

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

Project No. 363

December 1995

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Middle Hunscombe Farm, Charlecote,
Warwickshire:**

Fieldwork Sets A and B

by

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

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INTRODUCTION

The following report describes the results of the first two sets (Sets A and B) of archaeological fieldwork, recording and reporting of an archaeological evaluation at Middle Hunscombe Farm, Charlecote, Warwick (Fig. 1: SP 245 552). The fieldwork was undertaken by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Stratascan between September and December 1995. The work was commissioned by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited (OAA).

The site is located 4km east of Stratford-on-Avon (Fig 1). A desk top assessment of the site, was prepared in the form of a Cultural Heritage (Archaeology) Statement by OAA. The first set of fieldwork corresponded with Set A of the project structure outlined in a tender competition document prepared by OAA and included geophysical survey, test pitting and trial trenching. This was specifically concerned with two target areas with suspected archaeological features (Fig. 2). Target Area 1 contains a cropmark which was thought to have been created by a rectilinear enclosure (WA 4674) of late prehistoric or Roman date. Target Area 2 incorporated the possible location of a *hlow* or burial mound (identified during the desk-top assessment from documentary evidence). Set B involved a programme of fieldwalking across the whole of the study area.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to work towards gathering information to help establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the study area.

METHOD

Set A, Stage 1: Geophysical survey

The geophysical survey began with a feasibility study to assess the suitability of alternative techniques in the two target areas. This was followed by a more extensive resistivity survey in Target Area 1.

The following outline provides a summary of the survey methods employed during the geophysical work. A detailed description of techniques and equipment used is provided in Appendix I.

The locations of all the geophysical survey areas were surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite. All geophysics was carried out in accordance with AML guidelines.

Target Area 1 - The feasibility study consisted of four 20m trial grids (a total area of 40m x 40m), which were surveyed using both resistivity and magnetometry over the area of the cropmark (WA 4674). As part of this trial, nine magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at the nodes of the four grids.

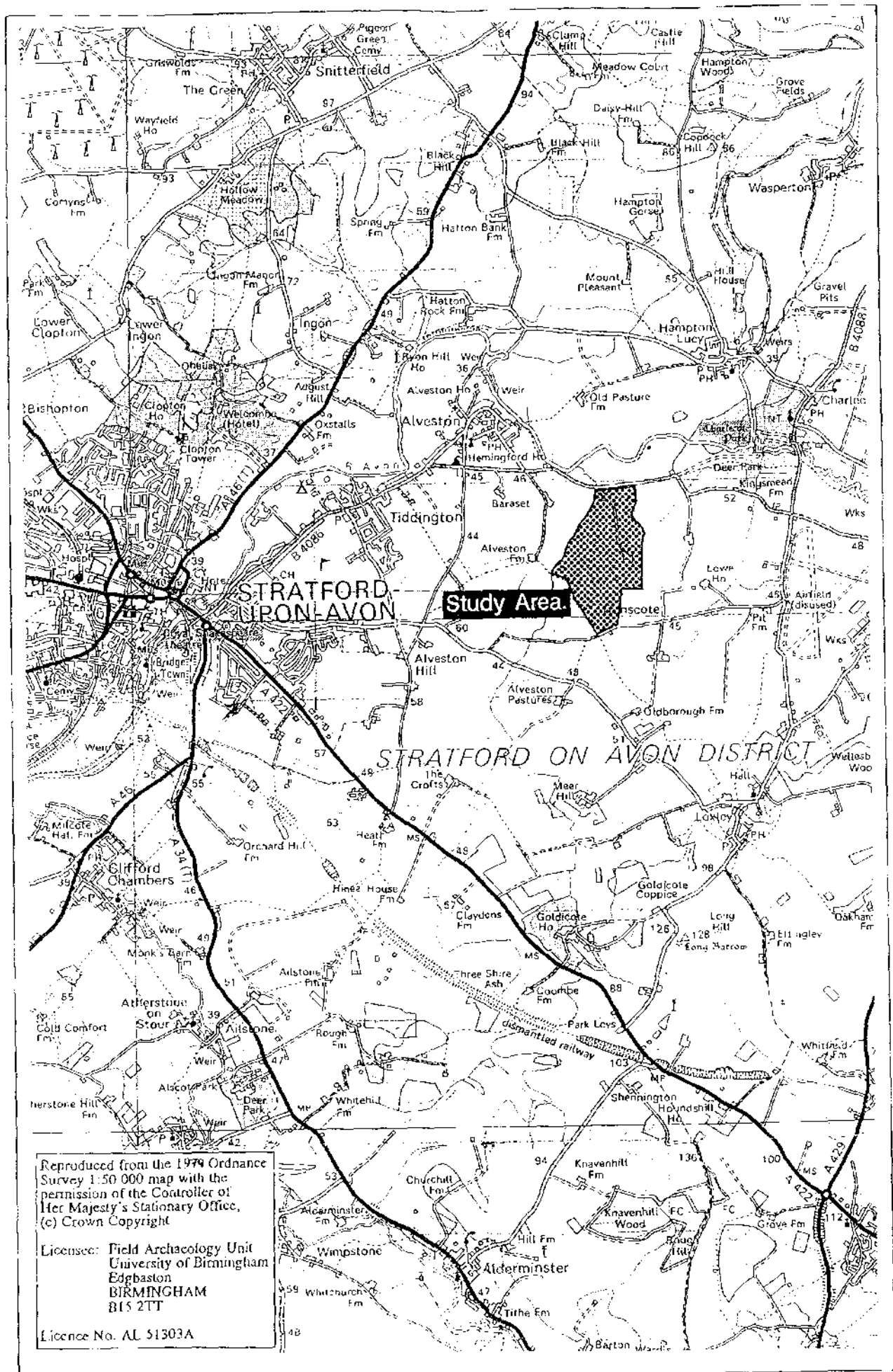


fig.1

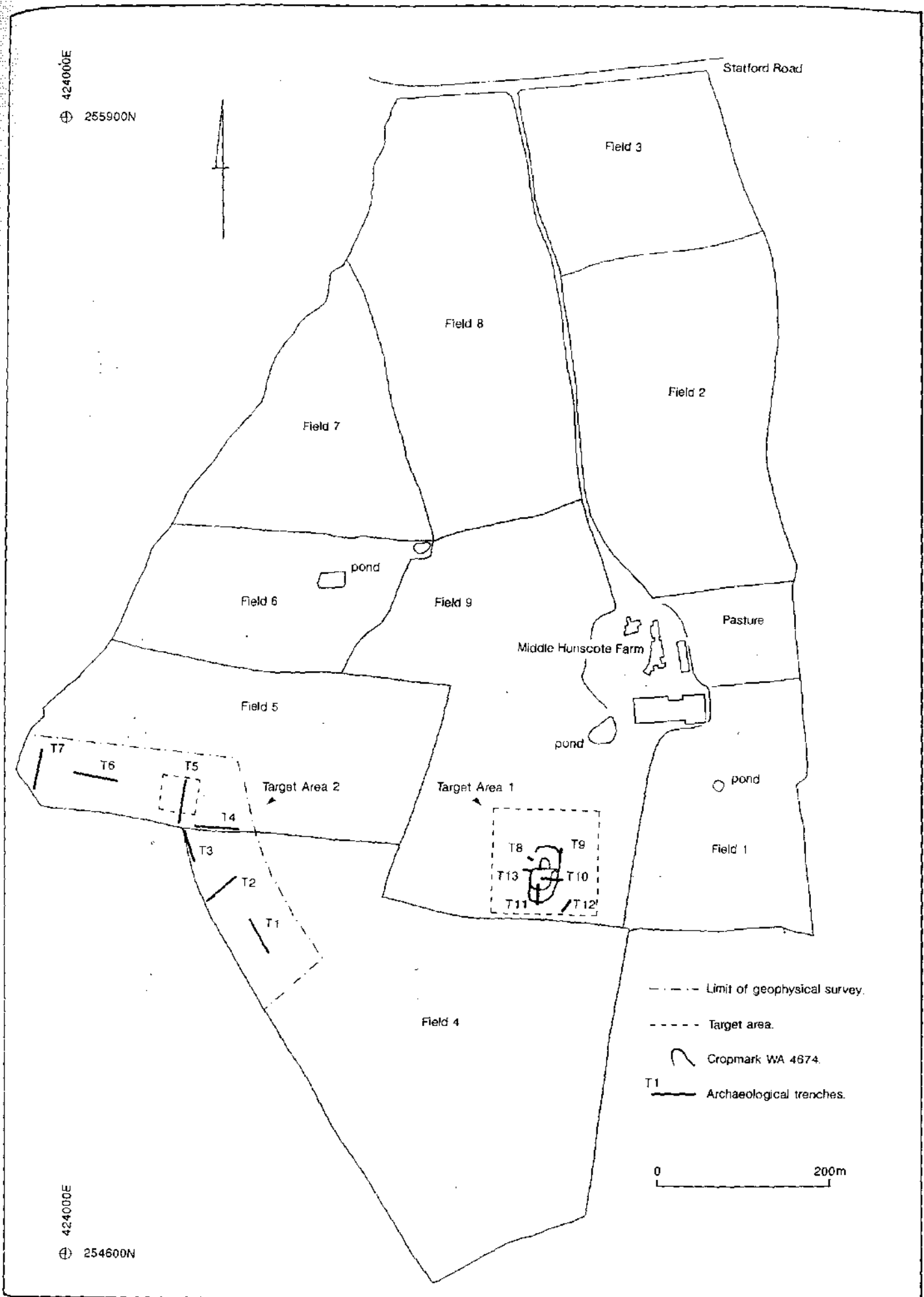


fig. 2

The results indicated that resistivity was the most responsive technique. Consequently, the area covered was extended to 120m x 120m over which a resistance survey was carried out.

Target Area 2 - Because the location of the potential *hlaw* was not known, the feasibility study initially took the form of a general scan with magnetic susceptibility readings taken at 20 to 25m centres and magnetometer readings at 10m centres. Using the results of these scans, an area comprising four 20m trial grids was established over the most promising location.

However, this feasibility study of Target Area 2 showed little archaeological potential. Consequently, no further geophysical survey work was undertaken in this area.

Stage 2 - Trial trenching/test pitting

Target Area 1 - In Target Area 1 a programme of test pitting and trial trenching was undertaken to clarify the character, extent of preservation and if possible the date of any features identified during the geophysical survey. A total of six trial areas were examined (Fig. 3). Two (T8 and T9) were excavated by a combination of machine and hand with a mechanical excavator being used to remove the turf only. The remainder of the topsoil was excavated by hand in order to minimise possible damage to any underlying archaeological deposits and to test the artefact content of the topsoil. A machine (with a toothless ditching bucket) was used to remove the ploughsoil within each of the other four trial trenches (T10 - T13).

Target Area 2 - As a consequence of the disappointing results of the geophysical survey in Target Area 2, it was considered necessary to undertake a more extensive programme of trial trenching. This trial excavation covered 2% of the target area. This was achieved by 7 trenches, each 50m x 1.6m (Fig. 2). The topsoil/ploughsoil horizon within each trench was removed by machine using a toothless ditching bucket.

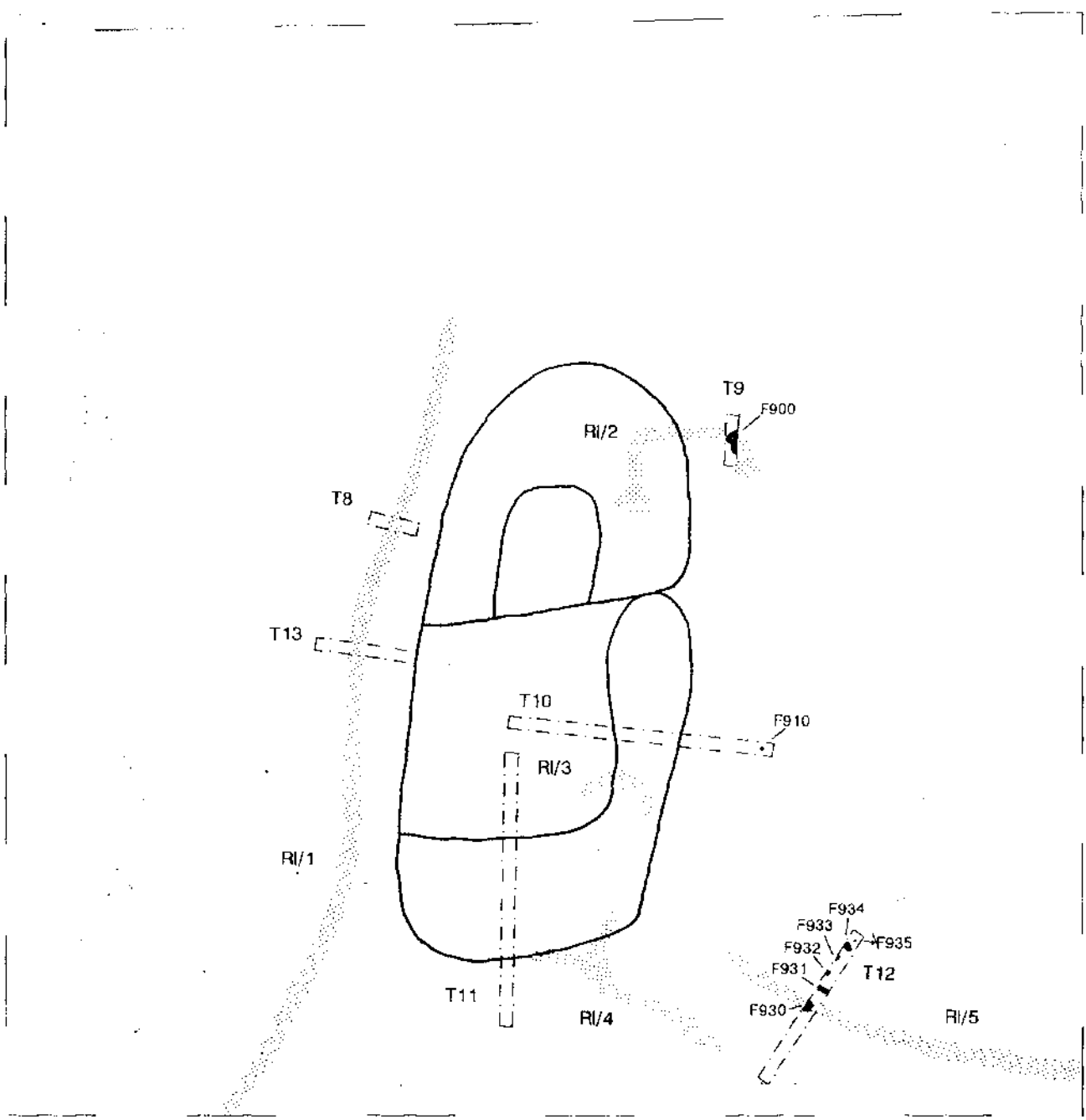
In all the trial trenches, in both target areas, any underlying archaeological deposits or features that were identified were cleaned and a sufficient sample manually excavated in order to establish their extent, condition, nature, character, quality and (if possible) date.

The stratigraphy of all trial trenches in both target areas was recorded even where no archaeological deposits were identified. Archaeological recording was undertaken using a continuous numbered context system and BUFAU pro-forma record cards. All archaeological features and deposits were photographed and a full drawn record at an appropriate scale was maintained. The locations of the trial trenches were surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite.

Set B: Field walking

The fieldwalking programme was carried out in three phases. Phase A consisted of the area to be affected by the proposed access road (Fig. 2, Fields 1-3). Phase B consisted of the majority of the grading area and the planned balancing lagoon (Fig. 2, Fields 4-7). Phase C consisted of an area including the cropmark site WA 4674, which had been pasture and was subsequently brought into arable (Fig. 2, Fields 8 and 9).

The areas surveyed were walked in 20m transects aligned north-south on the national grid with finds collected in 20m strips. The collection units are indicated on figure 4. The finds were then washed and sorted into the following groups: flint,



- Limit of geophysical survey.
- ~ Plotted position of Cropmark.
- ... Discrete high resistance anomaly.
- F930
T12 --- Trial trench with recorded feature.

0 50m

fig. 3

Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking

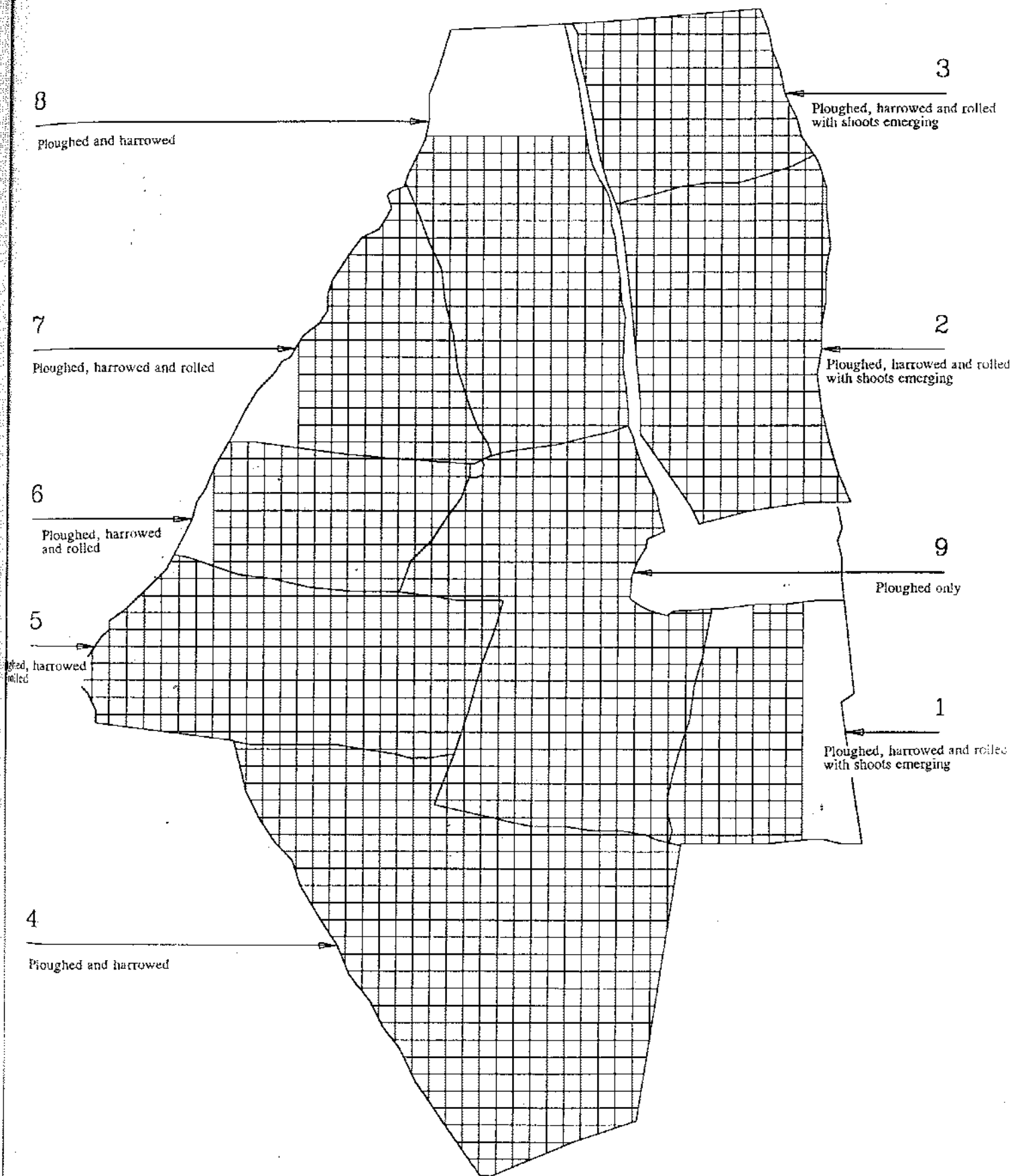


fig. 4

Romano-British pottery, medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery, brick and tile fragments, iron objects, glass, clay pipe fragments, metalworking slag and miscellaneous finds (including drainpipe fragments, hearth fragments, animal bone and mortar). The field boundaries were digitized using Auto-CAD and finds data was entered onto a script file using Foxpro for Windows. This enabled plans to be produced showing quantities of finds from each finds group per 20m. These quantifications have been depicted as symbols varying in size according to quantity.

