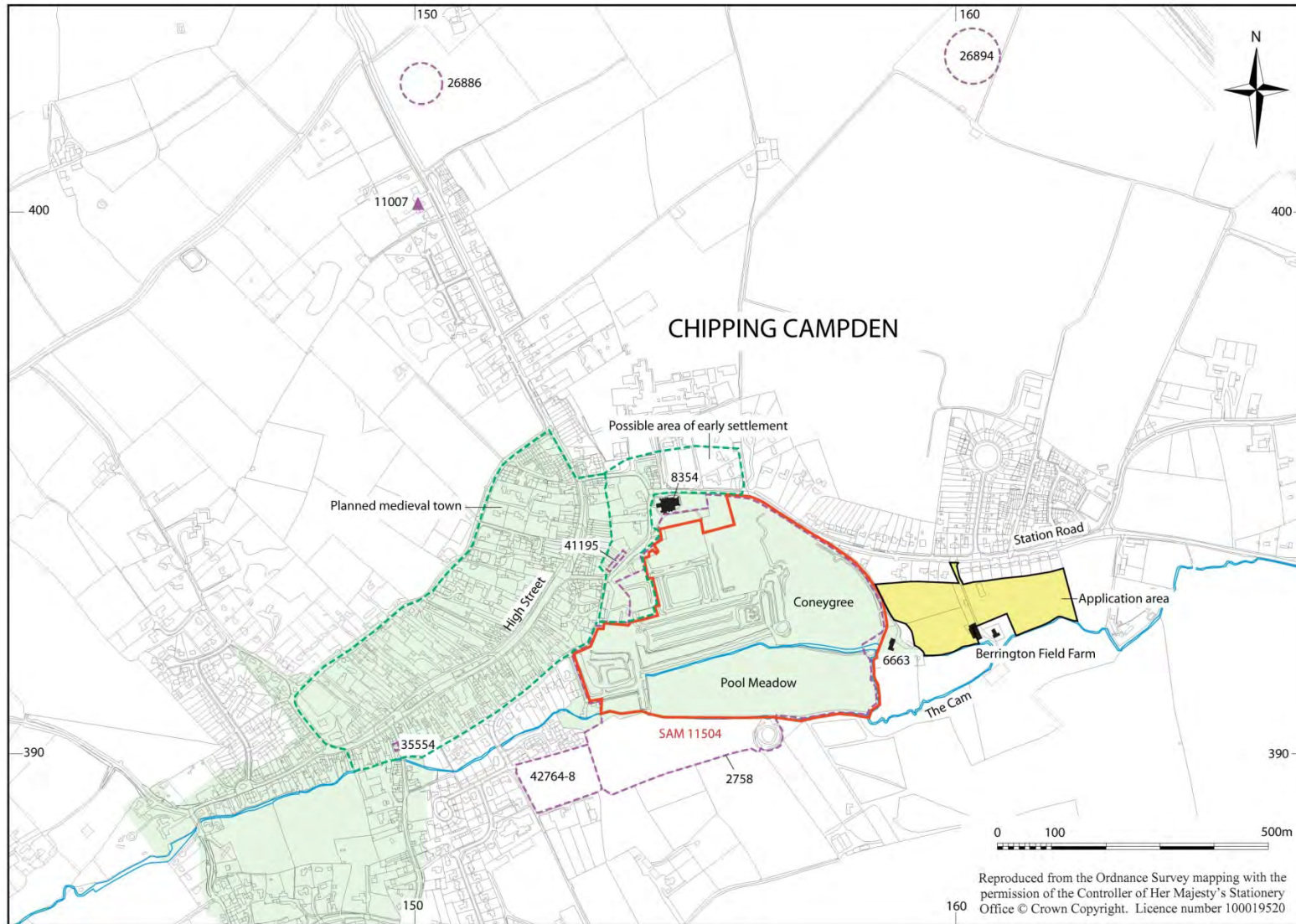


Fig 1: Site location

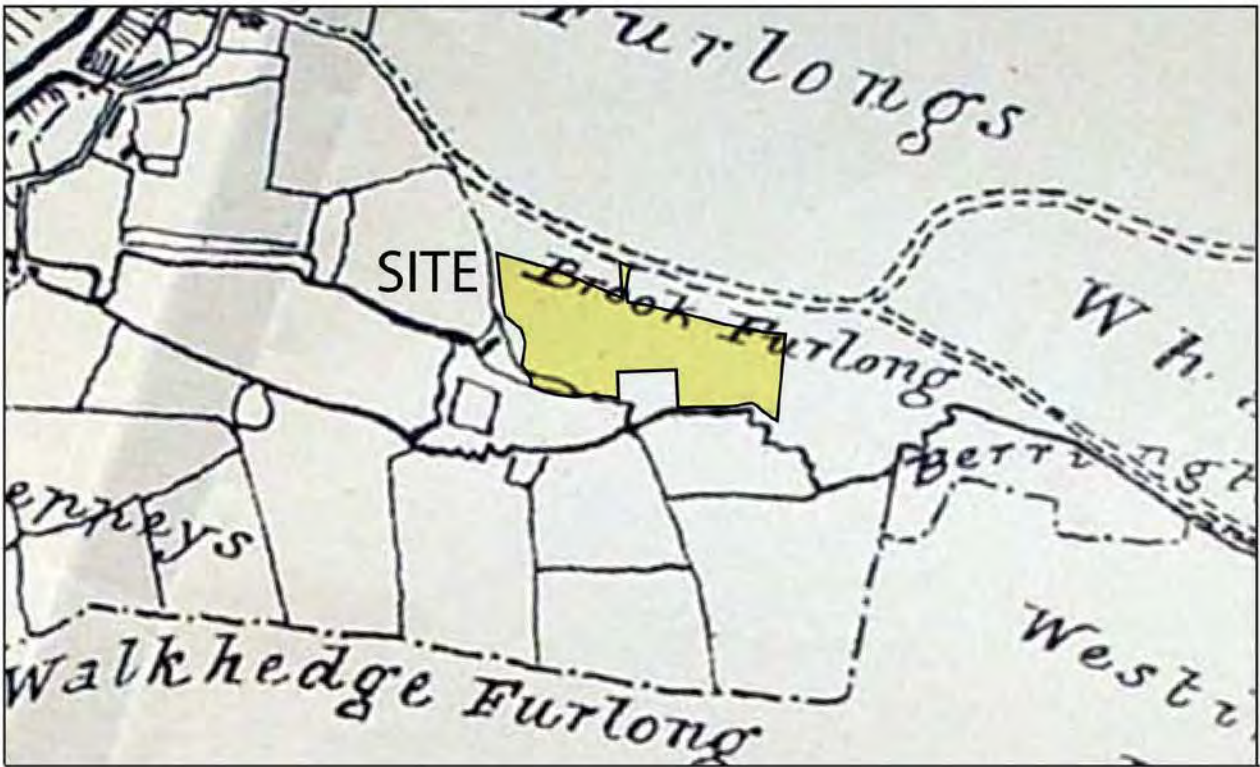


Fig 2: Detail from Rushen's sketch map of the parish of Chipping Campden, showing probable appearance pre-1799



Fig 3: Noel Estate map, 1818 (Gloucestershire Archives D9125/2/4997)