When the surface collection was carried out, the fields were in varying stages of cultivation (Fig. 4). Fields 1, 2 and 3 had already been rolled and sowed with grass seed and the shoots had already begun to emerge. Consequently, it is possible that the number of finds collected from these fields may be slightly under-represented due to poorer visibility. Of the remaining fields, Fields 5, 6 and 7 had been ploughed, harrowed and rolled but not seeded; Fields 4 and 8 had been ploughed and harrowed and Field 9 had been ploughed only. Although the uneven surface of Field 9 made collection more difficult, it was felt that the varying conditions of the different fields (4-9) did not significantly distort the collection sample.

RESULTS

Set A, Stage 1: Geophysical survey

The following is a brief summary of the results of the geophysical survey. A detailed description is provided in Appendix 1.

Target Area 1 - The extended resistance survey revealed a number of anomalies (Fig. 3). These included a linear feature of higher resistance (R1/1), several other higher resistance features of various shapes (R1/2, R1/3, R1/4) and a curvilinear anomaly (R1/5). These high resistance anomalies suggested the presence of buried embankments, although the correlation with the plotted cropmark was not particularly close.

Target Area 2 - The only feature that was detected was an east-west linear feature, probably corresponding to the position of a land drain or plastic pipe line. There was no indication of the semi-linear cropmarks seen in the aerial photographs or the 'mound' suggested by the documentary evidence.

Set A, Stage 2: Test pitting and trial trenching

Target Area 1

Trenches 8-13 (Fig. 3) were excavated within Target Area 1 with the aim of establishing the nature of the cropmark WA 4674. Individual trenches were excavated to establish the origin of the geophysical anomalies, some of which may relate to the cropmark.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was designed to test a high resistance linear anomaly (R1/1) which approximately coincided with the western side of the cropmark. The trench was hand dug, aligned east-west and measured, 5m x 1m. The topsoil, 0.25m deep, directly overlay the natural reddish brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was dug to establish the nature of a small "U" shaped anomaly (R1/2). The trench was hand dug, orientated north-south and measured 5m x 1m. The topsoil was 0.25m deep and contained a small concentration of small greenish grey

siltstone fragments near the south end of the trench. It directly overlay the natural reddish brown clay. The only feature recorded was an irregular, amorphous feature (F900), 2.5m wide and 0.40m deep, extending beyond the eastern edge of the trench. It had steep sides and a flat base with irregular hollows and was filled with a reddish brown sandy clay. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature and it seems likely that it has been caused by root disturbance.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located across the eastern side of the plotted cropmark. The trench was orientated east-west and measured 30m x 1.6m. Occasional bands of greenish grey mudstone and siltstone were recorded within the natural reddish brown clay. At the east end of the trench there was a high concentration of this natural siltstone. This was cut by a circular feature (F910), 0.24m in diameter and 0.10m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. This small feature was filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay. It may have been the remains of an animal burrow. The natural clay was overlain by a layer of reddish brown sandy clay. This was 0.30m deep at the eastern end of the trench and became thinner to the west, where it eventually disappeared. A prehistoric retouched flint blade fragment and a struck flint flake were recovered from the overlying topsoil, which was 0.25m deep.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located across the southern side of the plotted cropmark. This trench was orientated north-south and was 30m x 1.6m. The topsoil, 0.25m deep, directly overlay the natural reddish brown clay with bands of greenish grey mudstone and grey siltstone. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was designed to establish the nature of a high resistance curvilinear geophysical anomaly (R1/5). The trench was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 20m x 1.6m. The natural reddish brown clay, with large concentrations of greenish grey mudstone and grey siltstone, was overlain by a yellowish brown sandy clay 0.30m deep. This sandy clay was cut by several irregular and poorly-defined features.

The most southerly of these features (F930) was roughly sub-circular, 2.5m wide and 0.50m deep, and extended beyond the west edge of the trench. It had steep irregular sides and a flat base with some irregular hollows and was filled with a dark brown sandy clay.

To the north was a irregular linear feature, 0.50m wide and 0.05m deep, with steep sides and filled with a dark brown sandy clay (F931).

Further north were three small sub-rectangular features filled with dark brown sandy clay (F932, F933 and F934). All had steep sides, a flat base and were between 0.45m and 0.80m wide and 0.05m and 0.08m deep. At the northeast end of the trench was an oval feature, 0.55m x 0.23m and 0.34m deep (F935). It had steep sides, a rounded base and was also filled with a dark brown sandy clay.

No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features and it seems likely that the majority were caused by root disturbance or animal burrowing. They were overlain by between 0.25m and 0.3m of topsoil.

Trench 13

Together with Trench 8, Trench 13 was designed to test the high resistance linear anomaly (R1/1) which appeared to coincide with the western side of the cropmark. The trench was orientated east-west and measured 10m x 1.6m. The natural reddish brown clay, with a thin band of greenish grey mudstone and siltstone in the central area of the trench, was overlain by layer of reddish brown sandy clay, 0.40m deep

at the west end of the trench and becoming thinner to the east. This was in turn overlain by up to 0.3m of topsoil. No features were observed.

Target Area 2

Trenches 1-7 were excavated within Target Area 2 with the aim of locating the *hlow* or possible burial mound mentioned in documentary sources, and to establish the character of the series of ill-defined semi-linear cropmarks within this area (Fig. 2). Trench 5 was also positioned to establish the nature of an east-west aligned low resistance anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey.

In all the trenches the ploughsoil was up to 0.3m deep and overlay the natural reddish brown clay subsoil. The only archaeological feature observed was an east-west aligned linear feature cutting the natural clay in Trench 5. This was 1.6m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a flat irregular base, which appeared to have been disturbed, possibly by tree roots. It was filled with a yellowish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay containing small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. It corresponds with the position of the anomaly detected by the resistance survey. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. It may have been a former land drain, the clay pipe having been removed or, alternatively, the remains of a former field boundary ditch. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed in any of the other trenches in Target Area 2.

Set B: The Fieldwalking

Detailed distribution plots of each of the finds categories are provided in Appendix II. The following provides a brief summary of the results.

The flint - A general scatter of struck flint (190 pieces) was recovered from across the whole of the survey area. A particular concentration can be identified in the northeastern part of Field 4 and the southeastern part of Field 9. These two fields produced 83 pieces, 44% of the all the flint collected (see Table 1). A less well-defined cluster can perhaps be detected in the central area of Field 8. Very few tools have been provisionally identified. Those that have include two leaf-shaped arrowheads, a possible arrowhead roughout and a scraper.

The Roman pottery - Very few fragments of Roman pottery were recovered during the fieldwalking (10 fragments) and these show no noticeable clustering.

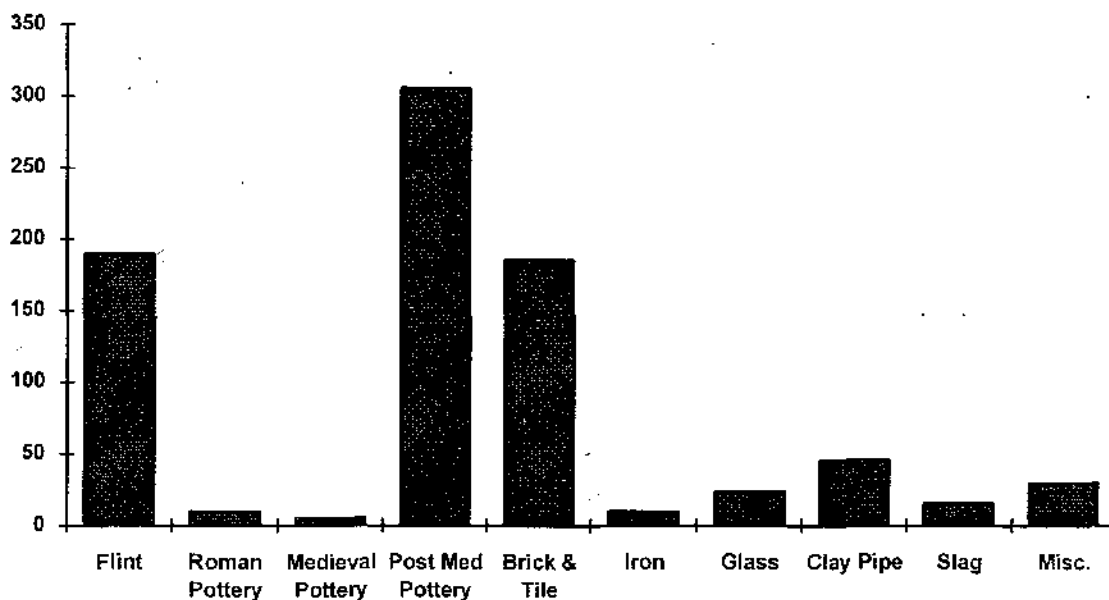
The medieval pottery - Very few fragments of medieval pottery were recovered during the fieldwalking (6 fragments). These were all collected from the southwestern part of the survey area.

The post-medieval pottery - This formed the largest category of finds collected (306 fragments). Two noticeable concentrations can be detected. One is in the western part of Field 6 and the other is in the northeastern part of Field 9 and the southeastern part of Field 2. An attempt was made to filter out all obviously modern fragments (such as white-glazed ware) by plotting only those fragments with a brown or dark glaze. However, the resulting plot is very similar to that for all post-medieval pottery.

The brick and tile - There is a general scatter of brick and tile fragments (186 fragments) across the survey area with a possible concentration in the southeastern part of Field 2.

Table 1: Quantification of Finds Collected During Fieldwalking

	<i>Field No.</i>									<i>Total</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	
Flint	8	19	11	60	16	15	10	28	23	190
Roman Pottery	0	0	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	10
Medieval Pottery	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	6
Post Med Pottery	4	27	7	38	30	69	19	43	69	306
Brick & Tile	9	54	10	20	25	18	11	9	30	186
Iron	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2	10
Glass	0	3	0	1	2	10	2	0	6	24
Clay Pipe	0	0	0	2	0	31	1	3	9	46
Slag	0	0	0	3	2	4	4	0	3	16
Misc.	2	4	1	8	9	1	1	3	1	30
Total	23	107	32	142	86	152	51	87	144	824



Miscellaneous finds - There is a general scatter of other finds across the whole of the survey area. Of particular note is the concentration of clay pipe fragments in the western part of Field 6.

DISCUSSION

The archaeological results of the geophysical survey and the trial trenching were generally negative. In Target Area 1 the resistance survey appeared to, at least partly, corroborate the evidence of the cropmark, suggesting the presence of an enclosure site. However, no trace of an enclosure ditch or bank could be identified in any of the trial trenches. It seems possible that the anomalies produced by the geophysical survey have a geological rather than an archaeological origin. The features that were recorded in the trial trenches probably had a natural origin and were either caused by former vegetation or animal activity. Similarly it was not possible to identify in Target Area 2 any trace of the *hlaw* or mound suggested by the documentary evidence. In this area, the only feature recorded was an undated linear ditch.

The fieldwalking produced rather more promising results. In particular there appeared to be a significant concentration of flintwork in the southern area of the site, which may be related to prehistoric activity in the vicinity. However, the very few fragments of retouched pieces and tools is perhaps surprising. Very few sherds of Roman or Medieval pottery were collected. These may have been related to manuring rather than any settlement or other significant activity within the immediate locality of the study area. Larger quantities of post-medieval finds were recovered forming two noticeable concentrations. One in the northeastern part of Field 9 and the southeastern part of Field 2 is comprised largely of post-medieval pottery and brick and tile and is presumably related to the close proximity of Middle Hunscombe Farm. The second concentration is located in the western half of Field 6 and is largely comprised of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments. The origin of this material is less obvious. It may be a single isolated dump of rubbish or it may be related to activities associated with the buildings of Alveston Farm, approximately 200m to the south-west.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The field work was carried out by a team consisting of R. Burrows, C. Winter, M. Campbell, D. Moscrop, E. Newton, K. Nicholl, and E. Ramsay under the supervision of L. Jones. The report was compiled by G. Hughes and L. Jones. The figures were prepared by E. Newton and the data processing was undertaken by S. Biswell. The provisional identifications of the finds were made by L. Bevan and R. Burrows. [

The project was monitored by David Griffiths on behalf of OAA and Douglas Moir on behalf of Warwickshire County Council. Many thanks to the farmer, Mr David White, for his co-operation and assistance.

APPENDIX I

The geophysical Survey

By Stratascan

A Report for

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

on a

Geophysical Survey

carried out at

**MIDDLE HUNSCOTE FARM,
CHARLECOTE, WARKS**

September 1995

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1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

There is some evidence confirming the existence of an enclosure site on the eastern target area originally seen as a cropmark but no evidence could be found for a mound within the western part of the site as suggested by an Anglo Saxon document.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site location

The general location of the development area is 4km east of the town of Stratford-on-Avon. Within this general area two sites have been identified for geophysical survey with the following OS co-ordinates

Site 1 OS Ref. SP 2454 5507

Site 2 OS Ref. SP 2413 5513

2.2 Site description and history

The area, which is being considered for land fill, is mainly level with marginally higher land towards the south east. A documentary study has shown that there are four areas with archaeological potential, two of which have been selected for investigation using geophysics.

Site 1 This site contains an undated cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure. It lies on a gentle ridge to the south of the farm. The soils are fine reddish loams and silts overlying clay and reddish mudstone. The field was pasture at the time of the survey.

Site 2 There is some documentary evidence of a burial mound on the angle in the south western boundary. This area is level with similar soils to those in Site 1. At the time of the survey the field was under stubble from a recently harvested wheat crop.

2.3 Survey objectives

Site 1 The objectives of the geophysics in this area were to determine the location, nature, extent and condition of the feature seen as a crop mark to enable its evaluation to be undertaken by trial trenching.

Site 2 Here the objectives of the survey were to scan the whole area within which the mound is thought to lie in order to locate its position and determine its nature, extent and condition. A secondary objective was to investigate the nature of numerous semi-linear cropmarks seen in a vertical aerial photograph.

2.4 Survey methods

The survey was split into two phases. The first phase took the form of a feasibility study to assess the viability of the various techniques that could be used on the site. From the

results of this study an appropriate strategy would be developed for further study (Phase 2) if thought appropriate.

Site 1 As the general location of this 65m x 30m (approximate size) cropmark was known it was thought appropriate to sample the response of the area to both resistivity and magnetometry. This was done by locating four 20m grids over the suspected position of the feature. In addition magnetic susceptibility readings were taken at the nodes of the four grids to assess the magnetisation of the soil.

The results of this feasibility study indicated that resistivity was the most responsive technique so the search area was extended to an area 120m x 120m over which a resistance survey was carried out.

Site 2 In this case the location of the prime target was not known so the feasibility study took the form of a general area scan. This involved a series of magnetic susceptibility readings being taken at nominally 20 to 25m centres. Concurrently a magnetometer scan at nominally 10m centres was undertaken with anomalous areas noted as the survey proceeded.

Using the results of these scanning surveys four 20m grids were positioned as the most promising location where both magnetometer and resistivity surveys were carried out.

As the geophysical feasibility study of Site 2 showed little archaeological potential no further work in this area was undertaken.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out over three days.

Feasibility study of Site 1 and 2 (Phase 1) Monday 18 September 1995

Detailed resistivity survey of Site 1 (Phase 2) Monday and Tuesday
2 and 3 October 1995

3.2 Grid locations

The location of the survey grids and areas of scanning are shown on Figures 3 and 13.

3.3 Description of techniques and equipment used

3.3.1 *Magnetic Susceptibility*

Alteration of iron minerals in topsoil through biological activity and burning can enhance the magnetic susceptibility (MS) of that soil. Thus measuring the MS of a soil can give a

The magnetic survey was carried out using an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 0.5m vertically apart and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Thus readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. Readings are taken automatically with a sample trigger logging readings at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. These readings were held in an 'on board' data logger and later downloaded into a computer for processing and presentation.

3.3.4 Resistance Meter

This method relies on the relative inability of soils (and objects within the soil) to conduct an electrical current which is passed through them. As resistivity is linked to moisture content, and therefore porosity, hard dense features such as rock will give a relatively high resistivity response, while features such as a ditch which retains moisture give a relatively low response.

The resistance meter used was an RM15 manufactured by Geoscan Research incorporating a mobile Twin Probe Array. The Twin Probes are separated by 0.5m and the associated remote probes were positioned approximately 15m outside the grid. Readings were taken at 1 metre centres along traverses 1m apart. The instrument uses an automatic data logger which permits the data to be recorded as the survey progresses for later downloading to a computer for processing and presentation.

Though the values being logged are actually resistances in ohms they are directly proportional to resistivity (ohm-metres) as the same probe configuration was used through-out

3.4 Processing and presentation of data

3.4.1 Magnetic susceptibility

No processing of the data has been undertaken. The presentation of the MS levels obtained uses a plot of their numerical value at the position taken (Figure 4) and alternatively as a circle, the diameter of which is proportional to the MS value (Figure 5).

3.4.2 Magnetic scanning

As no significant magnetic anomalies were noted on Site 2 no plots of the magnetic scanning have been made.

3.4.3 Magnetometer

Processing was performed using *Geoplot 2* to emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are sometimes not seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale and trace plots,

together with grey scale plots of the "flattened" and despiked data, and, if appropriate, after further processing to emphasise various aspects within the data.

The following schedule shows the processing carried out on all magnetometer data from both sites.

3.4.4 Resistivity

The processing was also carried out using *Geoplot 2* and involved the 'despiking' of high contact resistance readings and the passing of the data through a high pass filter. This has the effect of removing the larger variations in the data often associated with geological features. The net effect is aimed at enhancing the archaeological or man-made anomalies contained in the data. The presentation of the data for each site involves a grey scale plot of the raw data as well as 'despiked and filtered' data.

The following schedule shows the processing carried out on all resistance data from both sites.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Phase 1

4.1.1 Site 1 (See Figures 6, 7 and 8)

The magnetometer survey shown no features of interest. There are a number of strong thermoremanent responses notably M1/1 on the eastern side. All these are thought to be the result of small pieces of buried metal.

The resistivity survey revealed a number of anomalous areas. The centre of the survey area is generally lower in resistivity. Running diagonally across the north west corner is a rectilinear high resistance feature. The higher resistance in the south east corner is generally parallel with the previous feature. Towards the north east corner is a more discrete anomaly shaped like a letter 'G' best seen in the plot of the processed data.

The magnetic susceptibility readings showed a marginal enhancement towards the eastern part of the survey area.

The above anomalies were felt to be consistent with the crop mark feature particularly the rectilinear feature in the north west corner which was interpreted as an outer bank. As a result, a decision was taken to survey the whole target area as Phase 2 of the investigation.

4.1.2 Site 2 (See Figures 9, 10, 11 and 12)

Neither the magnetic susceptibility nor the magnetometer scan was successful in finding any clear anomalies which would help in locating the 40m by 40m detailed survey area. However, a central part of the target area near the angle in the site seemed to be magnetically noisier in character so the detailed study area was located over this part.

Both the magnetometer and the resistivity surveys found a rectilinear feature crossing the site from east to west near its southern edge. The resistance was marginally lower and the magnetometer showed a distinct alternating positive/negative rectilinear anomaly. This was interpreted as a pipeline, probably a clayware land drain. The farmer mentioned later that a gas pipeline had recently been laid in that part of the field so it is possible that this feature could be a plastic gas pipeline.

All the other anomalies are noisy in character, both magnetometer and resistance, with no clear shape or form. There is no indication of the semi-linear crop marks seen in vertical aerial photographs (see 2.3 above). As a result it was decided not to extend the survey area in Site 2.

4.2 Phase 2

4.2.1 Site 1

The extended resistance survey revealed a band of lower resistance running north-north east to south-south west across the site. Within this area are a number of anomalies. R1 is a linear higher resistance feature in the shape of a dog leg. R1/2 R1/3 and R1/4 are also higher resistance features of varying shapes none of which form a coherent pattern. The processed data also shows some more subtle higher resistance broad anomalies within the 40m wide band of lower resistance crossing the site (R11/6, 7, 8 and 9). R1/5 is a curvilinear anomaly with no obvious association with the crop mark enclosure.

By picking out parts of the anomalies mentioned above it is possible to put together an interpretation (Figure 8) that broadly fits the plan of the crop mark. This, however, does not offer an interpretation for all the anomalies seen nor indeed does it offer an explanation for the purpose of the enclosure.

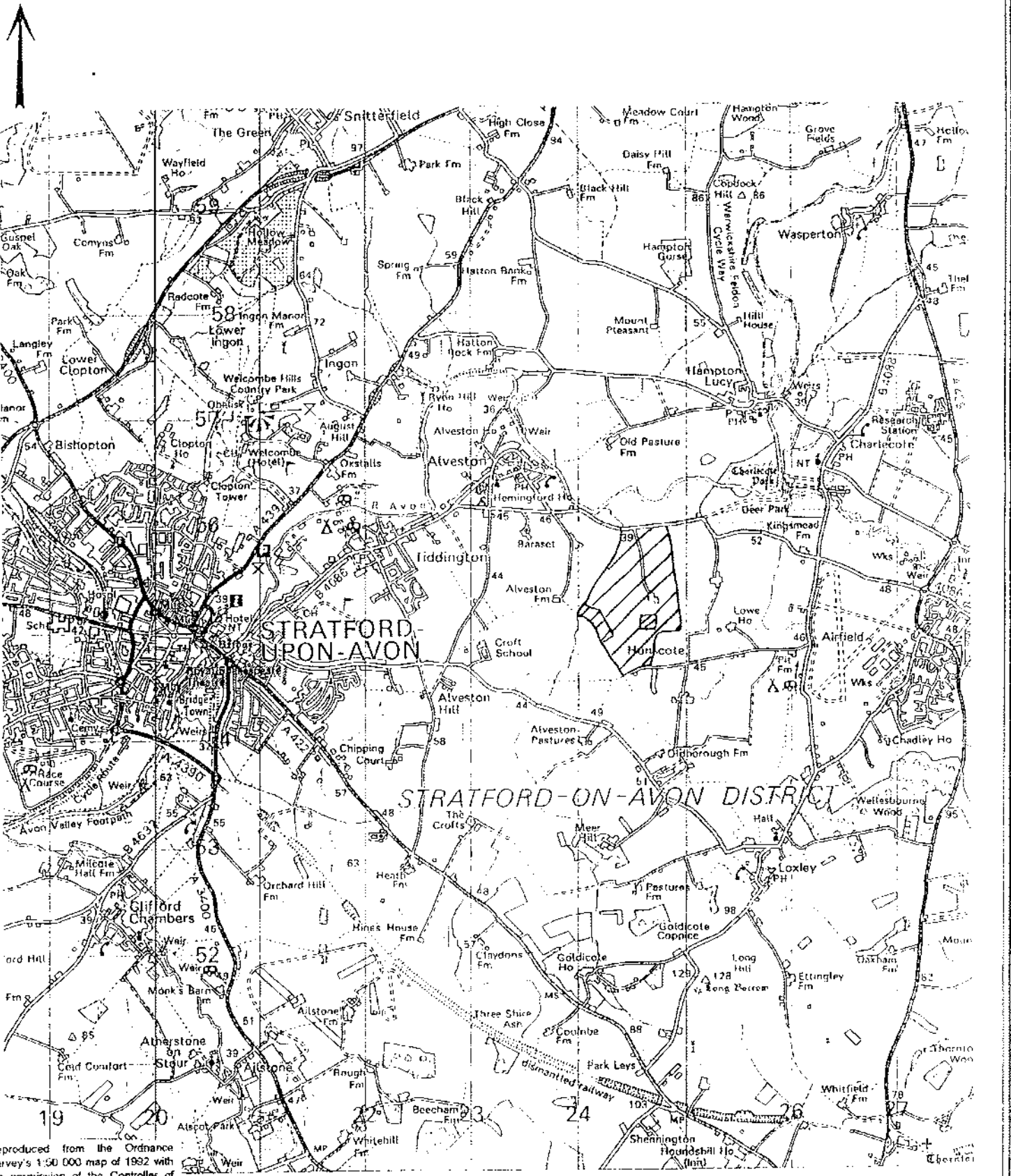
5. CONCLUSIONS

Site 1

It would appear that the geophysics to some extent corroborates the evidence of the crop mark seen in an aerial photograph as being evidence of an enclosure site. All the anomalies are higher in resistance suggesting buried embankments where one would expect to find evidence of ditches forming the enclosure. The fact that the anomalies extend beyond the limits of the crop mark must also throw some doubts on this corroboration. The smaller discrete anomalies seen within the survey area suggest other features apart from the enclosure which may be associated within themselves, and, of course, to the enclosure.

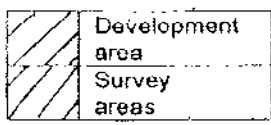
Site 2

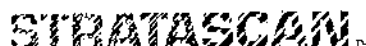
There is no indication from the geophysics for the existence of a 'mound' as suggested by the documentary evidence. Indeed the only feature found in this site is a modern land drain or possibly a gas pipeline.

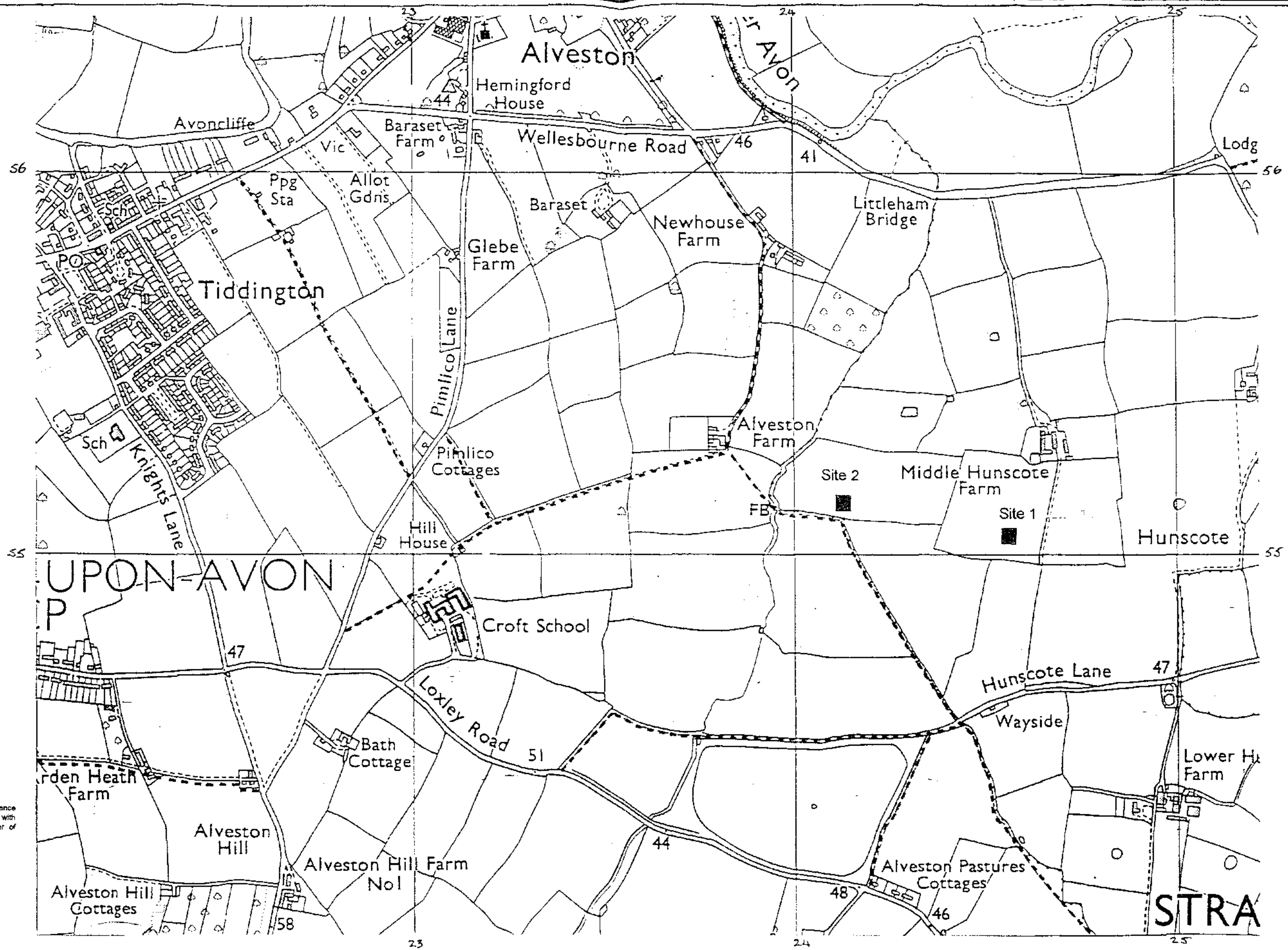


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Date September 1995	Client UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	 TILTBRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142
Scale 1:50 000	Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study Middle Hunscombe Farm General Location Plan	
Figure 1		



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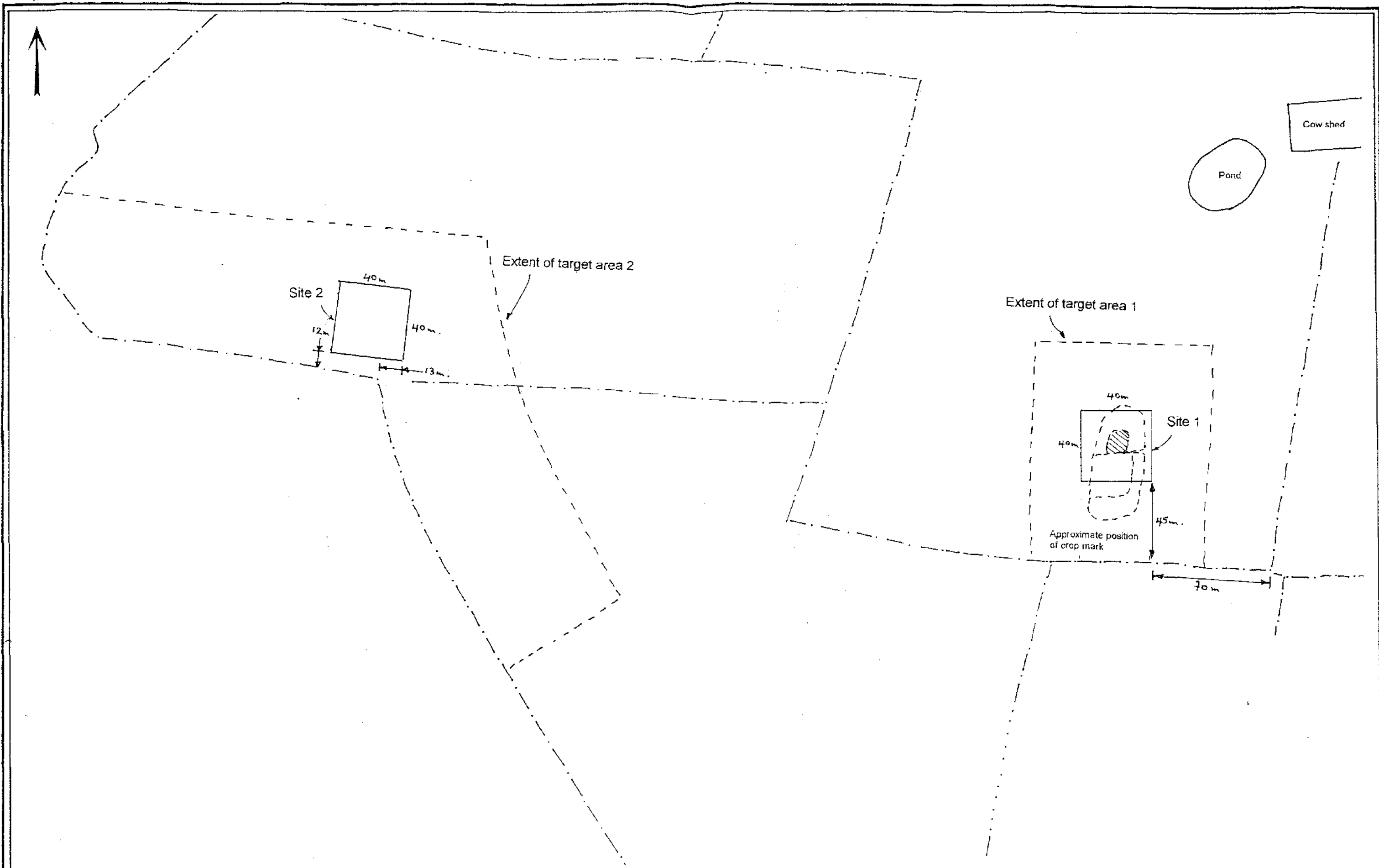
Figure 2

Scale 1:10 000

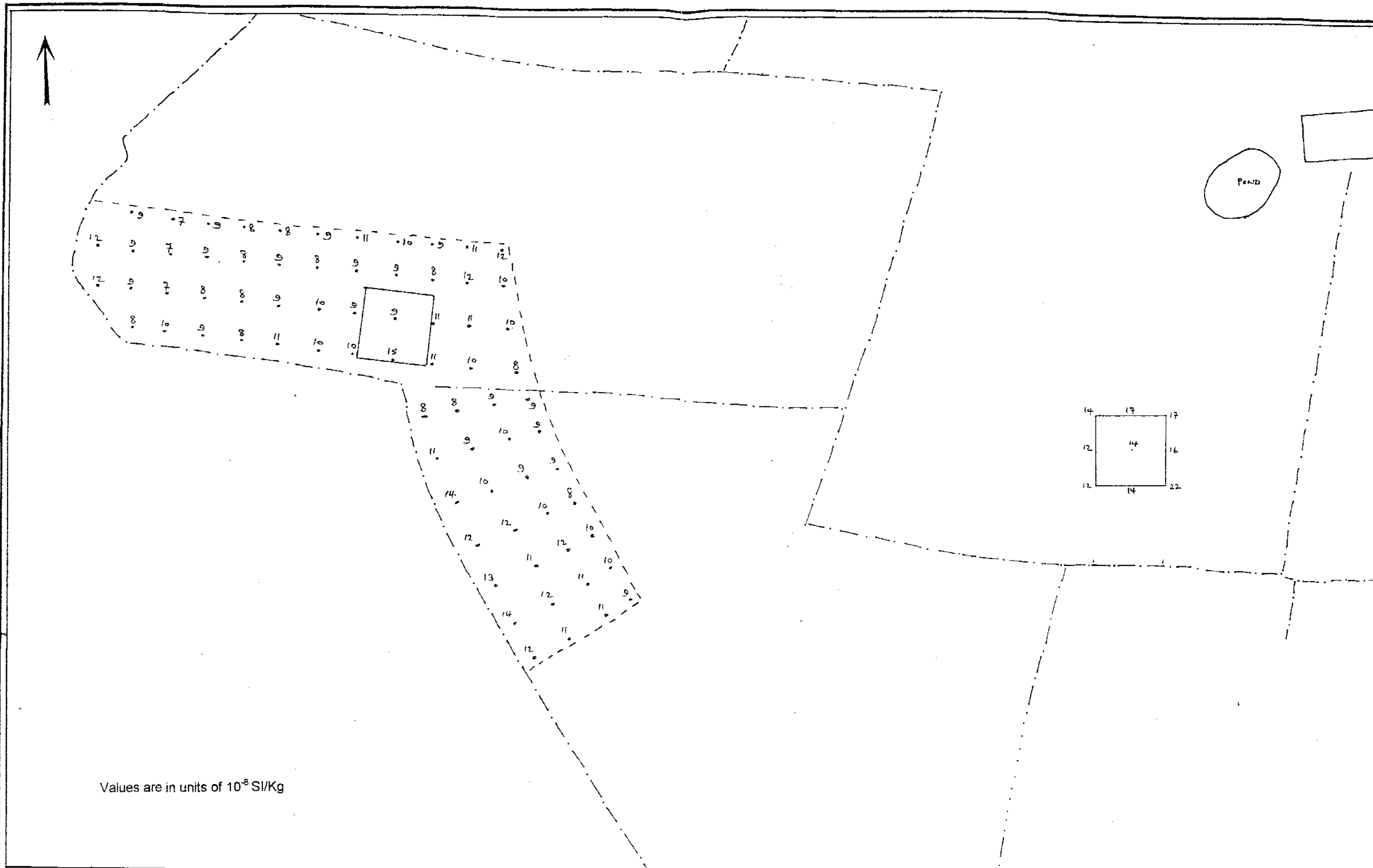
Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study - Middle Hunscore Farm
Detailed Location Plan - Phase 1

TILTRIDGE FARM
GEOPHYSICAL & SPECIALIST SURVEY SERVICES

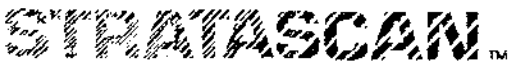
TILTRIDGE FARM
 UPPER HOOK ROAD
 UPTON UPON SEVERN
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 TELEPHONE (01684) 592266
 FAX (01684) 594142

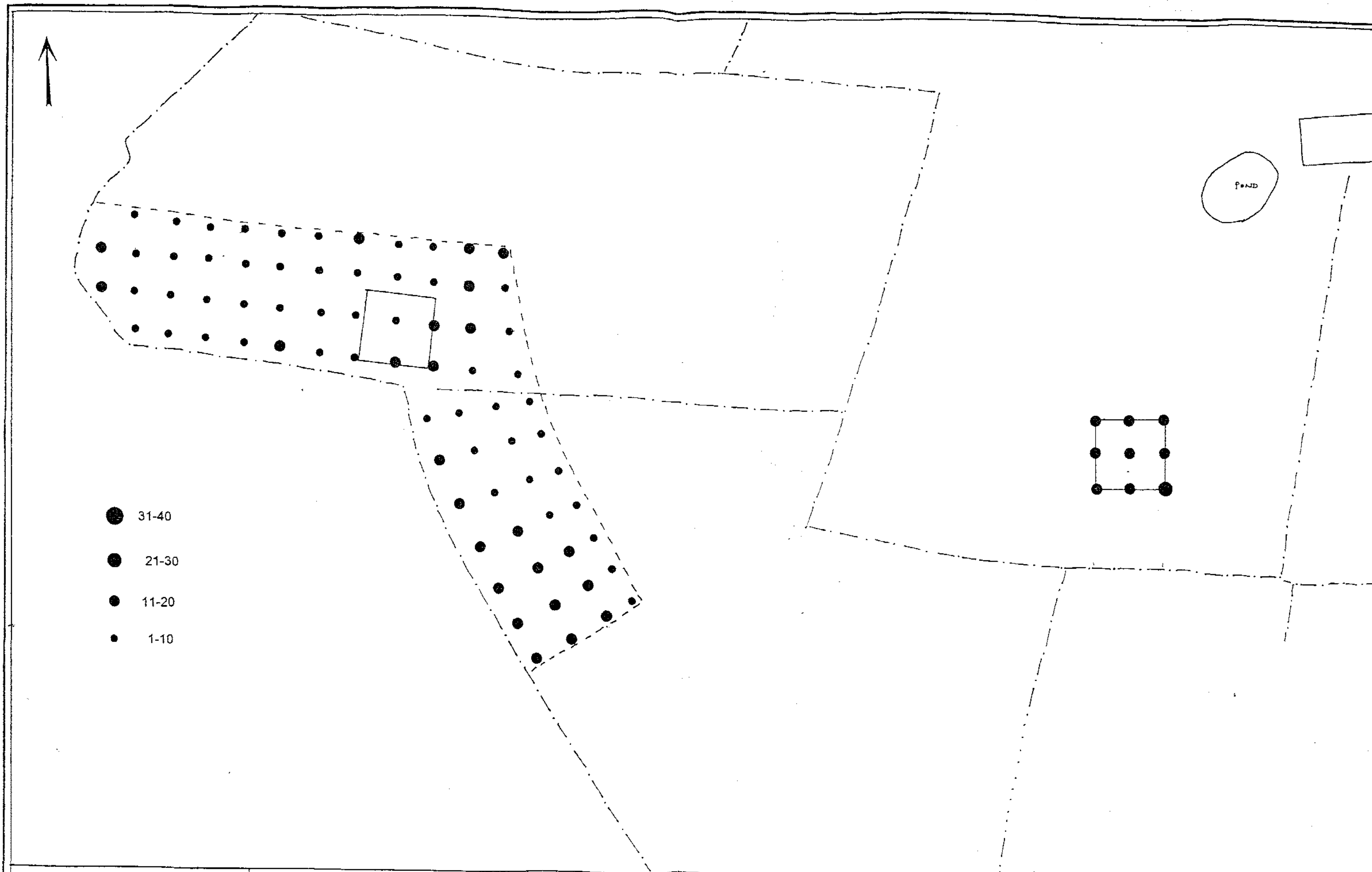


<p>Date September 1995</p>	<p>Client UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT</p>	<p>Figure 3</p>	<p>SYNASCAN™ GEOPHYSICAL & SPECIALIST SURVEY SERVICES</p> <p>TILTRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142</p>
<p>Scale 1:2000</p>	<p>Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study - Middle Huncote Farm Site plan showing referencing of survey - Phase 1</p>		