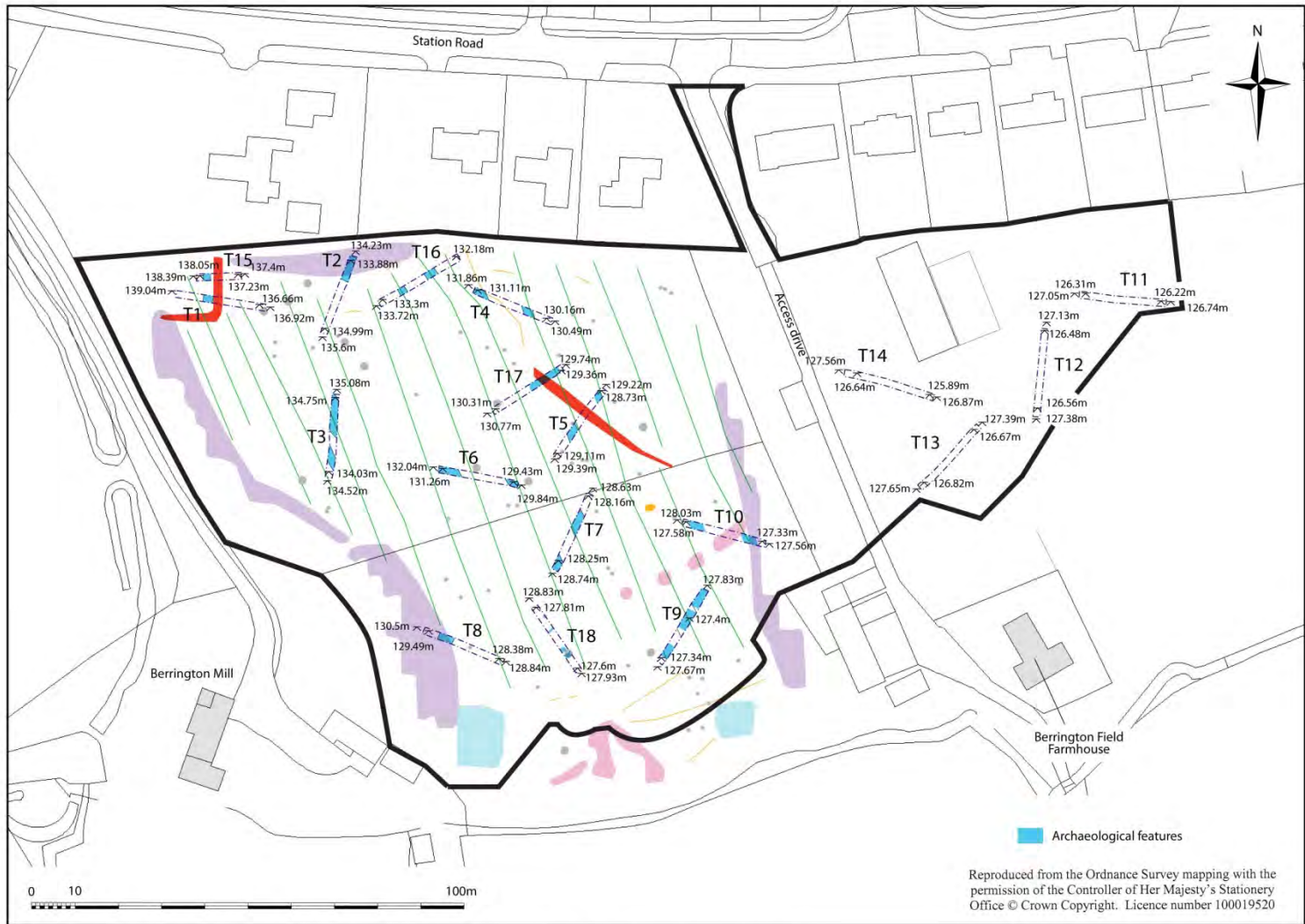


Fig 4: Trench location

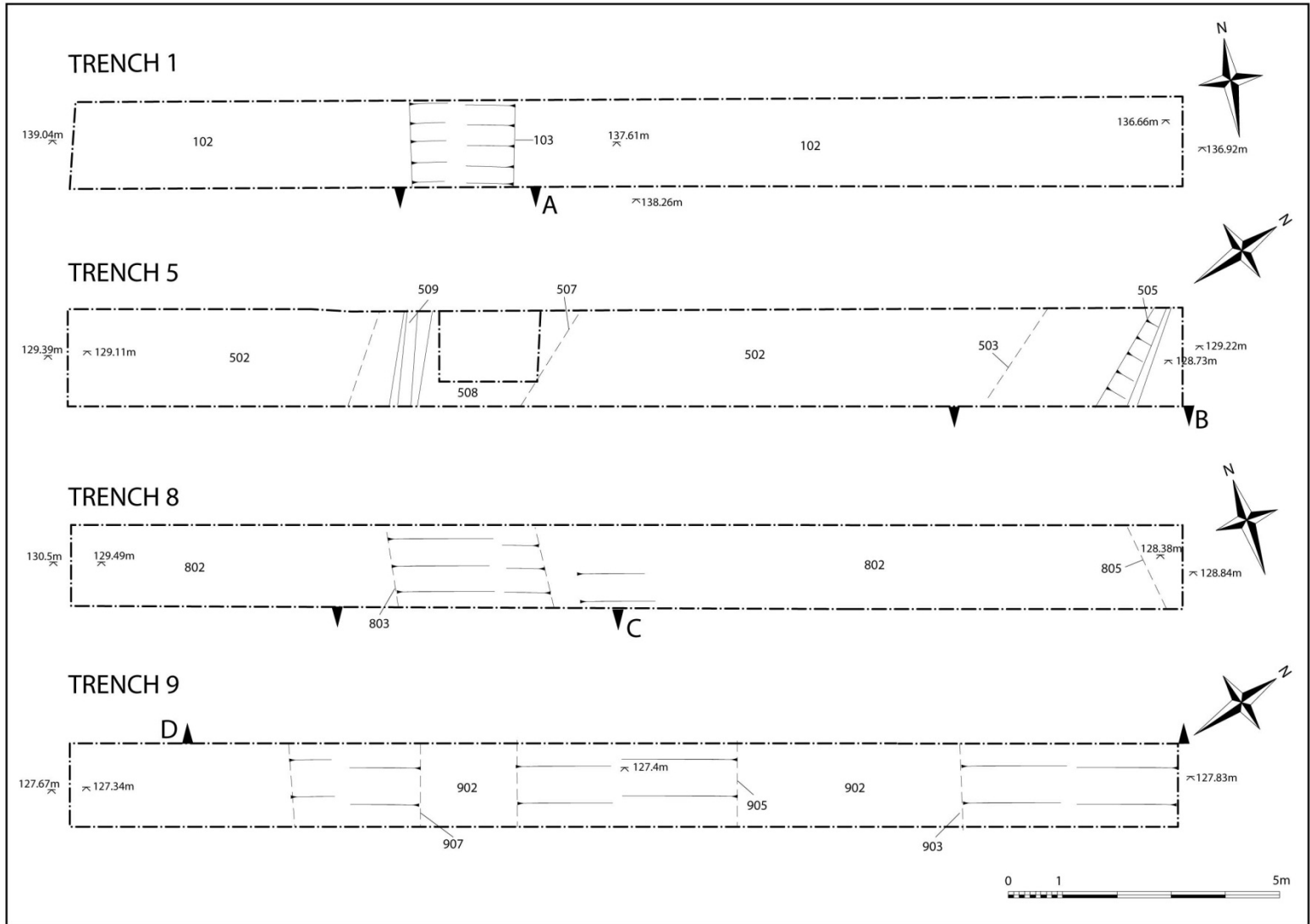