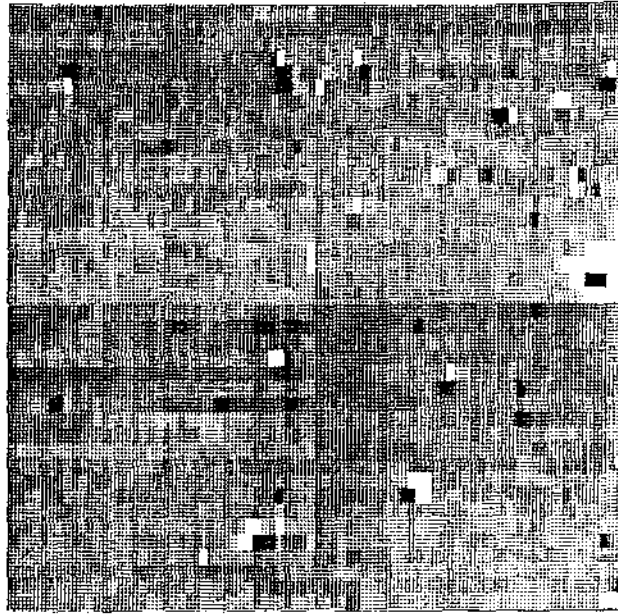


Values are in units of 10^{-8} SI/Kg

Date September 1995	Client UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	Figure 4	 GEMSCAN™ GEOPHYSICAL & SPECIALIST SURVEY SERVICES TILTRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142
Scale 1:2000	Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study - Middle Hunscombe Farm Plot of magnetic susceptibility survey - Numerical values - Phase 1		



Date	September 1995	Client	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	Figure	5	STRATASCAN™ GEOPHYSICAL & SPECIALIST SURVEY SERVICES TILTRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142
Scale	1:2000	Subject	Geophysical Feasibility Study - Middle Hunscoate Farm Plot of magnetic susceptibility survey - Graphic plot - Phase 1			

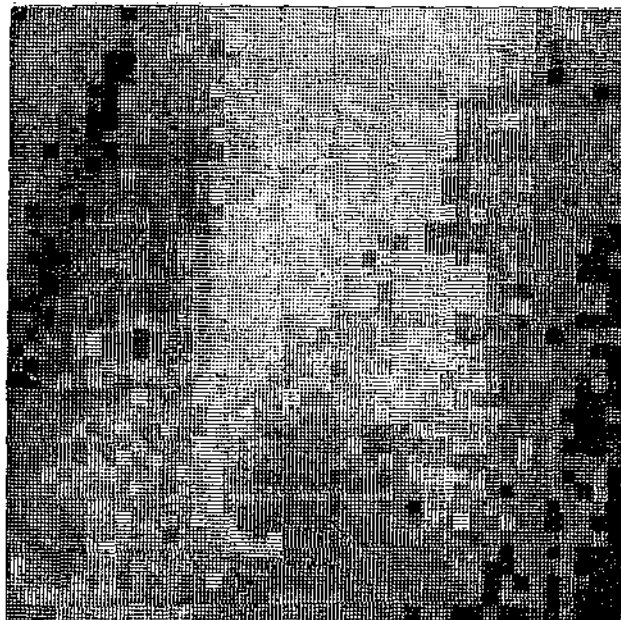


Magnetometer data

Plotting parameters

Minimum -4nT (white)

Maximum 0nT (black)



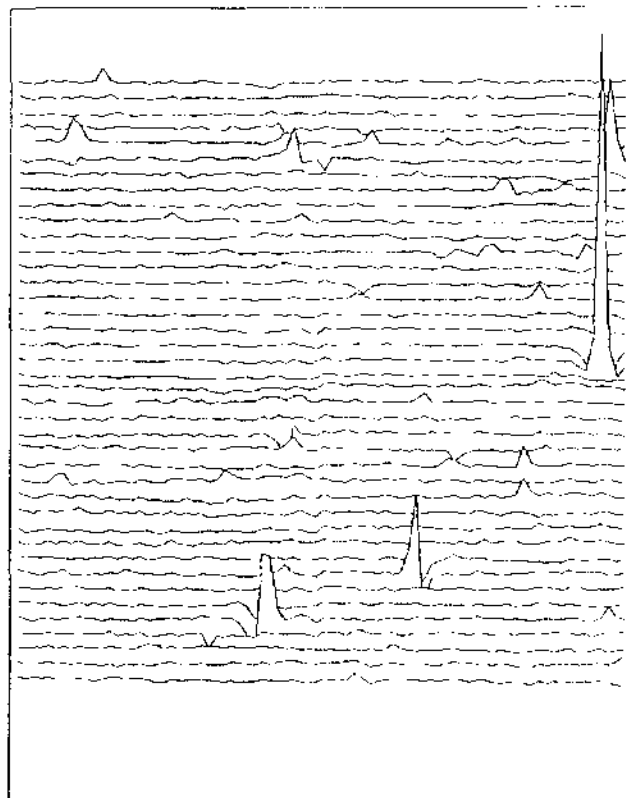
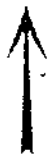
Resistivity data

Plotting parameters

Minimum 11Ω (white)

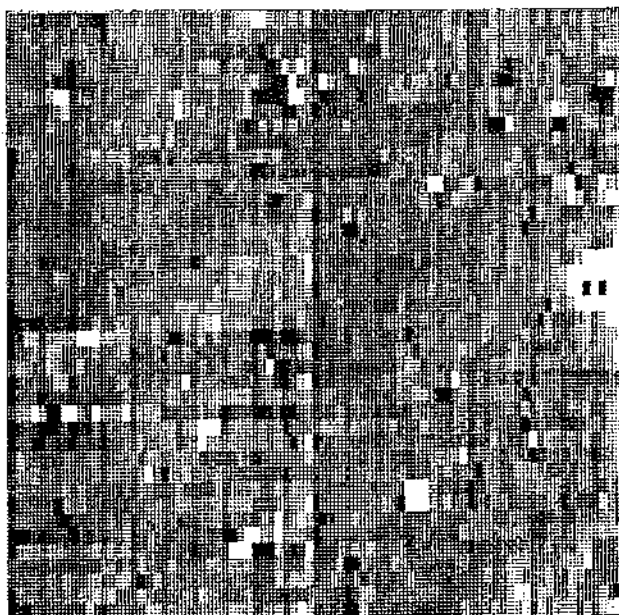
Maximum 18Ω (black)

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Scale 1:500	Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study Middle Hunscoate Farm Plot of raw data Site 1 - Phase 1	
Figure 6		



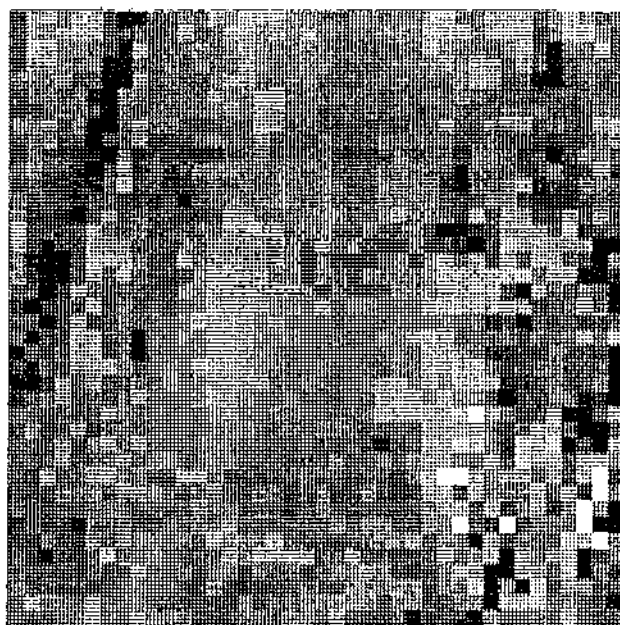
Plotting parameters 19.8nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

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Scale 1:500	Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study Middle Hunscoate Farm Trace plot of raw magnetometer data Site 1 - Phase 1	
Figure 7		



Magnetometer data

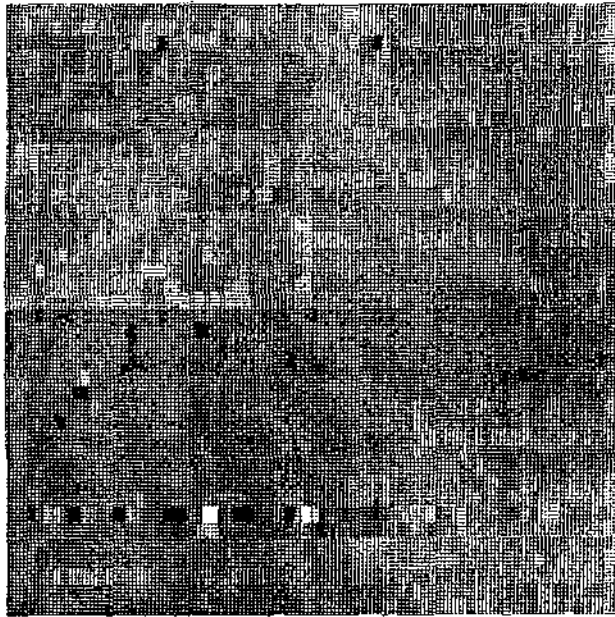
Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)



Resistivity data

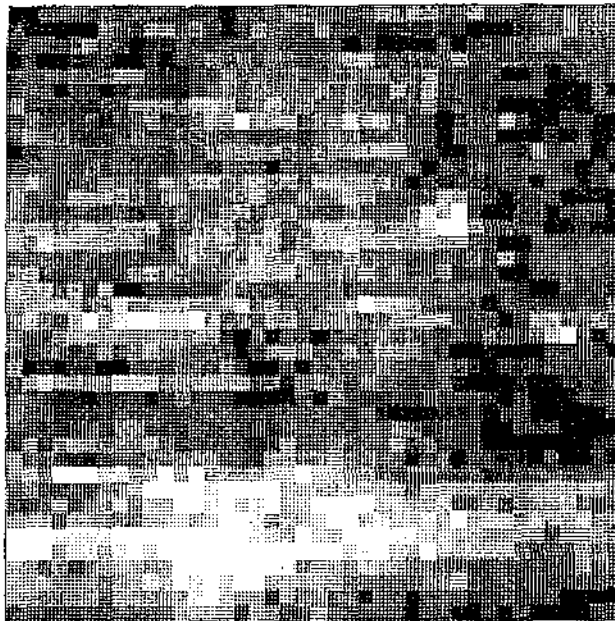
Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.8Ω (white)
Maximum +1.8Ω (black)

Date	September 1995	Client	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	STRATASCAN TR 1 RIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD LIPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142
Scale	1:500	Subject	Geophysical Feasibility Study Middle Huncote Farm Plot of processed data Site 1 - Phase 1	
Figure	8			



Magnetometer data

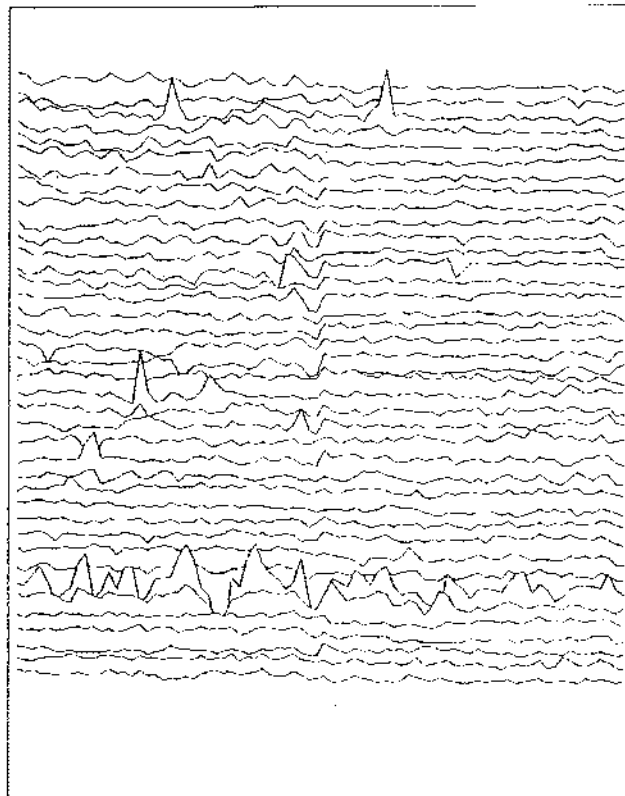
Plotting parameters
Minimum -6nT (white)
Maximum 0nT (black)



Resistivity data

Plotting parameters
Minimum 18Ω (white)
Maximum 25Ω (black)

Date	September 1995	Client	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	STRATASCAN TILTRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142
Scale	1:500	Subject	Geophysical Feasibility Study Middle Hunscode Farm Plot of raw data	
Figure	9		Site 2 - Phase 1	



Plotting parameters 7.9nT/cm

*Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted*

Date September 1995

Client UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
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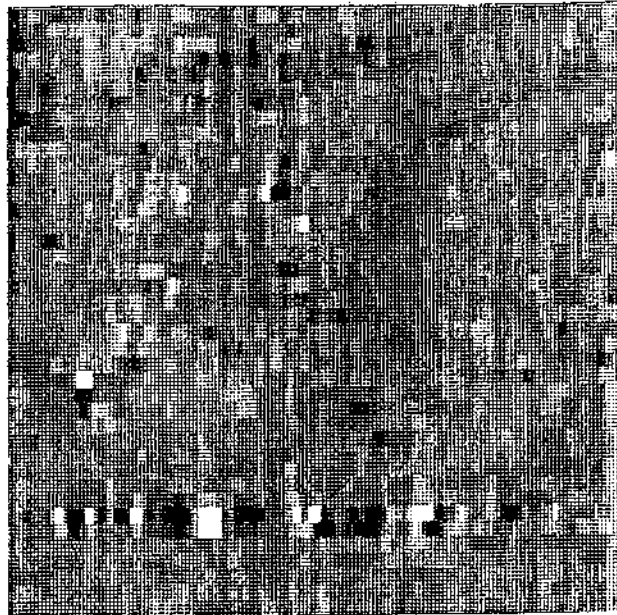
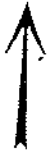
Scale 1:500

Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study
Middle Hunscoate Farm
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data
Site 2 - Phase 1

Figure 10

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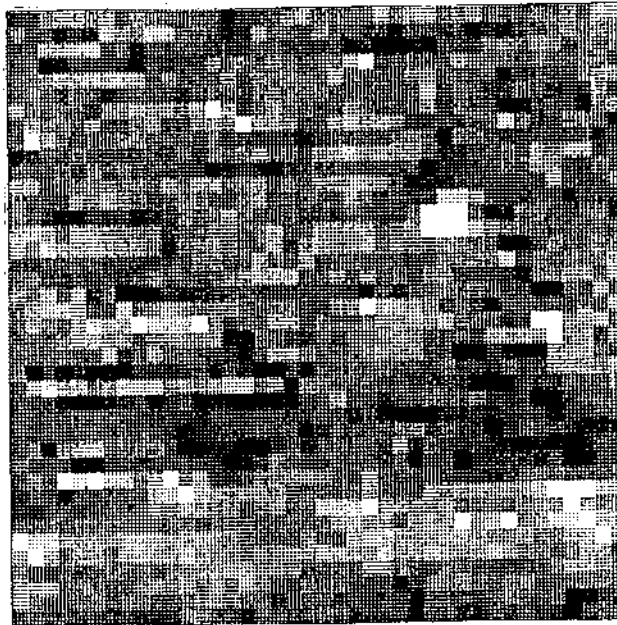


Magnetometer data

Plotting parameters

Minimum -1nT (white)

Maximum +1nT (black)



Resistivity data

Plotting parameters

Minimum -3Ω (white)

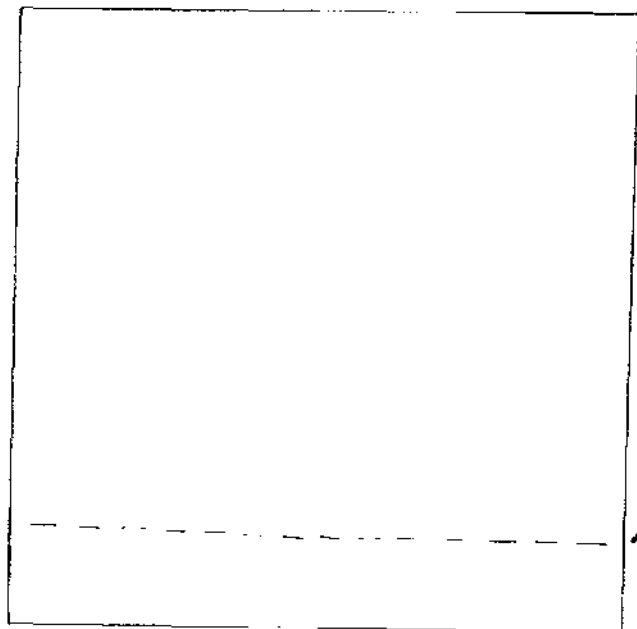
Maximum +3Ω (black)

Date	September 1995	Client	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT
Scale	1:500	Subject	Geophysical Feasibility Study Middle Huncote Farm Plot of processed data Site 2 - Phase 1
Figure	11		

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Land drain or possible gas pipeline

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Scale 1:500

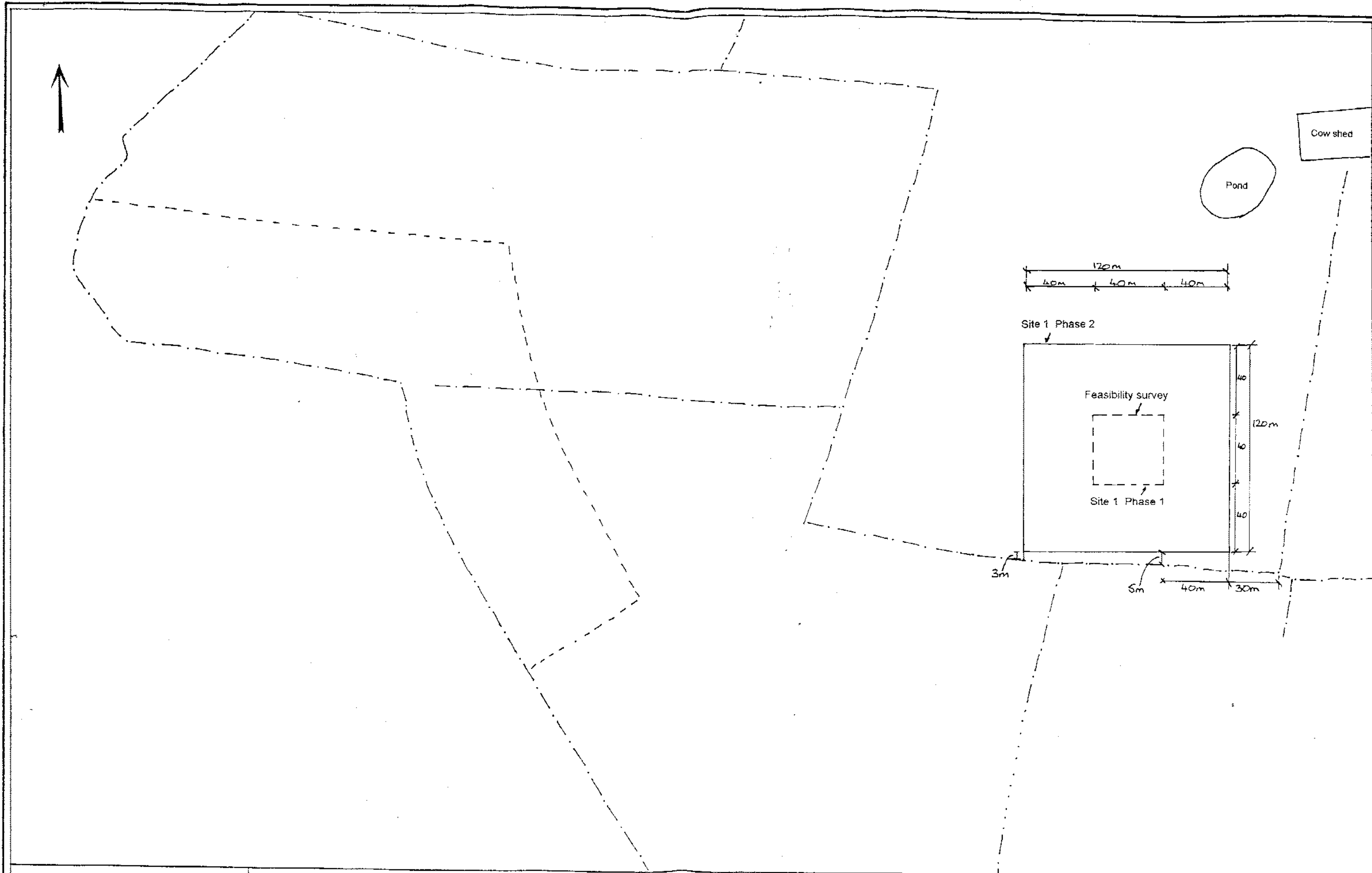
Subject Geophysical Feasibility Study
Middle Hunscoate Farm

Figure 12

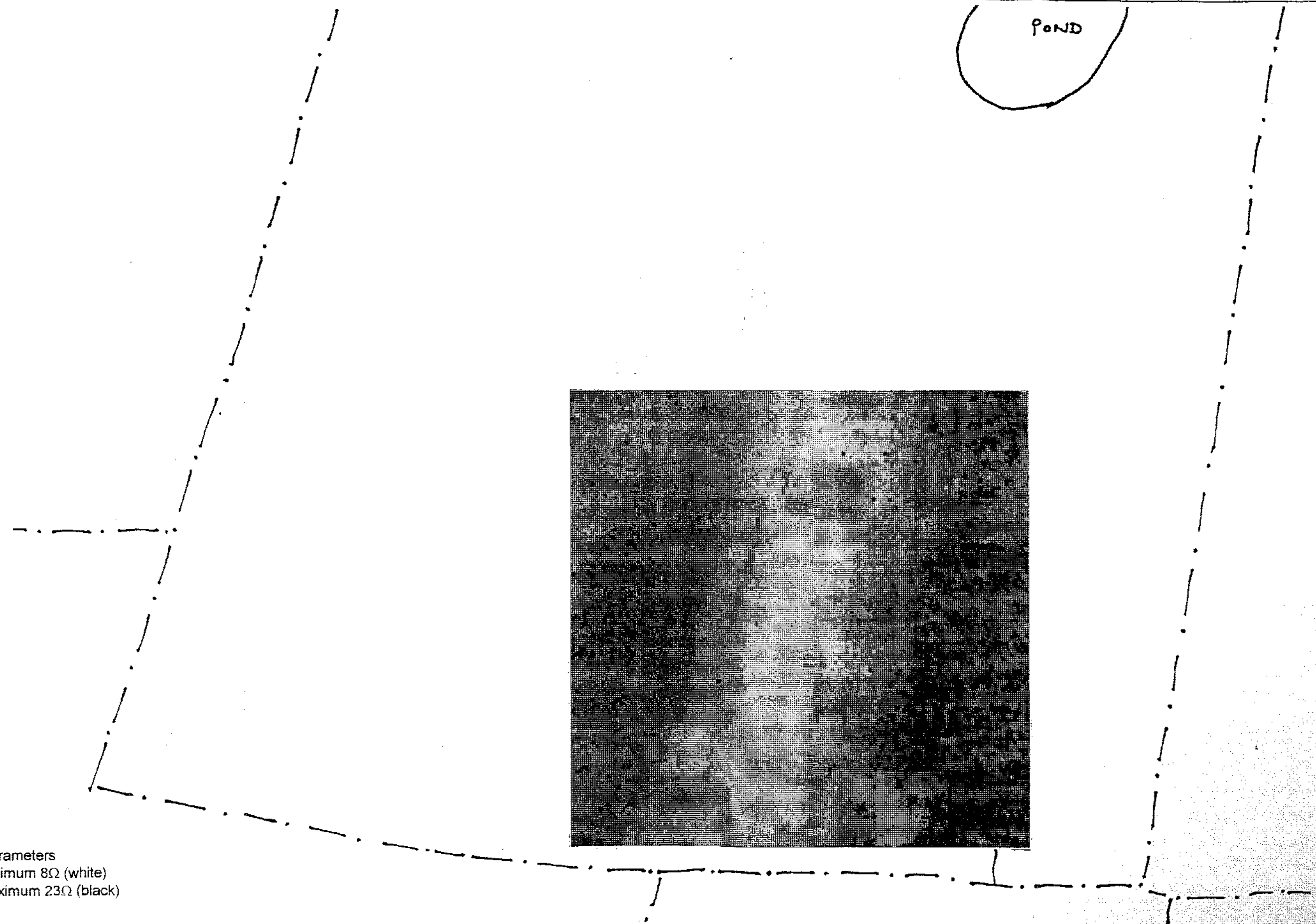
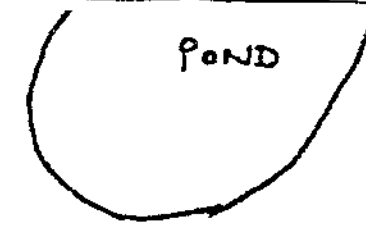
Abstraction of anomalies
Site 2 - Phase 1

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<p>Date September 1995</p>	<p>Client UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT</p>	<p>Figure 13</p>	<p>SYNASCAN GEOPHYSICAL & SPECIALIST SURVEY SERVICES</p> <p>TILTRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592265 FAX (01684) 594142</p>
<p>Scale 1:2000</p>	<p>Subject Geophysical Survey - Middle Huncote Farm Plan showing location of survey area Site 1 Phase 2 in relation to feasibility study Site 1 Phase 1</p>		

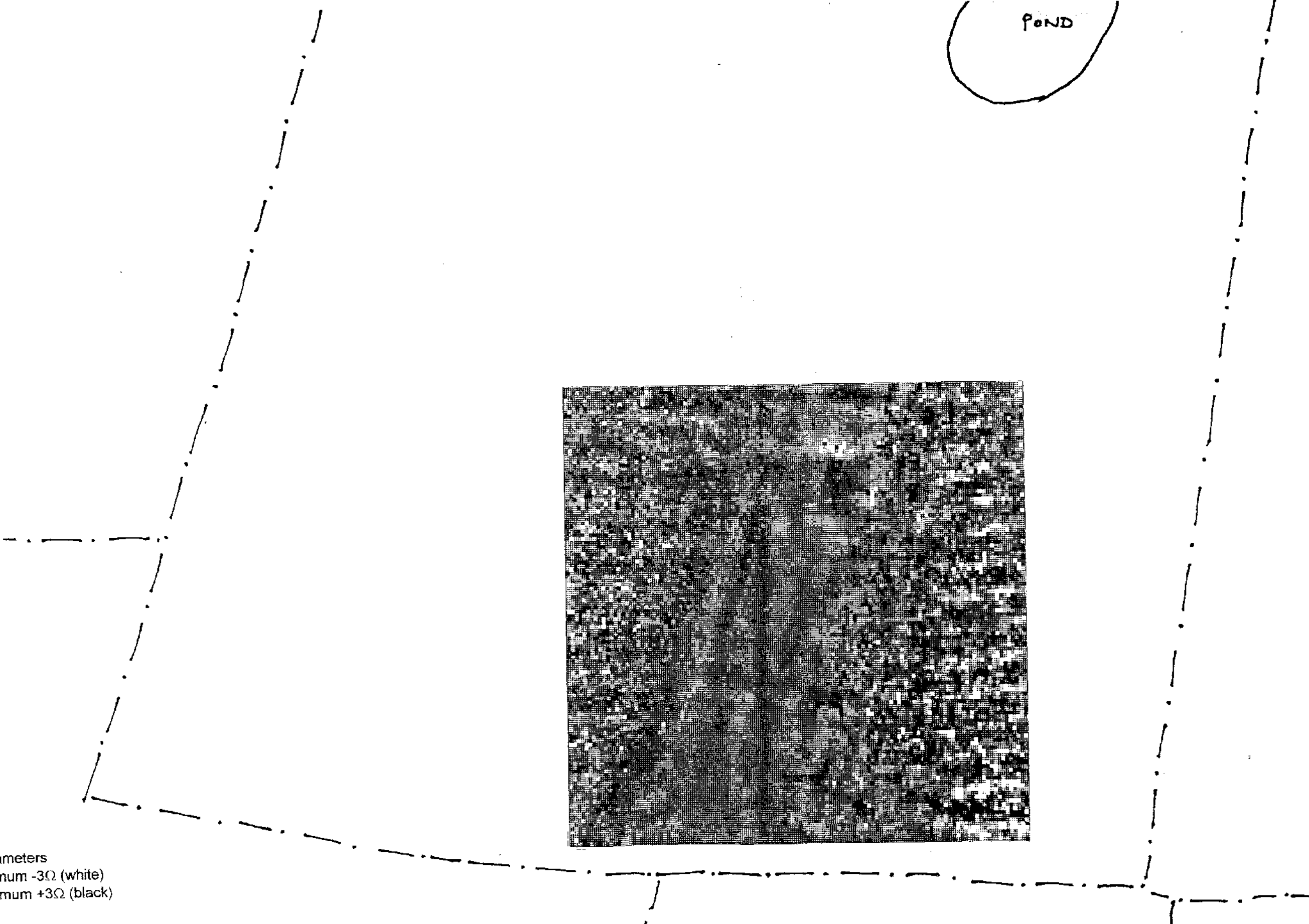
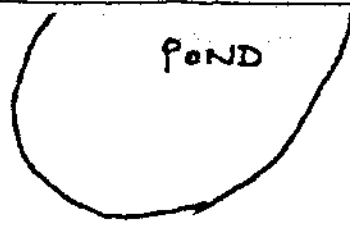


Plotting parameters
 Minimum 8Ω (white)
 Maximum 23Ω (black)

Date	September 1995	Client	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	Figure 14
Scale	1:1000	Subject	Geophysical Survey - Middle Hunscombe Farm Plot of raw resistivity data, Site 1 - Phase 2	

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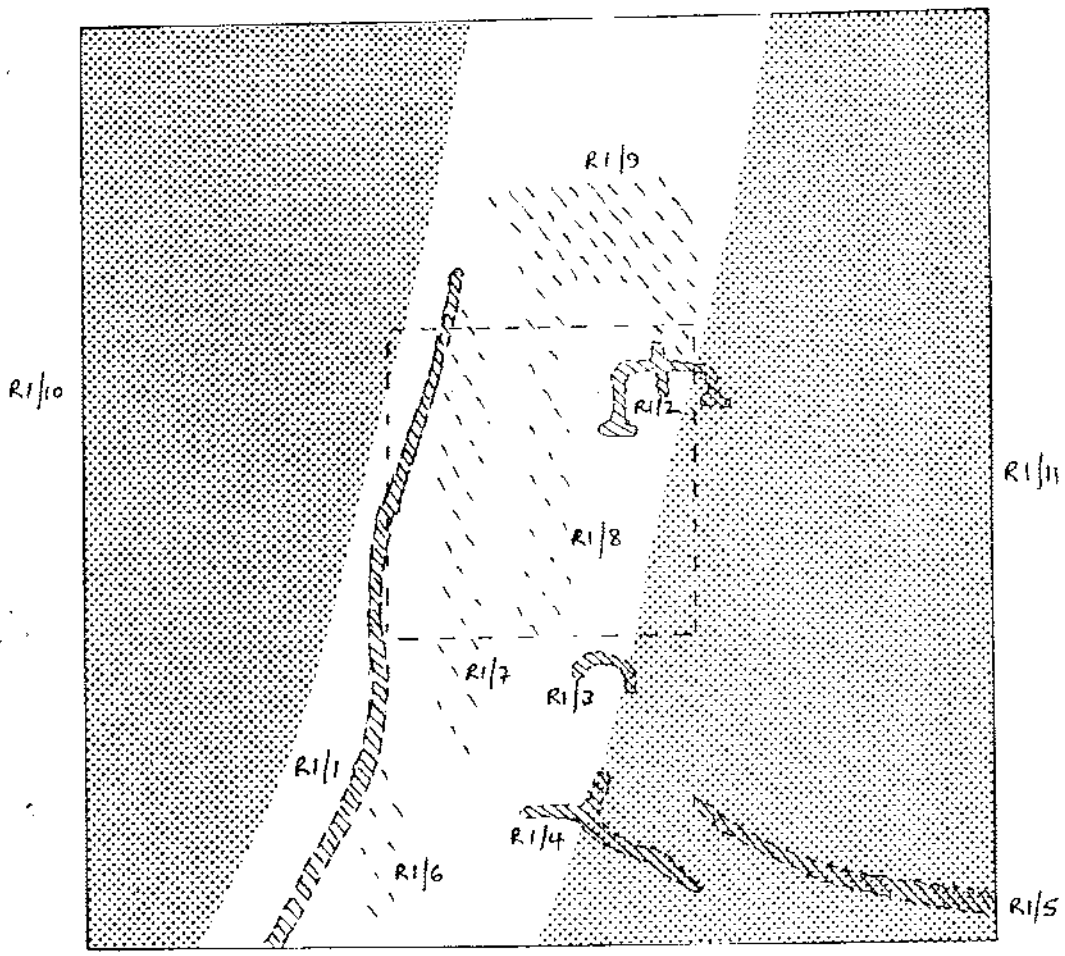


Plotting parameters
 Minimum -3Ω (white)
 Maximum $+3\Omega$ (black)




Date	September 1995	Client	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	Figure	15
Scale	1:1000	Subject	Geophysical Survey - Middle Hunscode Farm Plot of processed resistivity data, Site 1 - Phase 2		

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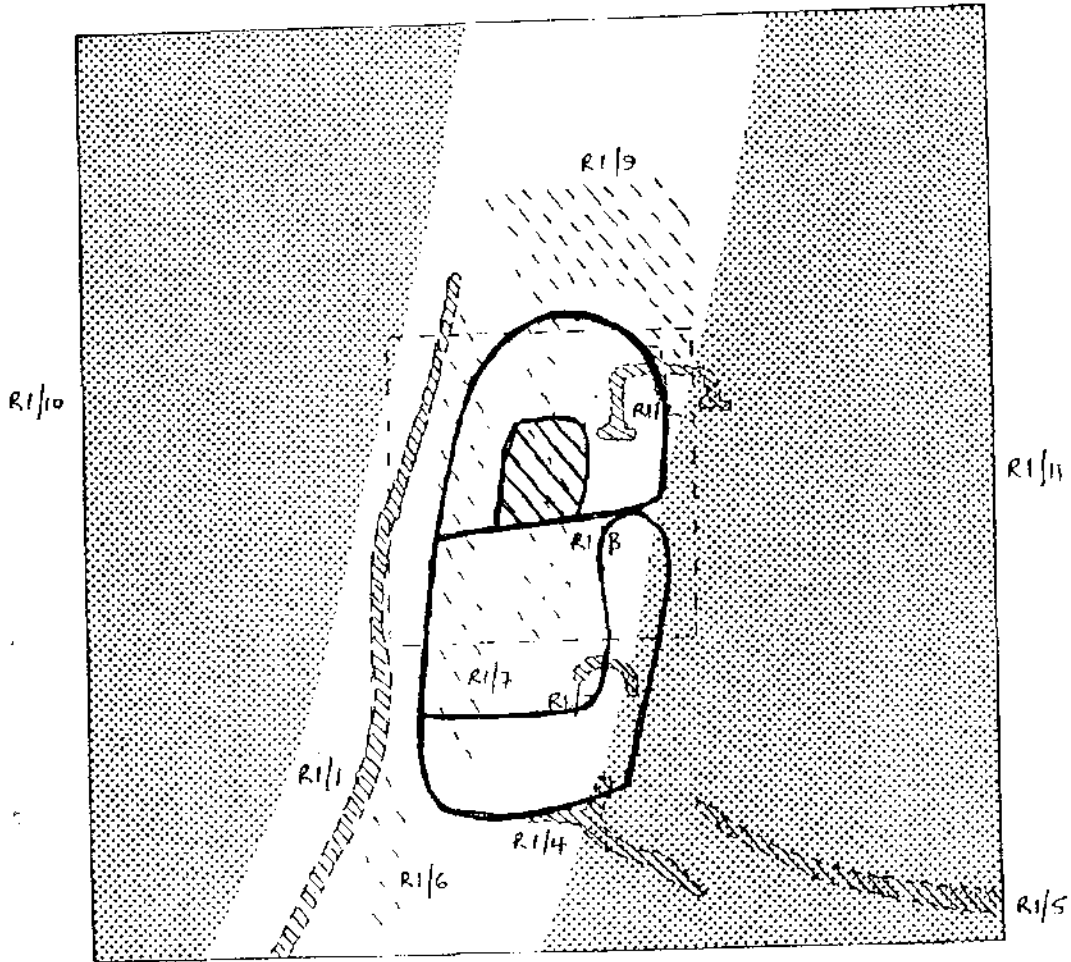
TILTRIDGE FARM
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 WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK
 TELEPHONE (01684) 592266
 FAX (01684) 594142



KEY

	Discrete high resistance anomaly
	Area of marginally higher resistance
	Area of markedly higher resistance