Fig 5: Trenches 1, 5, 8 and 9

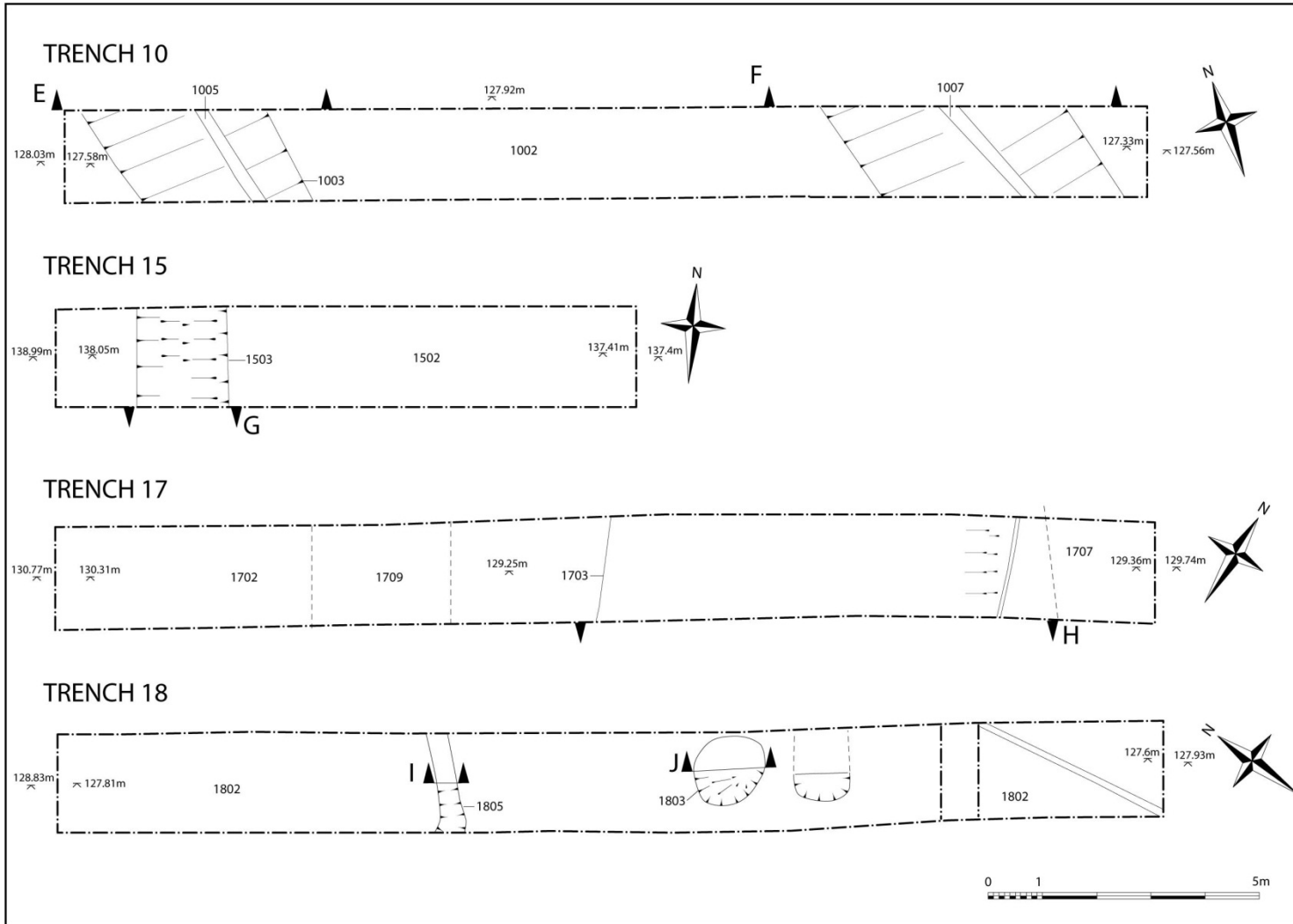


Fig 6: Trenches 10, 15, 17 and 18

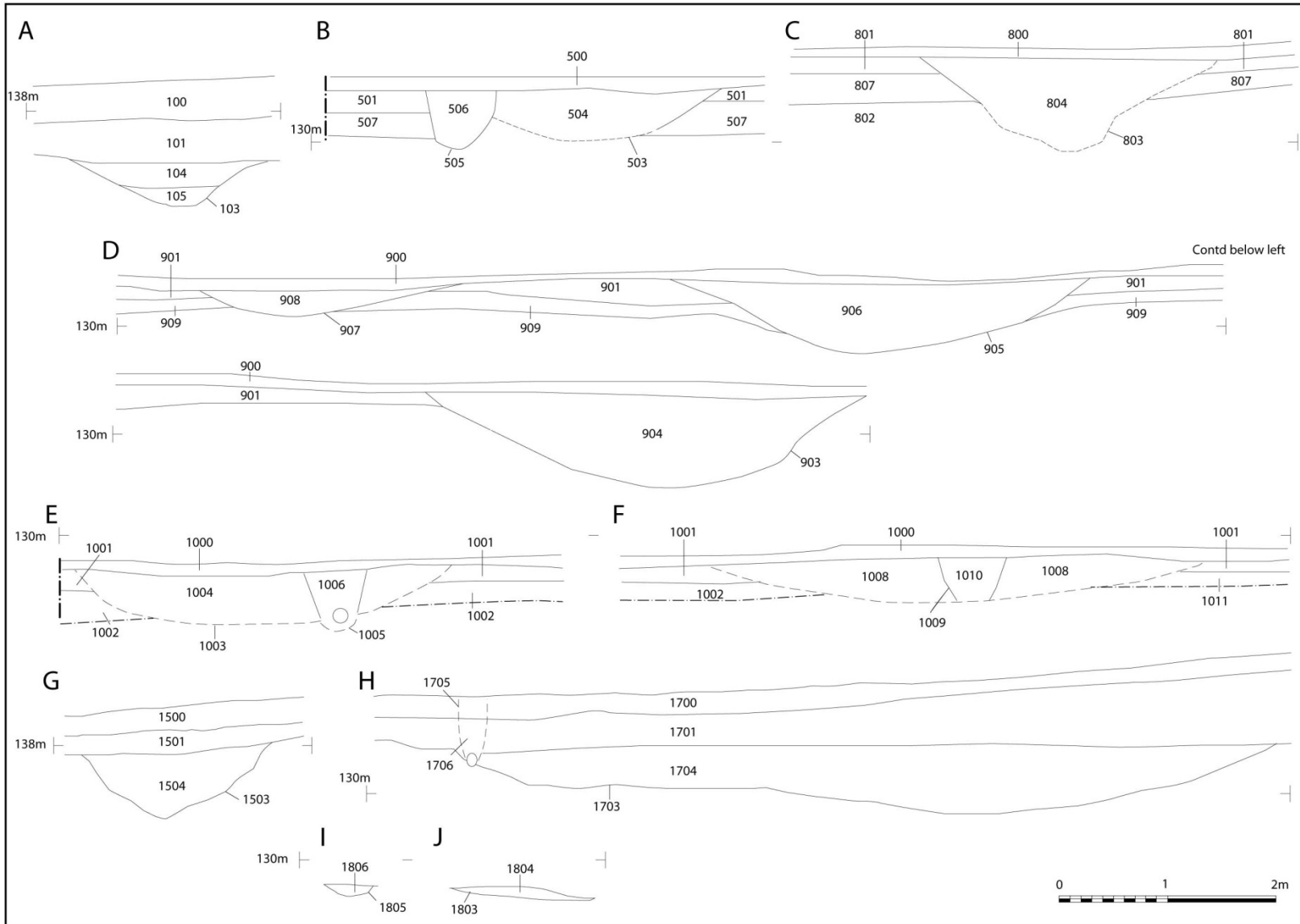


Fig 7: Sections A-J



Fig 8: Ditch 103



Fig 9: Gully 1805



Fig 10: Pit 1803



Fig 11: Trench 17 and feature 1704



Fig 12: Re-examination and cleaning of Trench 12



Fig 13: Trench 16