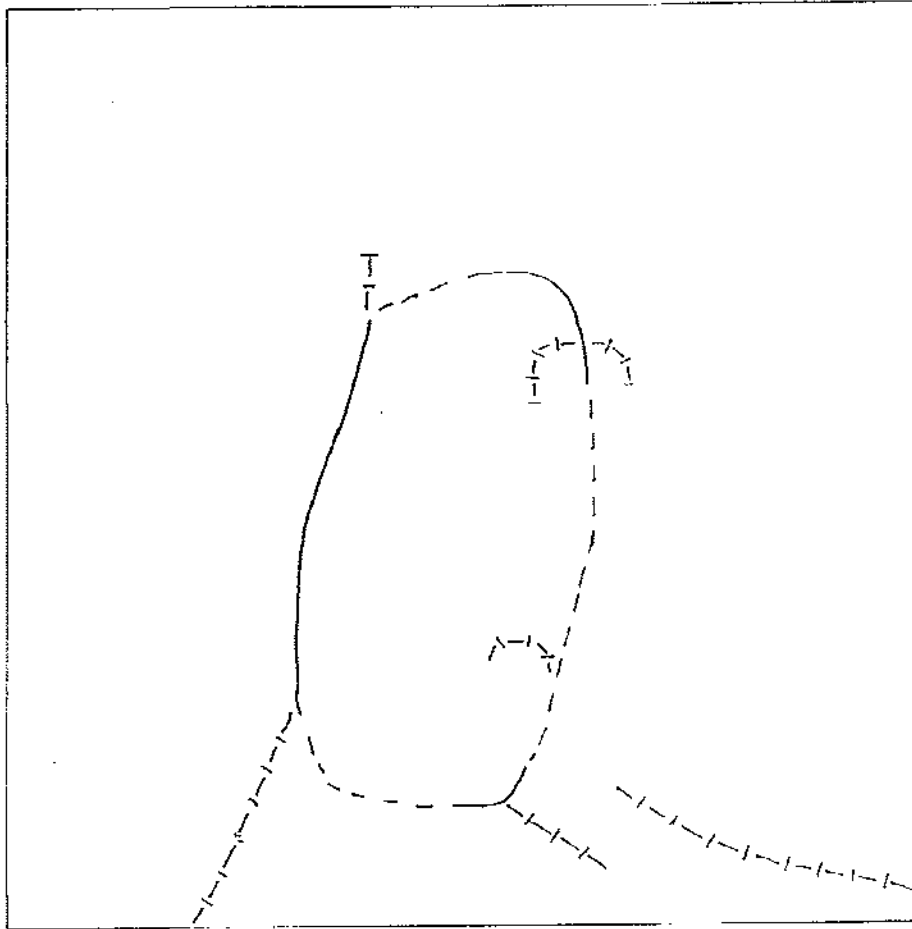
Date September 1995	Client UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT	STRATASCAN ULTHIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK TELEPHONE (01684) 592266 FAX (01684) 594142
Scale 1:1000	Subject Geophysical Survey Middle Hunscoate Farm Abstraction of anomalies Site 1 - Phase 2	
Figure 16		






KEY

	Discrete high resistance anomaly
	Area of marginally higher resistance
	Area of markedly higher resistance
	Plotted position of crop mark

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Scale 1:1000	Subject Geophysical Survey Middle Hunscoate Farm Abstraction of anomalies showing position of crop mark - Site 1 - Phase 2	
Figure 17		



	Feature associated with crop mark
	Conjectural line of crop mark
	Associated feature

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Scale 1:1000

Subject Geophysical Survey
Middle Hunscoate Farm
Interpretation
Site 1 - Phases 1 and 2

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WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 6SA UK

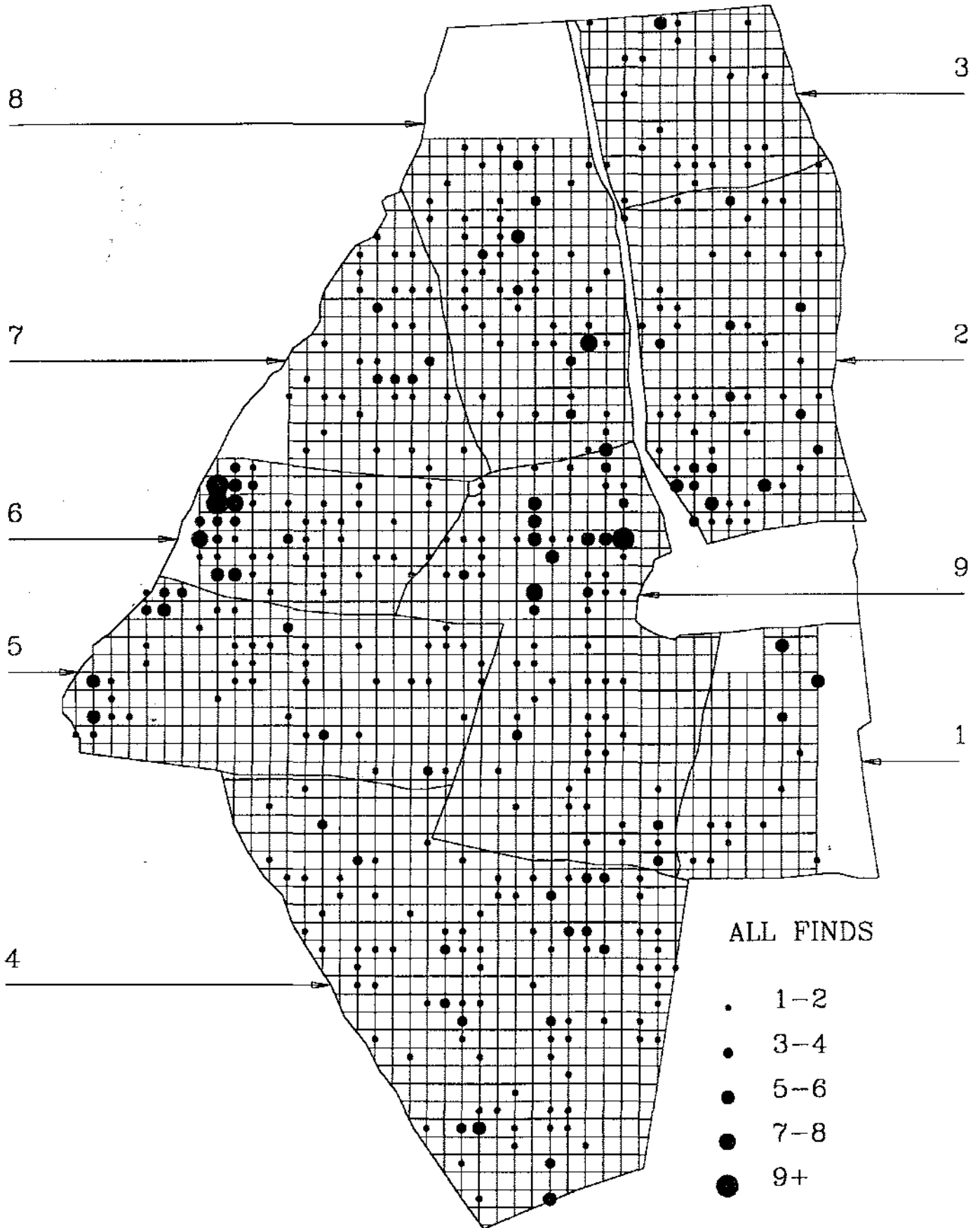
Figure 18

TELEPHONE (01684) 592266
FAX (01684) 594142

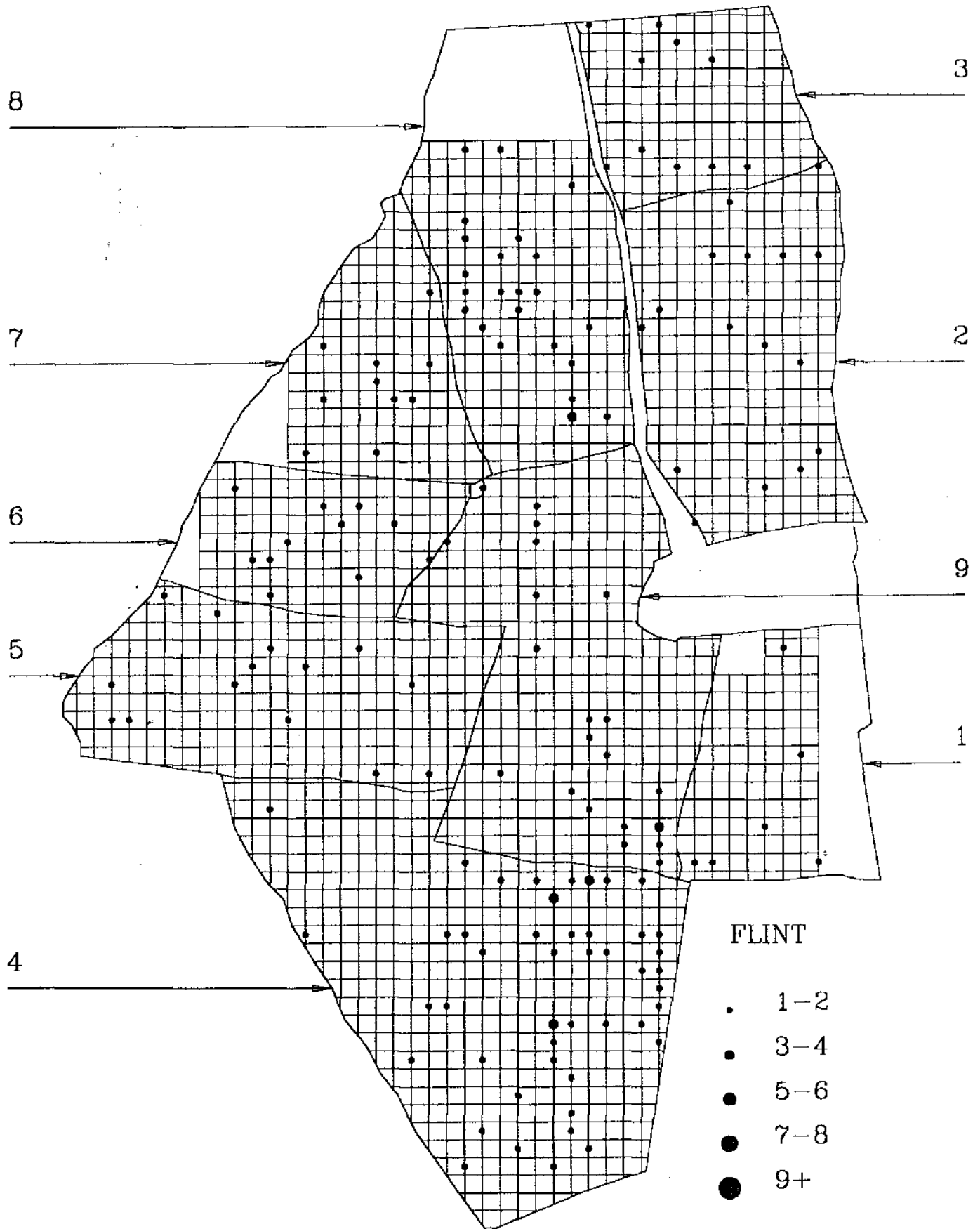
APPENDIX II

Fieldwalking: finds distribution plots

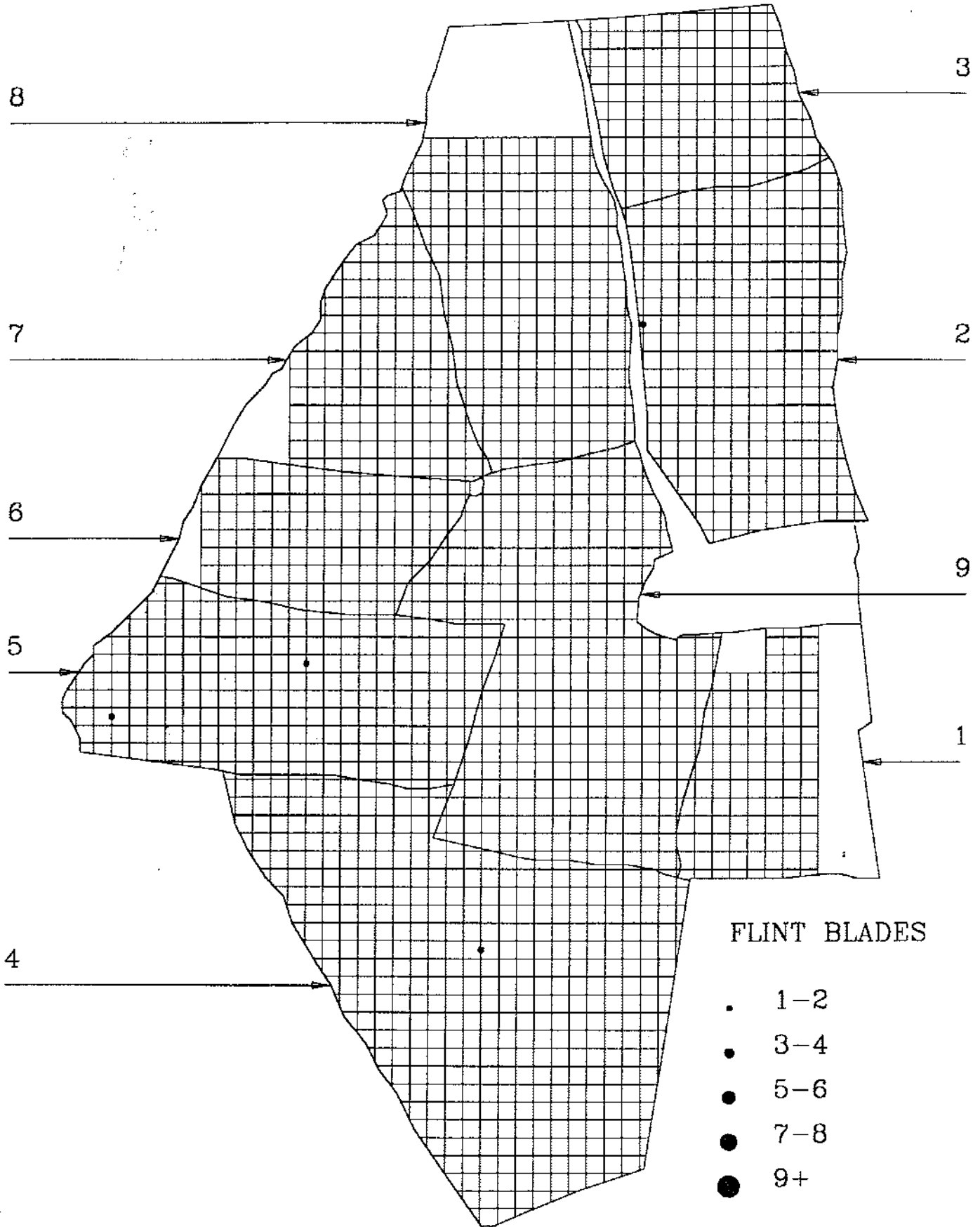
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



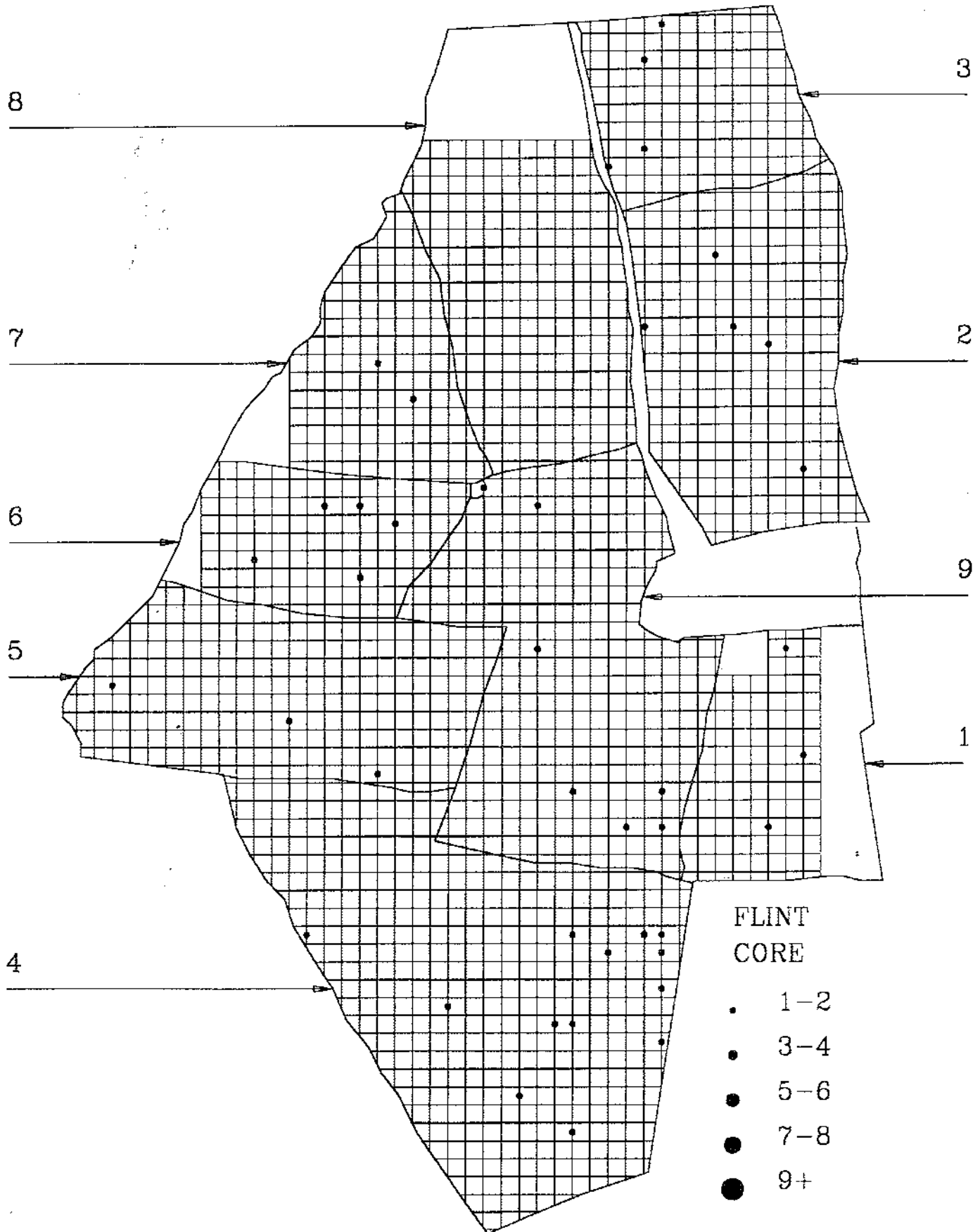
Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



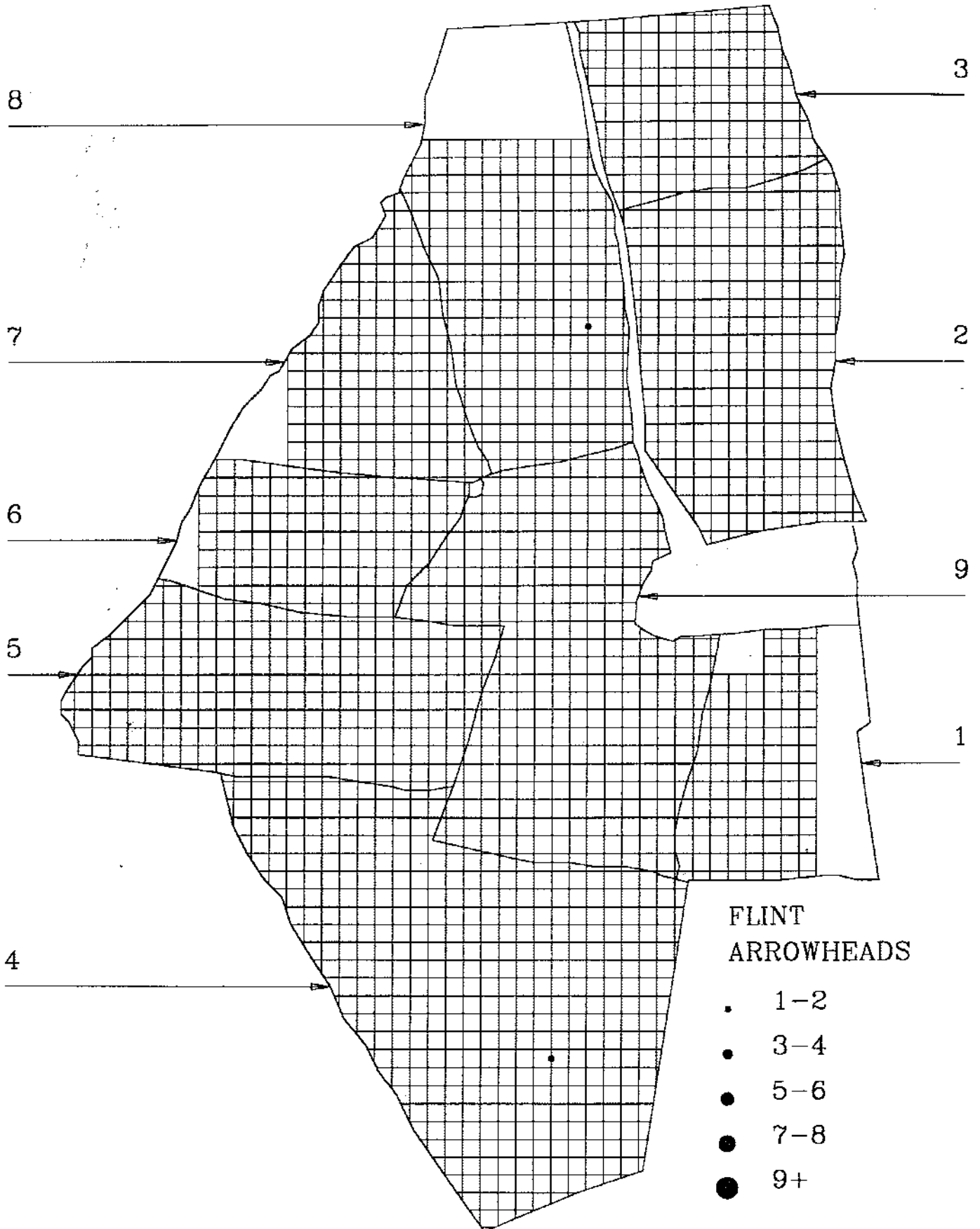
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



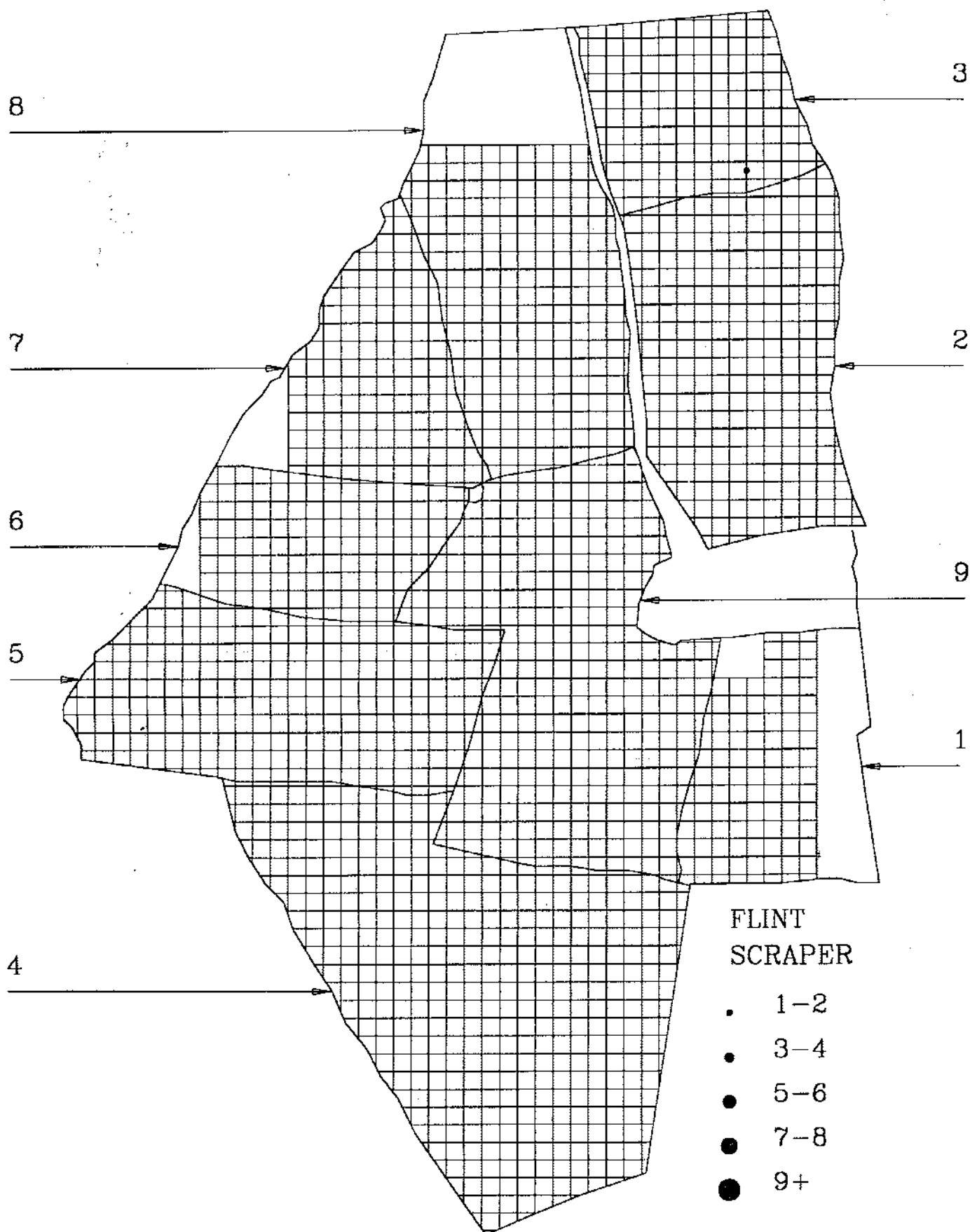
Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



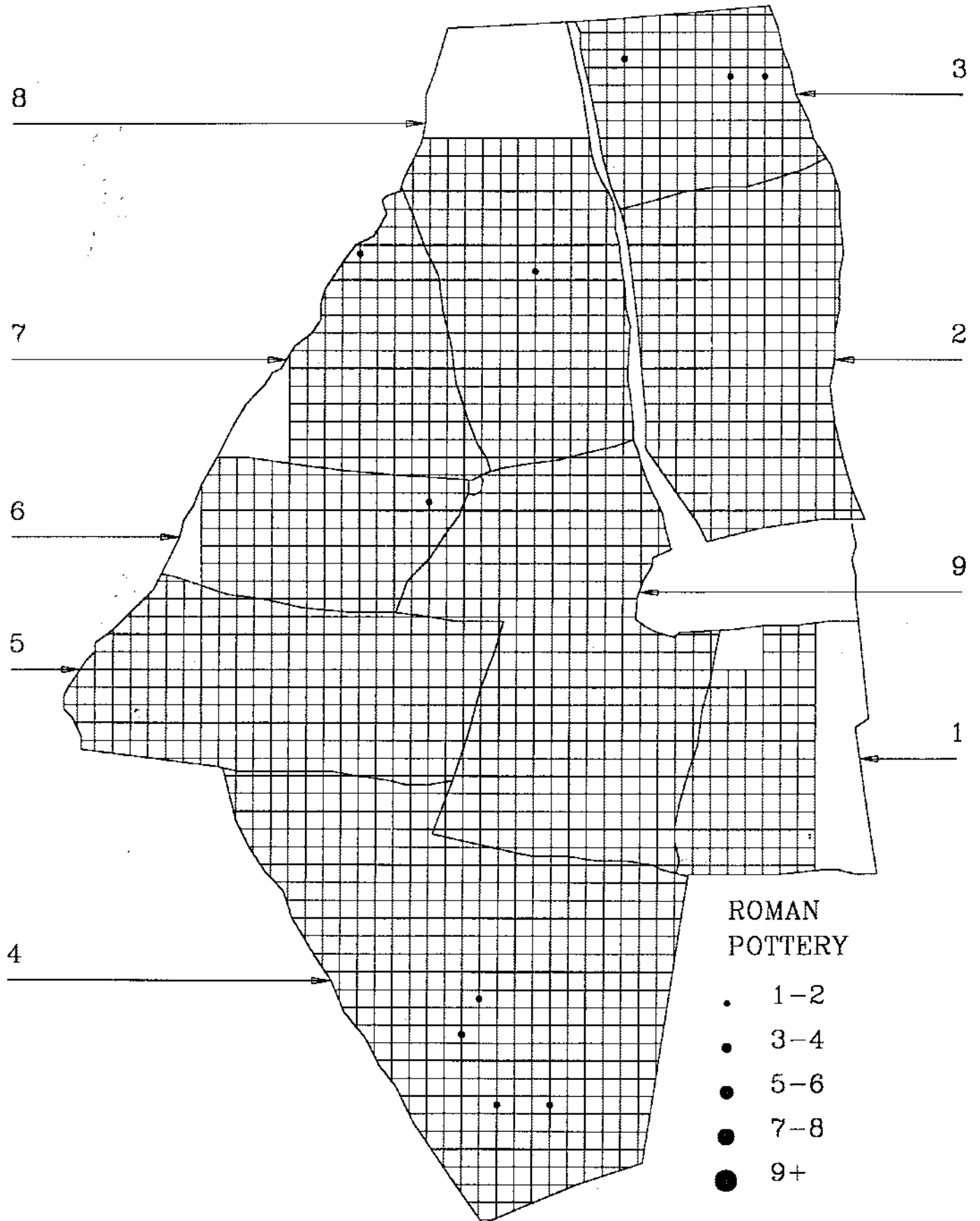
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



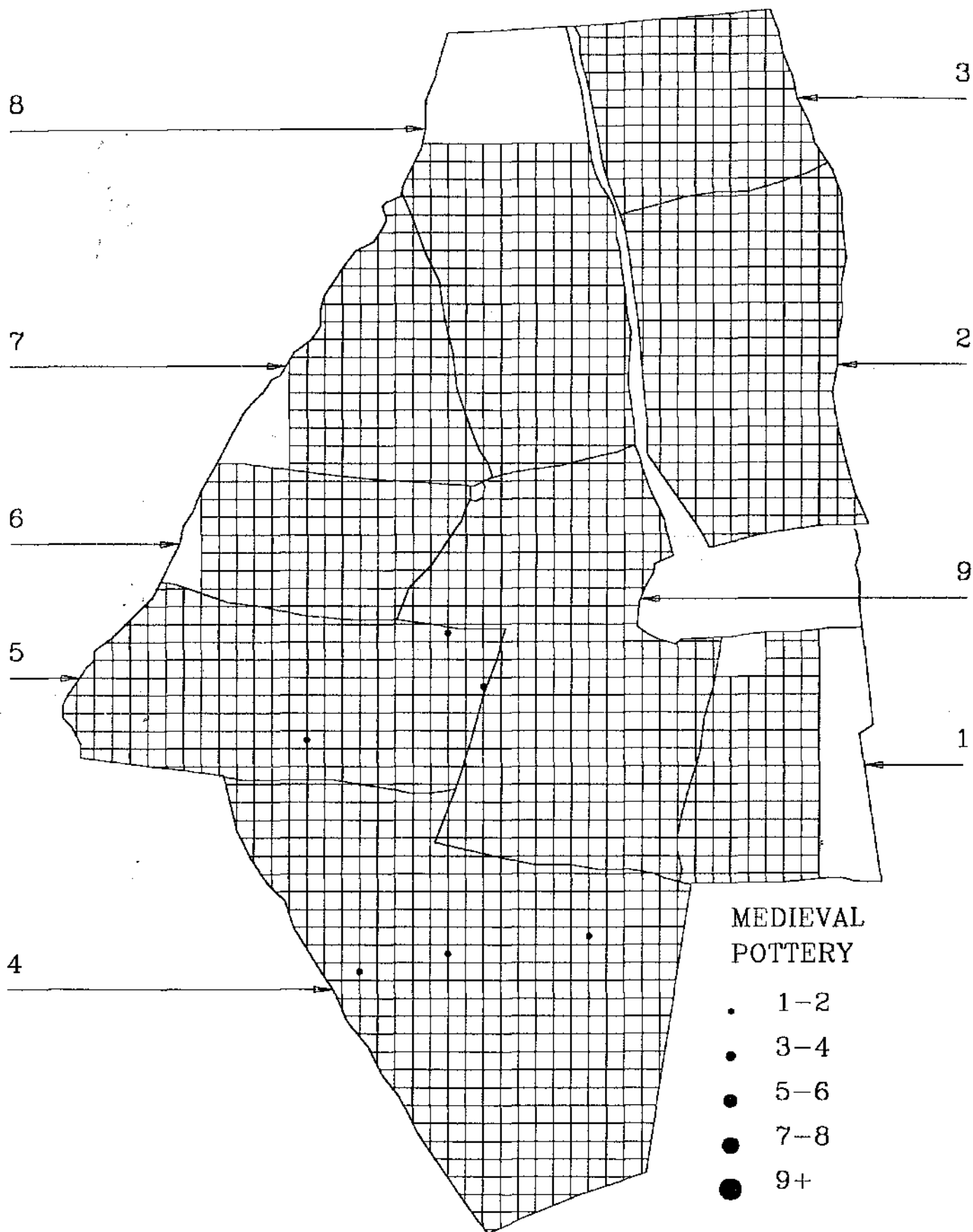
Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



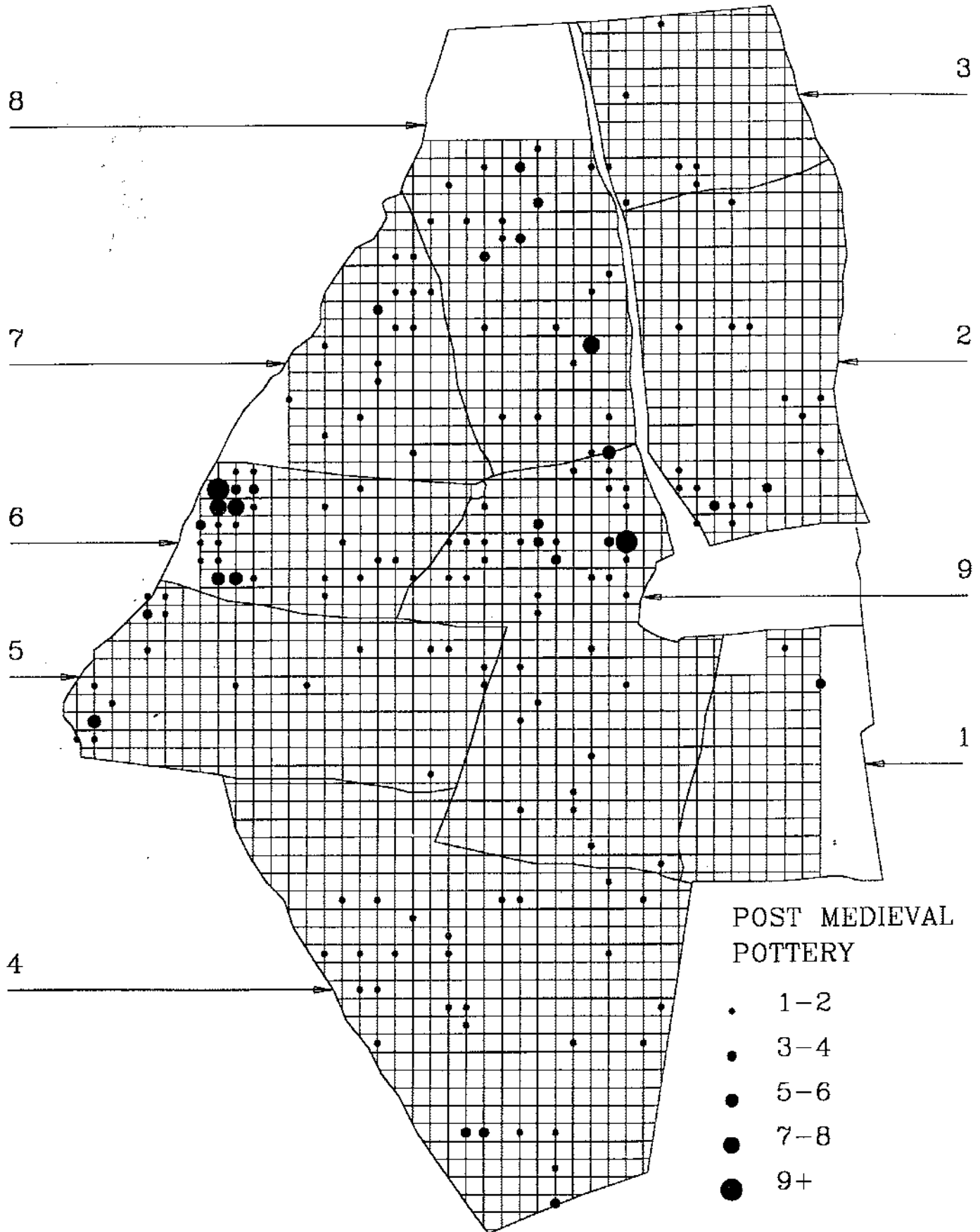
Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



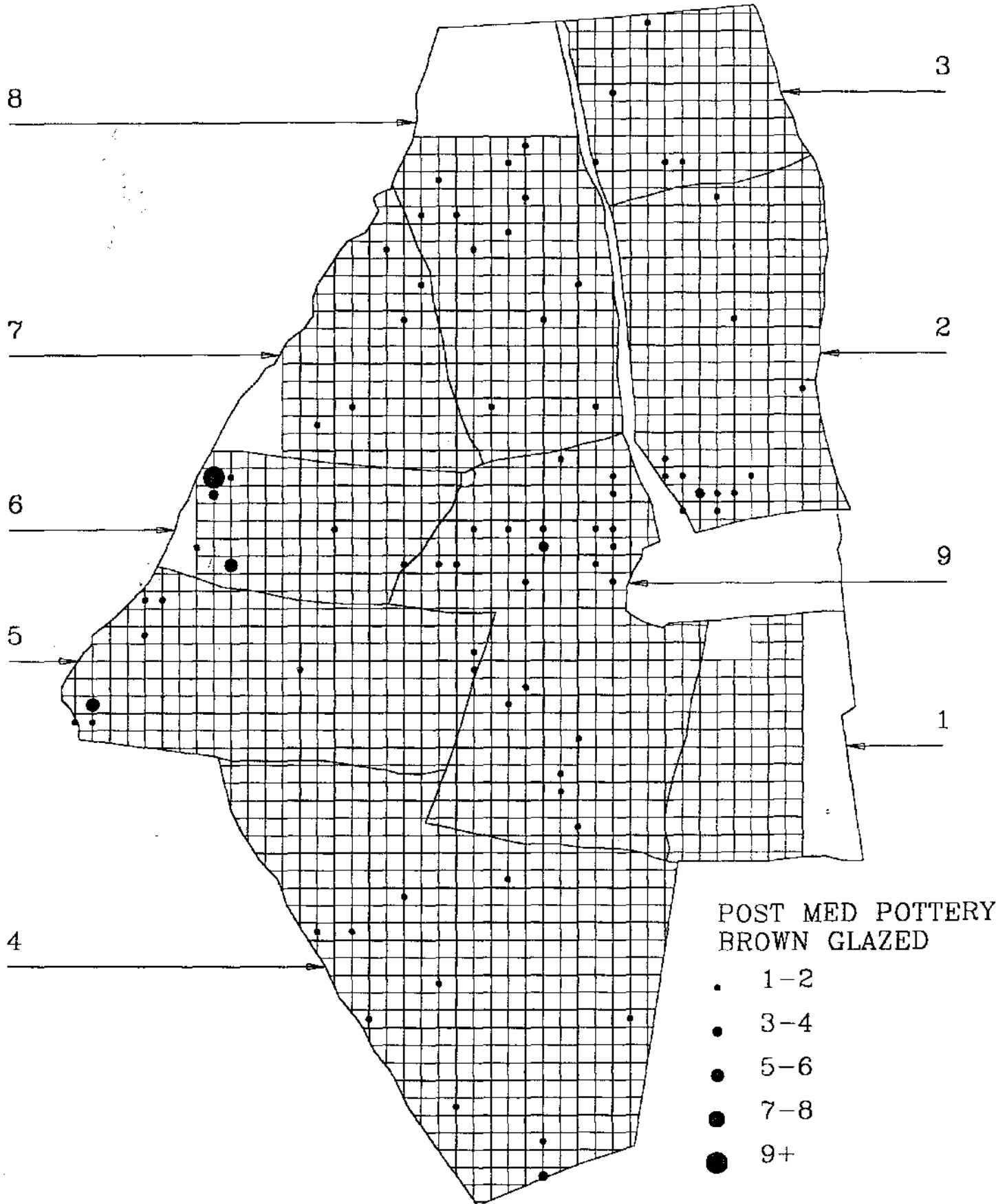
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



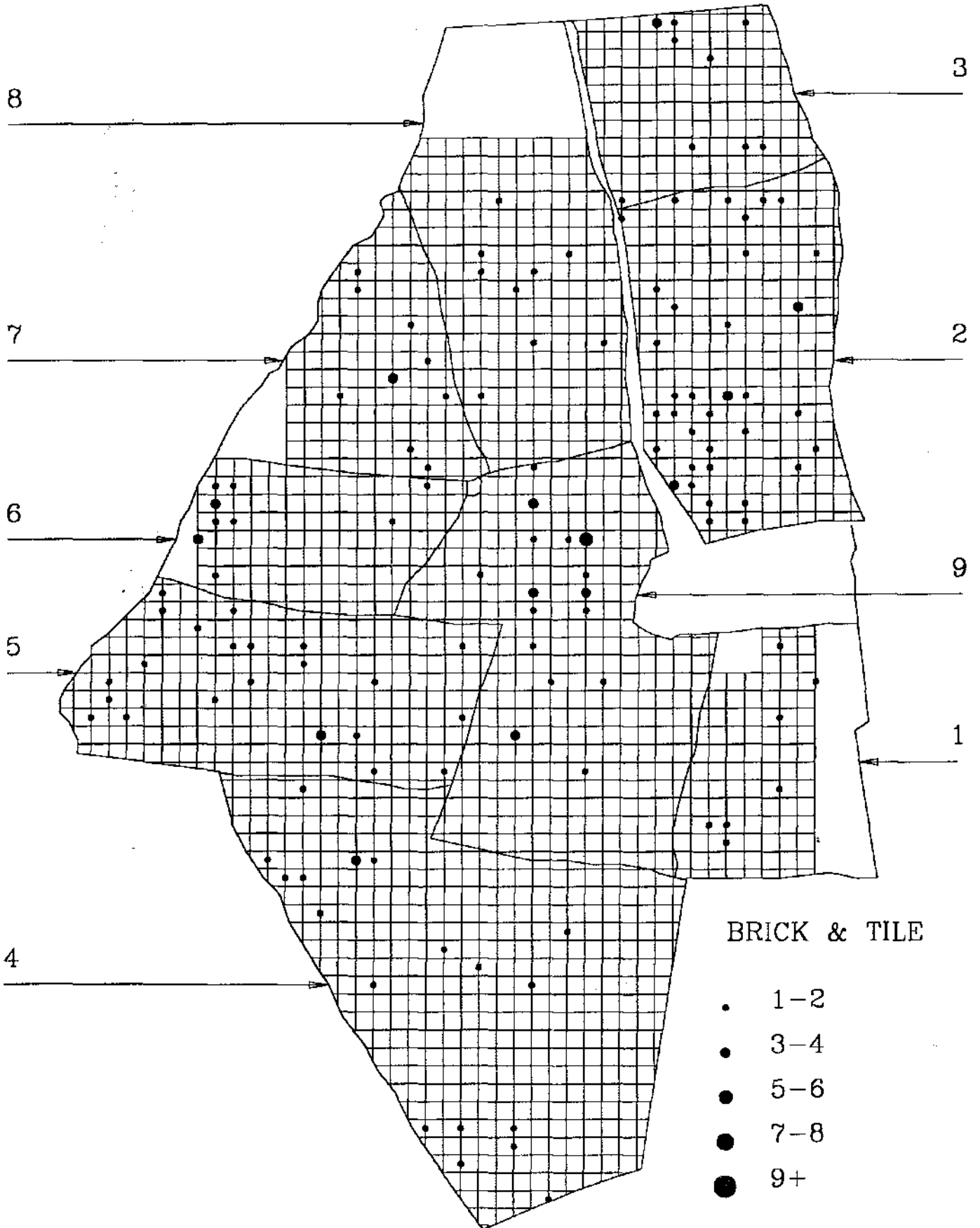
Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



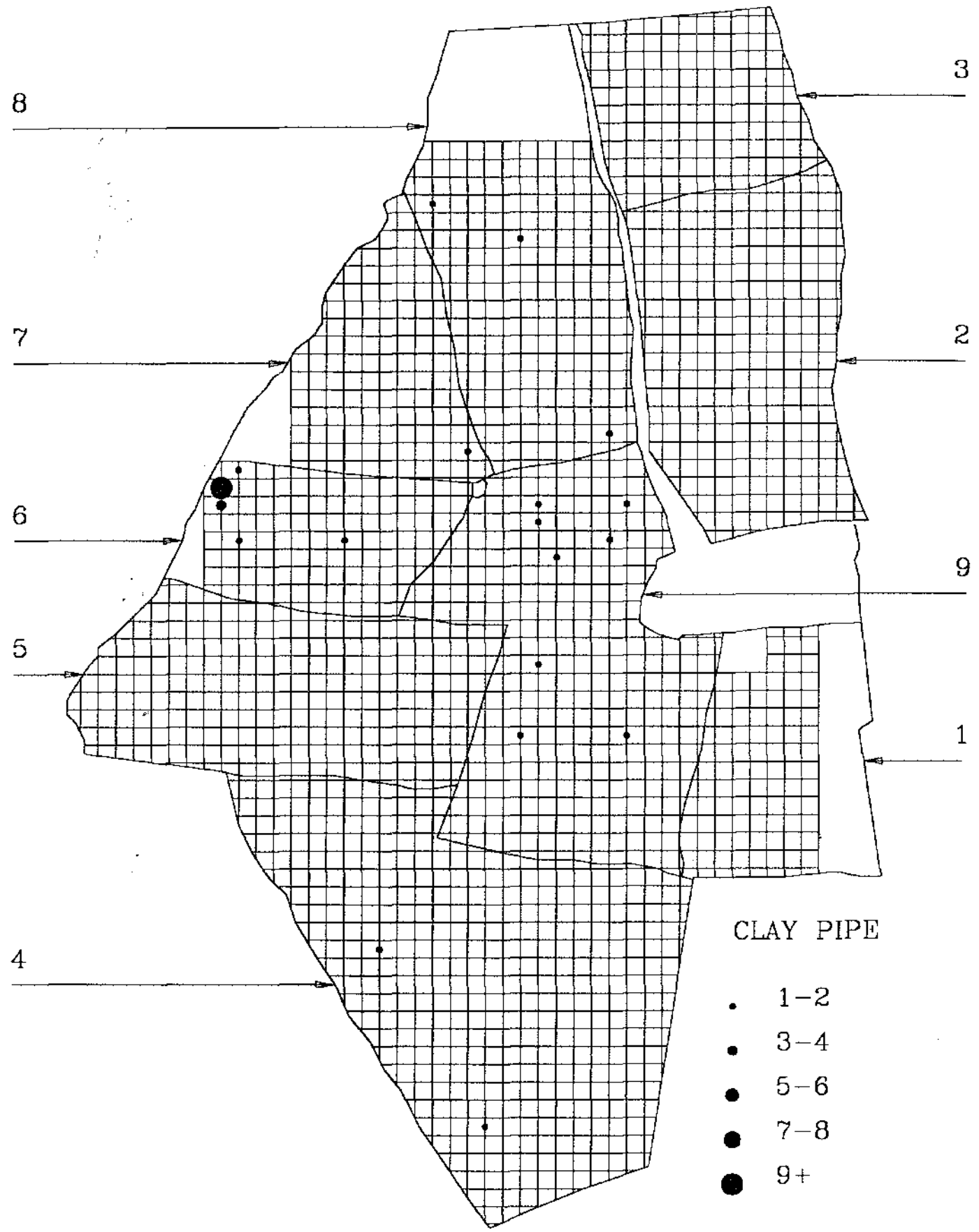
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



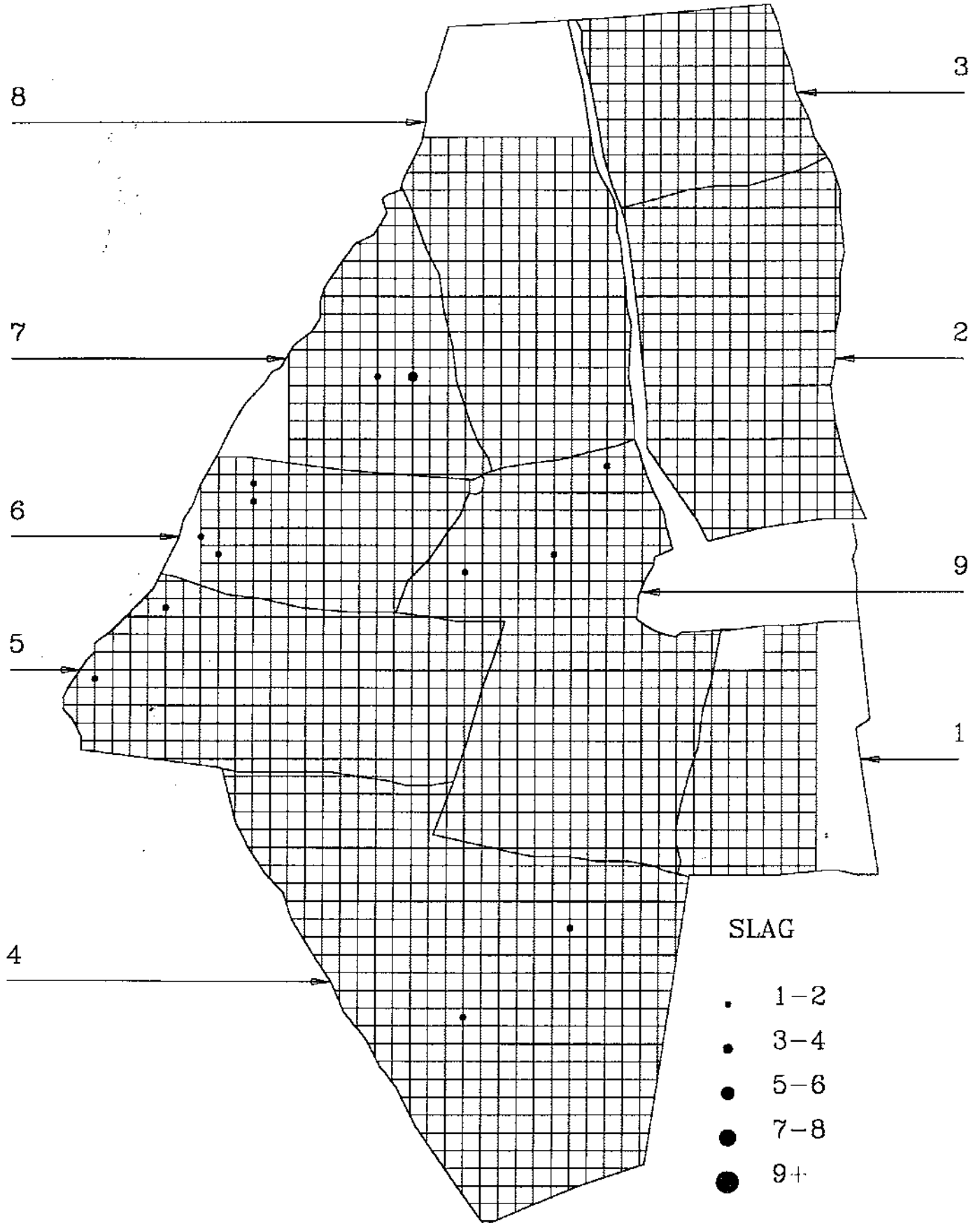
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



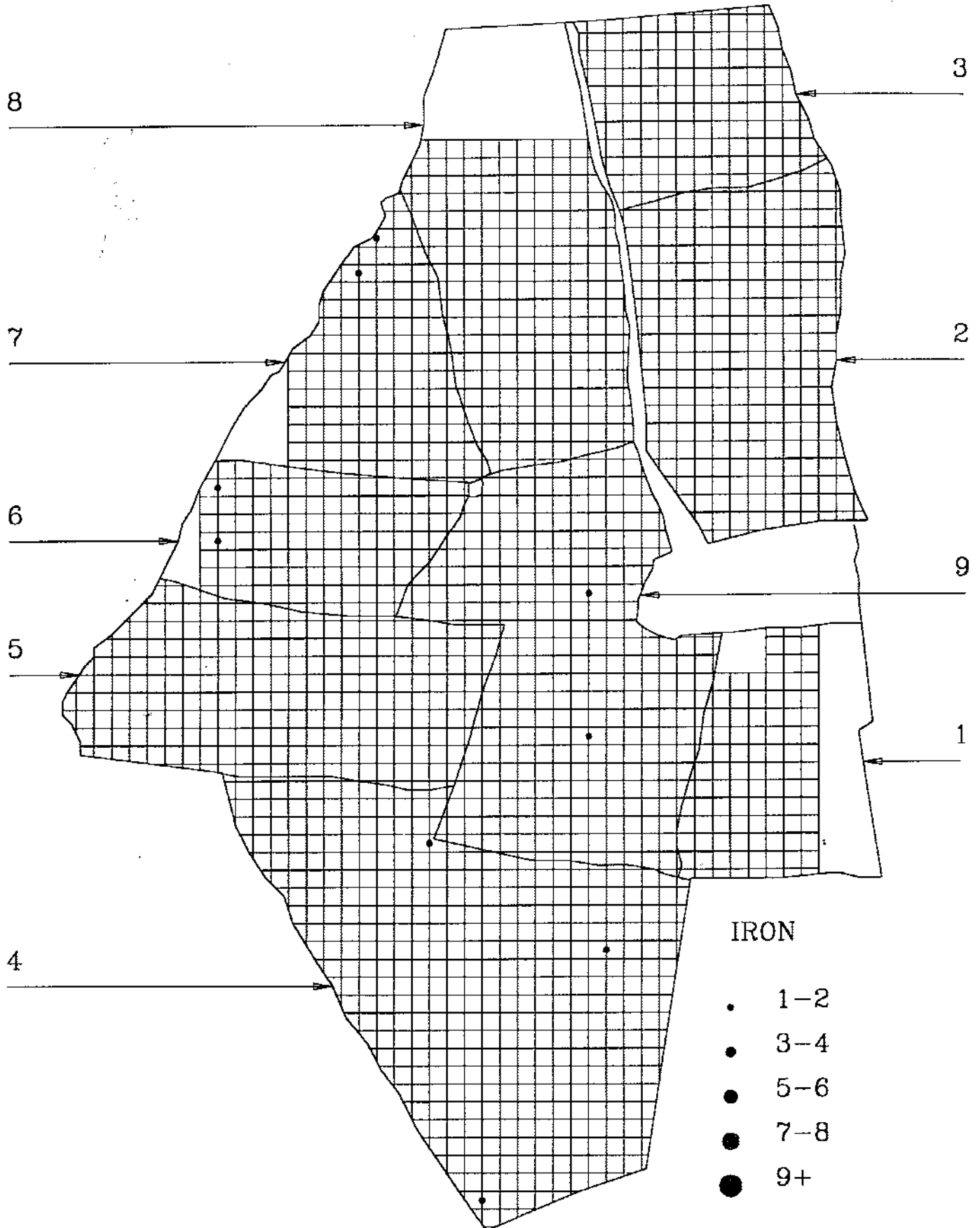
Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



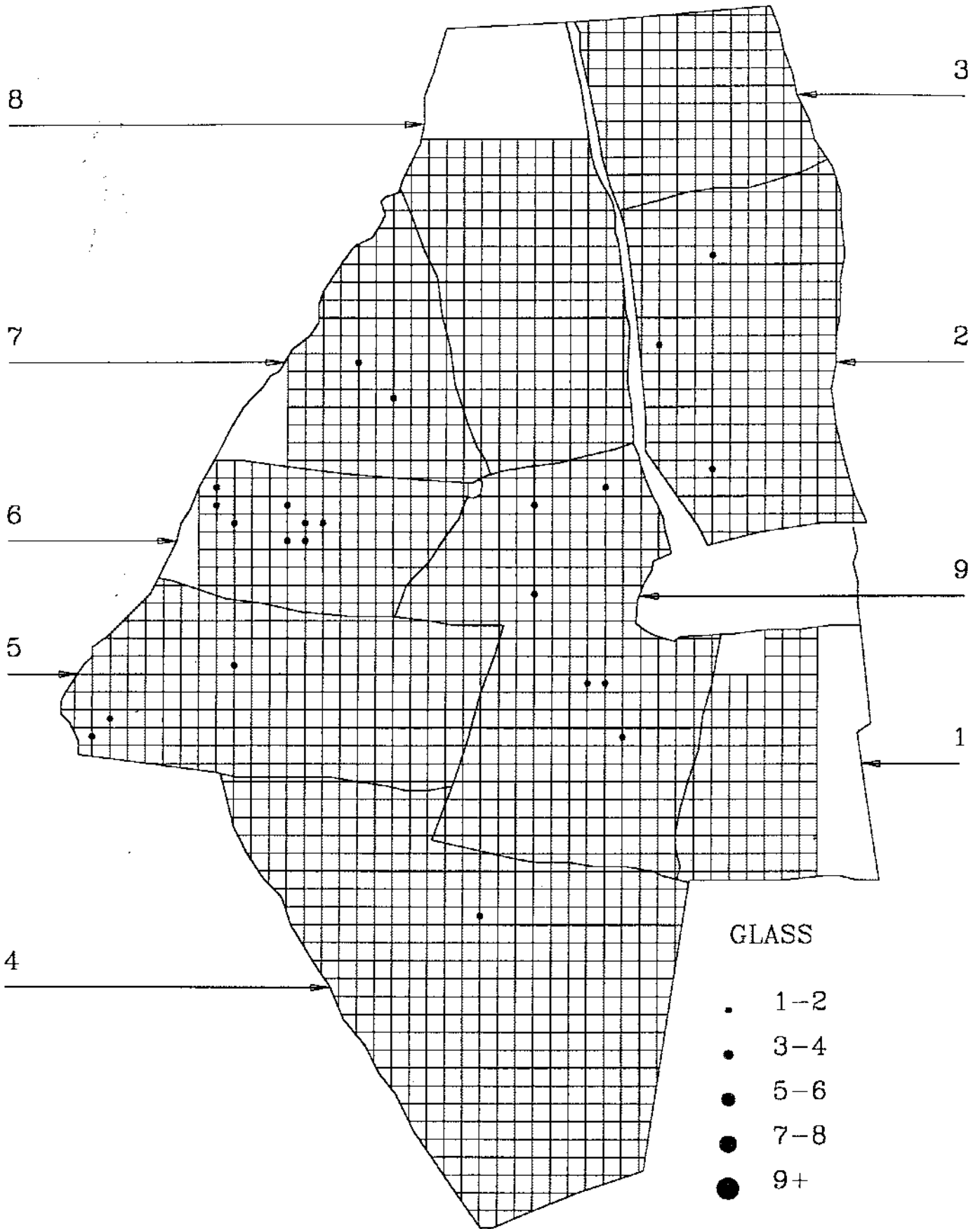
Middle Hunscombe 1995
Fieldwalking



Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



Middle Hunscombe 1995 Fieldwalking



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